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Editorial.....

It is heartening to note that our journal is able to sustain the enthusiasm and covering various facets of knowledge. It is our hope that IJMER would continue to live up to its fullest expectations savoring the thoughts of the intellectuals associated with its functioning .Our progress is steady and we are in a position now to receive evaluate and publish as many articles as we can. The response from the academicians and scholars is excellent and we are proud to acknowledge this stimulating aspect.

The writers with their rich research experience in the academic fields are contributing excellently and making IJMER march to progress as envisaged. The interdisciplinary topics bring in a spirit of immense participation enabling us to understand the relations in the growing competitive world. Our endeavour will be to keep IJMER as a perfect tool in making all its participants to work to unity with their thoughts and action.

The Editor thanks one and all for their input towards the growth of the **Knowledge Based Society**. All of us together are making continues efforts to make our predictions true in making IJMER, a Journal of Repute

Dr.K.VictorBabu
Editor-in-Chief

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TECHNOLOGY, MEDICINE, SCIENCES, ART & DEVELOPMENT STUDIES, LAW**

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T.S. ELIOT AND HIS FICTIONAL CHARACTER ALFRED PRUFROCK

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T.S.Eliot is a twentieth Century American English Poet, Playwright, literary critic and editor. He is the leader of the Modernist movement in English poetry. Eliot's contributions to both poetry and criticism have been equally significant. He spearheaded a poetic revolution in the early decades of the century. His feeling that English poetry as it came down to him suffered from unchecked, excessive personal emotions prompted him to make a serious, hard-headed endeavour to depersonalize it. The process of depersonalization thus involved the purging of mawkish sentimentality from poetry. It resulted in the elimination of direct personal statements by poets and the exaltation of the imagist method. In other words, it was maintained that direct statements belonged to prose. And in poetry worth its name emotions have to be expressed by means of images. Eliot called them objectives-correlative. The new method preached and practiced by him brought about a great deal of obscurity to the new poetry of the century.

In this deliberate attempt at depersonalizing poetry through eliminating personal emotions, the literary form of dramatic monologue came handy to Eliot. His celebrated poem "The Love Song of J.Alfred Prufrock" testifies to that fact. It is a love song with a difference. Alfred Prufrock is a fictional character. He is an indecisive middle-aged man, in whose voice Eliot wrote and popular is of a form of poetry called dramatic monologue.

Amusingly, the very mention of the name of the lover gives us a jolt. The name jars on our ears. The poet seems to have managed that effect by means of a few harsh consonant clusters. The name chosen has also been suggestive of a harsh reality shorn of romance. And we cannot help suspecting that the attempt on the part of the poet is to deromanticize the poem and administer a shock to his readers, in a manner that is wholly unprecedented.

The poem presents an intriguing quotation from Dante's Inferno. It forms part of a speech made by a character named Guido, who, on his death, was imprisoned in flames in the underworld. When Dante visited him in the underworld, he is said to have spoken freely as he thought that Dante was also a dead man like himself. Presumably, the poet has had resort to the quotation for a



criss-cross effect. The unreserved and refreshing confessions of Prufrock are perhaps analogous with Guide's.

The simple words of the opening lines of the poem, then, present a puzzle:

Let us go then, you and I,

It should be hard indeed for most of us to believe that the "you and I" referred to here are not the love and the lover. That is how the earlier love poetry has taught us to think. But Eliot's "you and I" appear to be the outer self and the inner self, in as much as no other presence is suggested by the side of the speaker of the poem. A dramatic monologue of the common run is characterized by the presence of a silent imaginary personal listening to the words of the speaker. Eliot seems to have modified that convention thereby introducing greater realism into the narration.

The following analogy between the evening and a patient etherized upon a table sounds unconventional, too. Its novelty may well baffle the reader. The picture presented is far from agreeable. The places through which the "you and I" plan to pass are no less unpleasant. Certain half-desert streets, muttering retreats, sawdust restaurants and streets that follow like a tedious argument of insidious intent are among them.

But even as we are about to be swept off our feet by the nauseating traits of the townscape presented, we are told of an overwhelming question. We are allowed no clue as to what exactly it is. The ambiguity teases us out of our wits. We may presume that it perhaps concerns God, though we are far from sure. Apparently the speaker himself is not man enough to encounter that question. He pleads with us to proceed without insisting on knowing what it is. We are in for another mild surprise soon enough:

In the room the women come and go
Talking of Michaelangale

The speaker seems to have a dig at the high presences of the women that come and go, when he says that they keep talking of Michaelangle, a painter of repute, who is not easily understood. And we are left wondering if the same women are the objects of the speaker's love. Should it be the case, we cannot help thinking that his own pretences are on the high side, too. The following description of the yellow fog and the yellow smoke in terms of cats may suggest that they are perhaps feline in their quality. The imagery may also be suggestive of the sense of unease evoked in the speaker momentarily by those women.



The speaker himself, surely, is not unaware of the inane quality of his inaction. Still he keeps deceiving himself saying that there will be time for everything. Obviously, he is a pusillanimous thing and is ridiculously indecisive. He is good only at shilly-shallying. He keeps harping on decisions/indecisions, visions and revisions. The routine things done in the course of the day such as the taking of toast and tea appear to engage a good deal of his attention. The suggestion obviously is that he is not made for doing anything better. When he keeps wondering “Do I dare?” We are led to presume that he is not of the daring type. Much of his time is wasted in idiotic speculations. The mention of the bald spot in the middle of his hair suggests that he is already a middle-aged man, awareness of it all is perhaps to his credit. He knows how he has measured out his life with coffee spoons, waxing eloquent on the things he is unequal to doing.

We are aware that Eliot himself was in the prime of his youth when he wrote this poem. And we might presume that he has invented a persons unlike himself in many respects mainly to guard himself against being identified with it. Yet the modern mind, with its extreme self-consciousness, presented here is very much like him own. For, when we hear Prufrock say:

I should have been a pair of rogged claws
Scuttling across the floors of silent seas?

We realize that his extreme sensitivity and exquisite sensibility have been his handicaps. He longs for the unthinking, unfeeling life of ragged claws. It would indeed be callous of us to blame him on that score. And we cannot help sympathizing with him when he reveals an awareness of his advancing age and the eventuality of death:

And I have seen the eternal Footman hold my coat, and snicker,
And in short, I was afraid.

We have little difficulty in recognizing the eternal footman mentioned here. The reference obviously is to God.

It is, however, not to hold a brief for the tall talk indulged in by the speaker, as he does when he says, for instance:

Wood it have been worth it, after all,
.....
To have bitten off the matter with a smile,
To have squeezed the universe into a ball



To roll it toward some overwhelming question,

Indeed the speaker is also conscious of his worthlessness. His assertion:

No I am not Prince Hamlet, nor was meant to be may suggest as much, though it may also imply a desire on his part to hide away his faults and follies and pass for a hero. And his interest in wearing the bottoms of his trousers rolled seems to spring from a desire to offset the ill effects of old age on his appearance.

Notwithstanding his pretensions to the contrary, the concluding part of the poem provides ample evidence of the romantic inclinations of the protagonist when he confesses:

I have heard the mermaids singing
but he hastens to add that they sing each to each and not to him. What is implied in the process is a conscious attempt on the part of the poet at deromanticizing the poem in a cold and calculated manner. Nonetheless, the romantic instincts seem to die hard. They reveal themselves when the protagonist claims :

We have lingered in the chambers of the sea
By sea-girls wreathed with seaweed red and brown
Till human voices wake us and we drown.

The confession sounds refreshing. The human voices here are to be identified with the voice of the conscious intellect. And the drowning alluded to is virtually of the imaginative faculty. Indeed it is only a momentary feeling and is bound to be got over soon enough.

What has happened in the case is apparently the assertion of authentic emotions over a cold-blooded strategy. The invention of a person that is wholly unrelated to the poet and the distractions wrought into the body of the poem with a view to depersonalizing and deromanticizing the work seem to have succeeded only marginally. For the reader may well see through the phantasmagoria generated by the poet and find him hiding inside the loose garments of Prufrock.



AN OVERVIEW OF HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY IN INDIA

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Abstract

In emerging business movement, the official records of any business, person or other entity and provide an overview of a business or person's financial condition in both short and long term financial activity are reflected in their financial statements. Also, it shows a precise image of functioning results and condition of a business. Business executives are primarily used financial statements as a management tool and functioning results and condition of a business are assessing by investors.

Financial Analytics, it analyzes, interprets and predicts the financial statements with developing Technology to determine liquidity position, long-term solvency, financial viability and profitability of businesses. Likewise, Enhancement or deterioration of businesses in past few years shows in the Analytics. And that effective comparison of different aspects of the business can be done with Financial Analytics. It helps the investors, business executives, clients and business owners to earned maximum benefit by deciding in which business risk is less or in which one business should invest.

This research paper is deals with basic understanding of Financial Analytics by taking into consideration as a sustainable tool of Healthcare Industry in India and how Financial Analytics concept has a sustainable tool of Healthcare Industry.

Keywords: Financial Analytics, Healthcare industry, Financial Sustainable tool.

Introduction

Healthcare industry in India is capital intensive; hence a lot of money is invested in it. In both terms of revenue and employment, Healthcare has becomes one of India's largest sectors. Healthcare Industry comprises hospitals, outsourcing, medical devices, medical tourism, clinical trials, telemedicine, medical equipment and health insurance. Public, as well as private players are



raising coverage, services and increasing expenditure to strengthening Indian healthcare sector at a brisk pace.

India is expected to rank amongst the top three healthcare markets in terms of incremental growth by 2020. In 2015, Indian healthcare sector became the fifth largest employer, both in terms of direct as well as indirect employment, with total direct employment of 4,713,061 people. Rising income levels, ageing population, growing health awareness and changing attitude towards preventive healthcare is expected to boost healthcare services demand in future. The low cost of medical services has resulted in a rise in the country's medical tourism, attracting patients from across the world. Moreover, India has emerged as a hub for R&D activities for international players due to its relatively low cost of clinical research. Conducive policies for encouraging FDI, tax benefits, favorable government policies coupled with promising growth prospects have helped the industry attract private equity, venture capitals and foreign players. The sector registered 88 funding deals amounting to USD397.41 million as of September 2016 (Deloitte, TechSci Research).

Healthcare System in India

India has a vast health care system, but there remain many differences in quality between rural and urban areas as well as between public and private health care. Despite this, India is a popular destination for medical tourists, given the relatively low costs and high quality of its private hospitals. International students in India should expect to rely on private hospitals for advanced medical care.

Studying in India offers several health challenges that students from developed countries may be unused to, so it is important to know how the health care system in India operates in the event you need it. Health care in India is a vast system and can be much like the rest of the country: full of complexity and paradoxes.

History and Today

India's Ministry of Health was established with independence from Britain in 1947. The government has made health a priority in its series of five-year plans, each of which determines state spending priorities for the coming five years. The National Health Policy was endorsed by Parliament in 1983. The policy aimed at universal health care coverage by 2000, and the program was updated in 2002.

The health care system in India is primarily administered by the states. India's Constitution tasks each state with providing health care for its people. In order to



address lack of medical coverage in rural areas, the national government launched the National Rural Health Mission in 2005. This mission focuses resources on rural areas and poor states which have weak health services in the hope of improving health care in India's poorest regions.

Private and Public

The health care system in India is universal. That being said, there is great discrepancy in the quality and coverage of medical treatment in India. Healthcare between states and rural and urban areas can be vastly different. Rural areas often suffer from physician shortages, and disparities between states mean that residents of the poorest states, like Bihar, often have less access to adequate healthcare than residents of relatively more affluent states. State governments provide healthcare services and health education, while the central government offers administrative and technical services.

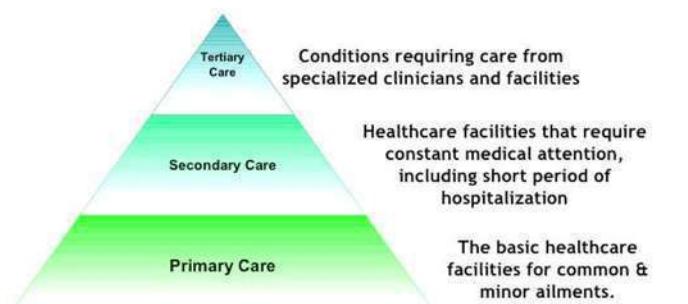
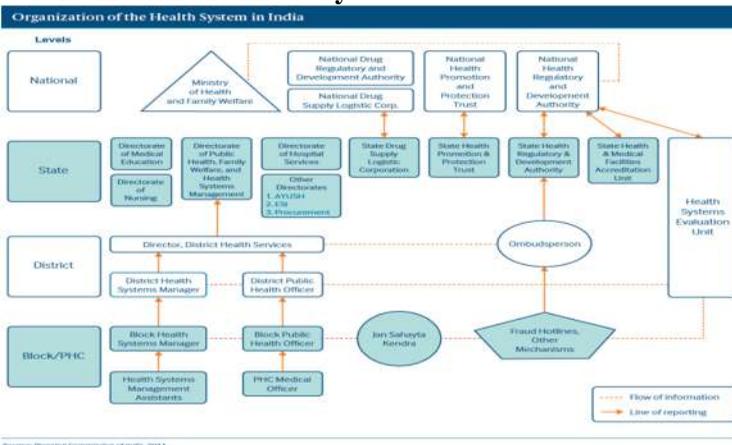
Lack of adequate coverage by the health care system in India means that many Indians turn to private healthcare providers, although this is an option generally inaccessible to the poor. To help pay for healthcare costs, insurance is available, often provided by employers, but most Indians lack health insurance, and out-of-pocket costs make up a large portion of the spending on medical treatment in India.

On the other hand, private hospitals in India offer world class quality health care at a fraction of the price of hospitals in developed countries. This aspect of health care in India makes it a popular destination for medical tourists. India also is a top destination for medical tourists seeking alternative treatments, such as ayurvedic medicine. India is also a popular destination for students of alternative medicine.

International students should expect to rely on private hospitals for advanced medical treatment in India. Local pharmacists can be a valuable resource for most minor health ailments. Knowing the Indian health care system and taking reasonable health and safety precautions should help ensure that your time in India is a healthy and enjoyable one!



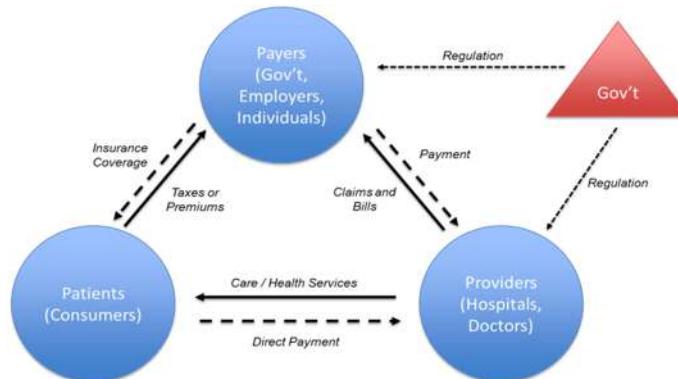
Structure of the Healthcare Industry:



Healthcare : Demand & Supply

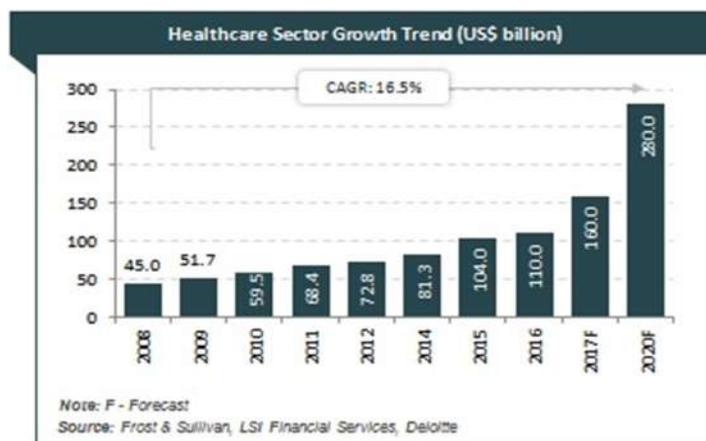


90 % patients need primary and secondary care
 Health care industry currently represents more than 5% of GDP



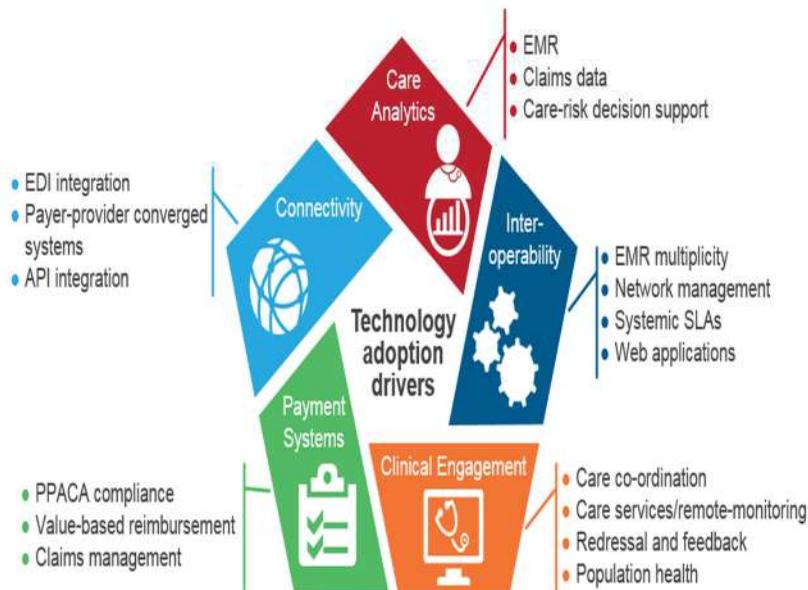
Source: marketsandmarkets.com

- Healthcare has become one of India's largest sectors both in terms of revenue & employment. The industry is growing at a tremendous pace owing to its strengthening coverage, services and increasing expenditure by public as well private players
- During 2008-20, the market is expected to record a CAGR of 16.5 per cent
- The total industry size is expected to touch USD160 billion by 2017 & USD280 billion by 2020
- As per the Ministry of Health, development of 50 technologies has been targeted in the FY16, for the treatment of diseases like Cancer & TB
- Government is emphasizing on the eHealth initiatives such as Mother & Child Tracking System (MCTS) & Facilitation Centre (MCTFC)
- Indian companies are entering into merger & acquisitions with domestic & foreign companies to drive growth & gain new markets.



Convergence is driving healthcare IT demand

Convergence is driving the entire HC spectrum to focus on systems integration, decision support, and financial system transformation



Source: Everest Group-IT Outsourcing in the Healthcare Payer Industry- Annual Report 2015

Conclusion

In the modern world there are so many issues including food and water shortages, energy shortage, resource shortage, global warming, loss of biodiversity, poverty, discrimination, and unemployment are prevalent and continue to spread globally. Corporations must work to help solve these issues as members of the regions where they operate keeping the issues in mind. TMC is responding to solve these issues and also changes in circumstances such as heightened social demands concerning human rights by continuously enhancing and reviewing its corporate social responsibility initiatives. Such activities centering on automobile manufacturing are designed to help people in the wider community and bring them happiness. Thus, CSR activities Of TMC are acting as a contributor to sustainable development and TMC is helping realize a sustainable society where everyone is happy. In today's world, technology is



changing rapidly, while innovations are continually being discovered, and they are having a positive impact on the healthcare analytics market,” the report says. “With margin pressures increasing worldwide, analytics are looked upon as a tool to reduce costs. The market is challenged by restraints such as a lack of uniformity in healthcare data, resistance to an IT-based approach by medical professionals, operational gap between payer and provider front, financial constraints, ensuring patient confidentiality and traditional techniques.

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USES AND GRATIFICATION OF VIDEO GAMES: A CASE STUDY OF BANGALORE AND MYSORE CITIES

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Abstract

The present study evaluates the uses and gratifications of video games as means of infotainment with special reference to children in Bangalore and Mysore cities, India. Video games have become a popular medium of infotainment especially among the children in modern society. Researchers have continued to utilize the uses and gratification approach in order to identify variables that might be related to specific motivations for using children-specific video games.

Children constitute a sizeable chunk of the national population in a developing country like India. The cultivation of media habits and information acquisition are inter-related activities which have a bearing on the development of children. The Constitutional safeguards for children are related to the removal of disabilities as well as positive measures to enable the children to acquire healthy education, entertainment and developmental resources.

Introduction

Scope of the Study

Video game is example of how the advancement in technology and the internet has become a medium for entertainment. Once upon a time, graphics-based video games were limited to large, bulky arcade units that facilitated one or possibly two players playing side-by-side or in turns. The graphics and sound were rudimentary at best. Players interacted with the game via a joystick and buttons. Later came video games made for home console systems which also facilitated one or two players. The consoles made playing video games more convenient. The players were still limited somewhat by the fact that if two people wished to play together they had to be in the same room to do so. With the proliferation of computers, video games became playable on the personal computer (PC). With an entire keyboard and a mouse now available to players, some games made interacting within the video game far more complex than the simple buttons-and-joystick systems that were previously available.



As the internet gained ground, video games eventually became accessible online, via both personal computers and more modern consoles (e.g. Xbox, PlayStation2, Nintendo Wii). Video games could be played by oneself or in direct competition in real time with other players from anywhere in the world. On-line video games have become one of the most popular sources of entertainment for adults and children in the present times. Numerous types of on-line video games exist, including card games, puzzle games, word games, trivia games, and action games, among others. Many of these games can be played between two people or between practically limitless groups of people.

Video games have attracted the children over a period of time and that questions were raised about their addictive nature (Egli& Meyers, 1984; Klein, 1984; Soper& Miller, 1983). Scholars have argued that players who compulsively played represented a small minority (Brooks, 1983) while others claimed that as many as 10-15% of players were addicted (Egli& Meyers, 1984). At this time researchers concentrated mainly on the effects of video games on children and adolescents since they were the primary players and games were marketed mainly to these age groups (Brooks, 1983; Egli& Meyers, 1984; Fisher, 1994).

As video game technology improved, games became more complex. For example, players could save their game, turn off the game, and then resume it right where they left off at a later time. Also, game plotlines became as complex as any movie or novel. Completion of each level advanced the story, as well as the potential for competition with others. Over the next decade or so, video games became less of a novelty and more of a mainstream form of entertainment. Hard core video game players became gamers and an entire generation of children that grew up playing video games turned into adults. Video game companies began designing games aimed at older teenagers and adults. These video games often contained violent or sexual content, though uninformed parents often unwittingly bought the games for their children.

Video Games in India

The growth of video games in India is showing considerable progress in the present times even though India has never been a big market for video games. The Sony Corporation launched its Play Station 3 video gaming console in India at a price of USD\$980 for the 60Gbyte model with an assortment of 12 gaming titles in 2005. These titles came from several publishers including Electronic Arts, Sony Computer Entertainment and Namco Bandai. The bundle was distributed in India by Milestone Interactive Software Ltd. Sony sold about 10,000 Play Station 3 consoles in the Indian market by the end of 2007. India's video-game console market is expected to grow to \$125.4 million by 2010, rising at a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 75 percent from \$13.3 million in 2006.

History and Development of Video Games in India and Abroad

There are two competing stories about the birth of computer games. The first credits William A. Higginbotham, an engineer at the Brookhaven National Laboratory, a U.S. government nuclear facility, with developing a simple, ping pong -like game in 1958 on the facility's computer as an exhibition piece for visitors. However, Higginbotham never patented the idea and the program never left the site. Four years



later, a group of programmers at MIT wrote the computer code for a game called Space War. It involved two space ships that players could navigate around a screen, firing torpedoes at each other, while avoiding the gravitational pull of star in the center of the screen. Steve Russell and his co-programmers distributed the software source code for free, and as years passed, the game could be found on mainframe computers throughout the world.

Year	Name of the Scientist / Organization	Name & type of the Video Game	Nature
1962	Programmers at MIT	Space War	
1960	Programmers at MIT	Lunar Landing, Samyrai, ADVENT	
1966	Ralph Baer	Pong-like hockey game	
1971	Nolan Bushnell	Computer Space	
1972	Ralph Baer	Odyssey	First home-gaming console.
1972	Bush neel	Pong-style games, Atari	
1978		Arcade games (asteroids, Defender, Missile Command, pac-man, Donkey Kong, Tempest, Frogger and Tron	
1984	IBM	King's Quest	
1989	Will Wright	SimCity	
1989		Game Boy	
1990		SimEarth, SimAnt	
	Capcom	Street Fighter II	
1992	Acclaim	Mortal Combat	
1993	Id Software	Doom	
Mid 1990	online games	Arena games, Quake and Half-Life	
Roal playing game 2002	Nintendo	Sims and Star Wars, Pokerman	

Numerous technological advances and significant impacts on gaming were also witnessed during this period. By the end of the decade, it had spawned numerous sequels that sold more than a million copies. Text based games were soon superseded by graphics-based games, thanks to PC and console technology advancement. The graphical user interface (GUI) allowed point-and -click interaction with onscreen graphics, and became a central element in games.

The adventure-game gore, defined in its infancy by a text-only interface, began using graphics to allow players to explore virtual landscapes. Ken and Roberta Williams



developed the first text-and graphics adventure game while the IBM developed a graphics-based video game. The King's Quest was released in 1984 and it became one of the best-selling computer- game series all over the world. In 1983, the fledgling company Electronic Arts, currently the largest independent gaming-software developer in the United States, marketed Dr. J and Larry Bird Go One on One, which allowed players to control virtual opponents based on real-world athletes.

By the late 1970s, the computer game industry formed from a hobby culture, when personal computers just began to become widely available. The industry grew along with the advancement of computing technology, and often drove that advancement. In the 1980s, the video game industry crashed due to the production of too many negative video games. The decade of 1990s saw advancements in gaming related technology namely, widespread adoption of CD-based storage and software distribution, GUI-based operating systems, such as the series of Microsoft Windows and Mac OS, 3D graphics technology and advancement of CPU speed and sophistication.

Will Wright created a unique game genre with the release of SimCity in 1989. In 1989, Nintendo launched the Game Boy, a handheld computer-gaming system costing just over \$100. The success of the game boy, which sold 3.2 million units in 1990, defined a new segment of the industry targeting younger children, who can link devices together to play games with each other at school, on buses and elsewhere. Innovative in its open-endedness, the game involves managing the economy and infrastructure of a virtual city. It generated a host of sequels and other Sim (short for simulation) games (e.g., SimEarth, SimAnt) during 1990s.

In 1990, Capcom released the arcade game Street Fighter II, whose popularity established the fighting game genre. Players choose from 10 different warriors, each possessing unique fighting moves and skills, who face off in one-on-one matches. In 1992, Acclaim launched the game Mortal Combat on four different computer platforms. The following year, Sega and Nintendo released versions of the game on their console systems, and Senator Joseph Lieberman (D-Conn) launched Senate hearings to look into the possibility of banning ultra-violent games. Those hearings lead to the creation of the Entertainment Software adoption Board (ESRB) and video-game ratings system which are used for movies. Two elements namely, synergy and convergence characterized the success of electronic games. Cross-promotion and brand licensing allowed video games to become a significant aspect of popular culture.

The release of Id Software's Doom in 1993 marked a key turning point in the history of computer gaming. Using what has become known as "the drug-dealer business model," Id's John Carmack and John Romero released free versions of the innovative 3D game on the Internet. Five million were downloaded, which led to more than 150,000 full copies of the game being sold. Doom redefined video gaming and facilitated fast-paced graphics that give the player the visceral feeling of running through detailed environments, firing weapons at and avoiding enemies. Doom spawned an entire subculture of FPS (first-person shooter) and a host of similar games. The popularity of 3D computer video cards has increased immensely in the 20th century which witnessed the era of FPS games such as Doom and Quake. These games came under fire in the



wake of the killings at Columbine High School and elsewhere, as examples of the propensity of games to cultivate violent behavior among the children.

EPS titles like Quake and Half-Life began incorporating online gaming features, and eventually were marketed as “arena” games in which online players competed as teams or dueled head-to-head in ‘death matches’. Role-Playing Games (RPGs) also became very popular. The popular online gaming franchises such as the Sims and Star Wars demonstrated online versions in 2002. Internet games also grew into a \$2.8 billion industry in the United States by 2005. Nintendo’s Pokerman game spawned animated TV shows, movies, comic books, action figures, and trading cards all over the world.

Technologically, electronic games spurred numerous advances, most notably in 3D graphics-rendering hardware and software; online gaming servers that allow for real-time interaction among players; and numerous peripheral devices, including high quality sound cards and computer speakers, force-feedback controllers, and voice-activated controls. Video games have facilitated meaningful linkage of the personal computer, the television, and Internet.

With Web-surfing and DVD-playing capabilities, the inclusion of hard drive memory and eventual connectivity to printers and other PC peripherals, the newest video gaming consoles are being envisioned and marketed as full-scale ‘entertainment systems’. Relatively cheap compared to PCs, they combine computer and video gaming, online gaming, movie-viewing capability, and access to online information and shopping, blurring the previous distinction between the PC and console platforms. These advances have brought about revolutionary changes in the video gaming mainstream. Women, girls, adults, children and other sections of the society have emerged as the prominent users of video game. The prevalence of use is highest among children and adolescents, with boys playing more often than girls.

With improved technology and wider availability of video games consoles, greater amounts of time and money have been spent on video games in the present times. However, video game use has increased dramatically over the past 10 years. In the present times, the video game industry is a juggernaut of development; profit still

Theoretical framework

Uses and Gratifications Theory

Uses and Gratifications Theory is a popular approach in understanding the process, utility and effects of mass communication. The theory focuses more on the consumer or audience instead of the actual message itself by asking what people do with media rather than what media contribute to the people (Katz, 1959).

Follows a basic model which is based on the audience-centered approach. It states that the audiences actively seek certain services from the media in order to gratify their specific needs which are related to their life and mission. Social situations and psychological characteristics motivate the need for media access and utility. This expectation leads one to be exposed to media that would seemingly fit expectations, leading to an ultimate gratification. The uses and gratification research is based on the



assumption that individual needs are satisfied by audience members actively seeking out the mass media (Infante et al., 1997).

Kaplan's (1983) study revealed that males played the video games more frequently than females because the games tend to contain more masculine than feminine characters.

Keisler's et al (1983) study reported that females were not encouraged to express aggression in public and are unlikely to feel comfortable with games of combat or war.

Morlock et al (1985) found that males tend to do better than females on tasks involving visual and spatial skills.

Kestenbaum and Weinstein (1985) examined the exposure of children to video games and reported that predominant response to video games play is aggression simply because a group of video games has been rated as unpleasant, arousing, and dominance-inducing.

Funk (1993) studied the revealed that children derived satisfaction by playing video games even though it affected their academic interest.

Funk (1993) exam that half of their most preferred games were violent in nature. Both boys and girls played video games more often at home than in arcades. About 90% of boys and 75% of girls played video games at home on a regular basis, averaging about 2-4 hours of play per week, respectively.

Buchman and Funk (1996) analysed and found that fantasy and human violence games accounted for about 50% of students' favorite games. The study reveals that girls preferred fantasy violence and boys preferred human violence games. This preference for violent games remained constant across grade level.

Motivations for Playing Video Games

The video games have attracted the children in large number all over the world. Video games were originally perceived as a harmless and enjoyable pastime. However, with the ever-increasing interest and participation of young children in this activity, much concern has been expressed about the factors associated with the participation of children in the video games. Little research has been carried out into the factors which have motivated the children to play video games over a period of time. The factors and forces which are directly associated with the participation of children in video games and their involvement in the process of infotainment is operationally defined as 'motivations for playing video games'.

Braun and Giroux (1989) noted that more boys than girls attended arcades since the video games encouraged solitary play. The boys and girls did not differ in their greater preferences for violent video games. They observed that the majority of the most popular arcade games were violent in nature; this violence took the form of war, sport, ingestion, and criminality.



Research Methodology

Overall, research concerning the impact of violent video game on children suggests that there is a significant relation between the video game exposure and child development.

Surprisingly, adequate scientific investigations are not carried out in India on the impact of video games on children. It is a matter of profound interest to probe the nature and extent of uses and gratification of video games among the children as a means of infotainment in developing countries like India. The video games exposure, acquisition of information and entertainment, the utility of information and entertainment and role of video games in the lives of children are the primary concerns of this study. Hence, the problem “**Uses and Gratification of Video Games: A Case Study of Bangalore and Mysore Cities**” is chosen for the present study.

Objectives of the Study

With uses and gratification of video games as means of infotainment with reference to children in Bangalore and Mysore cities being the thrust area, the research proposes to:

- a) To Study the exposure of children to video games as means of infotainment,
- b) To study the types of video games played by the children as means of infotainment.
- c) Rank the popular video games played by the children as means of infotainment.
- d) Understand the motives of children for playing video games as means of infotainment.
- e) Analyze the uses and gratification of video games as means of infotainment.
- f) Assess the drawbacks of video games as means of assessment; and
- g) Suggest appropriate ways and means for the protection and promotion of the personality of children vis-à-vis video games centered infotainment.

Hypotheses of the Study

The objectives of the present study and the analysis of the findings of the studies reviewed in the earlier chapter have led to generating the following hypotheses of the study.

- a) Exposure to Video Games is significantly related to independent variables.
- b) Exposure to Video Games is significantly related to gratification.
- c) Gratification is significantly related to motivating factors.
- d) Exposure to Video Games is significantly related to unhealthy mannerisms / behaviours.

Variables of the Study

Keeping the above hypotheses of the study in view, the following variables were selected for the present study on the basis of review of literature and discussion with subject experts.

Independent Variables

- a. Gender
- b. Age
- c. Education
- d. Parental Occupation



Dependent Variables

- a. Exposure of Children to Video Games
- b. Motivations for Playing Video Games
- c. Gratification of Video Games
- d. Impact of Video Games

Study Areas

The administrative capital of Karnataka State namely Bangalore and Mysore were chosen for the study since they represented the cultural diversity of Karnataka State. These two cities are also in the forefront with respect to information revolution in general and video game play in particular. Besides these, Bangalore and Mysore cities share many common characteristics in education, economy, polity, media exposure, IT growth, computer education and media entertainment.

Selection of Sample

A strictly stratified random sample of respondents from the area was not possible since complete and exhaustive characteristics like age, income, profession and other aspects of the respondents were not available. Hence, simple random sampling method was adopted to select the respondents who represent various age groups of childhood since this method is widely used in social sciences. It was decided to interview the children who had the benefit of exposure to video games in Bangalore and Mysore cities. About 350 respondents representing various independent variables were selected for the study.

Finding and Conclusion

Introduction

Video games have reached out to the children in a big way in India and other countries. Video games have also emerged over the years as prominent means of infotainment. A substantial number of children begin playing video games at an earlier age. It is now readily apparent that video games can have a profound impact on child behaviors and development. Video games came to India ostensibly as means of infotainment. Cross-sectional studies have also reported that video games affect the attitudes and behavioral patterns of the children both positively and negatively. This chapter contains the summary of the study, findings of the study, and implications on central government, state government, media organizations, new communication technologies, parents, teachers and future generation of researchers.

Summary of the Study

The present study evaluated the uses and gratifications of video games as means of infotainment with special reference to children in Bangalore and Mysore cities. The increasing use of video games especially by the children as means of infotainment has attracted the interest of researchers all over the world. The majority of research in the area has concluded that playing video games is directly associated with the attitudes and behavioural aspects of children. It is a matter of profound interest to probe the nature and extent of uses and gratification of video games among the children as a medium of



infotainment in developing countries like India. A synthesis of the available literature suggests that the role of video games on the personality of children suffers from series of limitations from research and development points of view in a developing state like Karnataka.

Few researchers in India have assessed the exposure of children to video games, motivation for playing video games, gratification of video games and impact of video games on children. There is not even a single study conducted by any researcher in Karnataka State on the uses and gratification of video games as means of infotainment with special reference to children. However, quite a few studies which are distantly related with the main theme of the present study are briefly presented in the thesis. The present study assumes great significance because it evaluated uses and gratification of video games as means of infotainment with special reference to children in Karnataka State. The present study also has profound professional significance since it dealt with the examination of relationship between video games and children's infotainment.

The children need healthy benefit of exposure to video games in the modern society in India and elsewhere. The present study approached the problem through a systematic survey method. The primary data were gathered from about 350 respondents who were selected on the basis of simple random sampling. Independent variables such as gender, age, education and parents' occupation; and dependent variables such as exposure to video games, motivations for playing video games, gratification of video games and impact of video games were primarily considered as the salient features of the study. Other methods namely, non-participant observation, informal discussion and secondary literature review were also followed for the purpose of making the study complete and comprehensive. Tested and tried statistical analysis techniques were also used by the researcher. There were usual limitations of the survey method.

The findings reveal that the respondents are regularly associated with video games which have become prominent means of infotainment in modern society. The respondents are fully exposed to the video games which are diversified. There are several motives for the association of children with the video games. The children have expressed their satisfaction over the uses and gratification of video games as means of infotainment. However, there are mixed responses with respect to the role played by the video games on child development. There are advantages and disadvantages of video games played by the children which demand systematic evaluation in order to safeguard the interest of children. There is also a disturbing finding with respect to the impact of video games on children namely, creation of mental disorders consequent on addiction to video games. In retrospect, this study envisages the subtle existence of video games that enforce changes in the attitudes and behavioural patterns of children in Karnataka State. The temporal drawbacks of video games as means of infotainment with special reference to children also envisages future investigations at different time periods and scales thereby evaluation of media intervention for child development could be appreciated.



Findings of the Study

Profile of the Respondents

- i. There were a majority of male respondents (65.71%) and minority of female respondents (34.29%).
- ii. There were about 53.72% of the respondents representing 10-15 years, 42.86% of the respondents representing 15-20 years and 3.42% of the respondents representing 21 years and above.

Exposure to Video Games

- i. The data revealed that all the boys (100%) and girls (100%) played video games.
- ii. A majority of the respondents who played the video games belong to the age group of 11-15 years (53.7%).
- iii. The data revealed that majority of the children representing 5-10 standard (76.3%) played video games.
- iv. A majority of the fathers of the respondents who played the video games held government jobs (54.0%).
- v. A majority of the respondents played video games mainly to derive fun (71.8%).
- vi. A majority of the respondents played video games at home (87.6%).
- vii. A majority of the respondents played video games every day (68.9%).
- viii. A vast majority of the respondents had cultivated the hobbies namely, television viewing (83.71%), reading newspaper/magazines and television viewing (82.28%); and listening to radio and viewing television (77.14%) even though they played video games regularly.
- ix. A majority of the respondents (61%) did not change their hobbies after their exposure to video games.
- x. A majority of the respondents were attracted by the specific features of video games, namely audio, video and graphics.
- xi. A vast majority of the respondents (80.09%) reported that they were able to enhance computer skill, language skill, sharpness and allied benefits after playing video games.
- xii. Both male and female respondents have preferred 'racing' as their most preferred video games but there was no commonality with respect to other kinds of video games.
- xiii. Both male and female respondents regardless of age have preferred 'war' and 'racing' as their most preferred video games but there was no commonality with respect to other kinds of video games from the point of view of age.
- xiv. A majority of the respondents (87.72%) regardless of gender, age, education and parental occupation have stated that they were exposed to on-line video games which is termed as 'Internet addiction'.

Motivation for Playing Video Games

- i. A vast majority of the respondents (81.43%) have stated with satisfaction that they were associated with the video games since they were known for creativity.



- ii. A majority of the respondents (71.71%) have stated with satisfaction that they were associated with the video games since they were known for interaction.
- iii. A majority of the respondents (67.71%) have stated with satisfaction that they were associated with the video games since they were known for effective narration.
- iv. A majority of the respondents (60.86%) have stated with satisfaction that they were associated with the video games since they were known for communication skill development of the players.
- v. A majority of the respondents (59.71%) have stated with satisfaction that they were associated with the video games since they diverted the attention of the children from the usual problems.

Gratification of Video Games

- i. A majority of the respondents (79.43%) have stated with satisfaction that there was absolute gratification of video games since they were more exciting than being with friends.
- ii. A majority of the respondents (70.54%) have stated with satisfaction that video games provided the benefit of companionship to them.
- iii. A majority of the respondents (61.42%) have stated with satisfaction that video games practically rescued them from loneliness.
- iv. A majority of the respondents (71.42%) have stated with satisfaction that video games created a sense of achievement after successful play.
- v. A majority of the respondents (77.99%) have stated with satisfaction that video games practically made them forget their personal problem since they were actively involved in playing video games.
- vi. A majority of the respondents (53.42%) have stated with satisfaction that video games practically enhanced their popularity and social status.
- vii. A majority of the respondents (53.70%) have stated with satisfaction that video games practically motivate their friends also to play well.
- viii. A majority of the respondents (61.13%) have stated with satisfaction that video games practically provided the benefit of displaying the name and score.
- ix. A majority of the respondents (58.28%) have stated with satisfaction that video games practically made the players achieve things better than non-players.
- x. A majority of the respondents (58.28%) have stated with satisfaction that video games were practically better than any other outdoor games.
- xi. A majority of the respondents (60%) have stated with satisfaction that video games made the players beat their rivals in the game.
- xii. A majority of the respondents (60%) have stated with satisfaction that video games were effective means of infotainment.



Impact of Video Games

- i. Most of the male respondents and female respondents preferred to play the video games which contained moderate to high level of violent contents regardless of the length of exposure and number of video games.
- ii. More number of the male respondents and female respondents representing the age group of 11-15 years preferred video games containing moderate violence while the rest of the respondents 16 years and above preferred video games which were highly violent by nature.
- iii. Most of the male respondents and female respondents reported cultivation of negative mannerisms and behavioral patterns consequent their exposure to video games regardless of the length of exposure and number of video games.
- iv. The data revealed that about 49% of the respondents representing male and female categories suffered from mental disorders of one kind or the other mainly due to severe addiction to video games.

Parents and Video Games

- i. A majority of the respondents (54.57%) regardless of gender, age, education and parental occupation have stated that their parents were not aware of video games played by them.
- ii. A majority of the respondents (70.57%) regardless of gender, age, education and parental occupation have stated that their parents monitored the video games played by them.
- iii. A majority of the respondents (74.28%) regardless of gender, age, education and parental occupation have stated that their parents did not present any video games to them as a token of their appreciation.

Implications

Video games have out placed all the media of infotainment in terms of accessibility. Video games have attracted a sizeable chunk of the population an India and abroad as effective means of infotainment. The results clearly indicate the relationship between video games and children's behavior in terms of high, average and low impact. The children who are not matured enough to take independent decisions on playing video games need the intervention of several agencies in order to ensure children – specific and children-friendly video games in this age of competitiveness.

Implications on Government of India

The State has the responsibility of protecting the interest of the children against the harmful effects of various media of infotainment including video games. The investigation reveals that it is imperative to formulate national level policies on child development, communications media, advertising media, and infotainment media and so on.

A National Policy on child development is very crucial at this juncture. An expert committee could be constituted by the government at national level consisting of educationists, media professionals, legal expert, development experts, social activists,



researchers and bureaucrats for evolving suitable strategies for child development all over the country.

A National Media Commission should also be constituted in order to understand the scope of video games and trays the impact of its contents in the context of child development. The services of advertising media and infotainment media should be monitored by this commission in order to safeguard the interest of children. The government should also play a crucial role in developing and administering standards for children's video games.

Enforcement of legislation and providing assistance to the professionals in the industry of infotainment with respect to promoting the interest of children should be undertaken by the government on a missionary zeal. Legal sanctions should be imposed to ensure integrated approach to infotainment management with special reference to children in the country. The codes of ethics should be formulated in consultation with professionals and advocates of public interest in order to provide appropriate safeguards and mechanisms for the development of children.

The children should be protected from the contents of video games which are likely to harm or disturb the children. The children should be protected from exposure to unsolicited material that the find harmful, unhealthy and negative especially by the infotainment industry. Government should organize suitable campaigns in order to enhance people's attitudes and behaviors towards children and to increase the availability of support to children and family.

Implications on Karnataka State Government

The Government of Karnataka may also consider constituting state level commissions relating to child development, media management, advertising management, and infotainment management and so on. Adequate funds and facilities are required to boost child development in Karnataka State. The Ministry of Women and Children Welfare and Information should be strengthened in terms of man power, facilities and mechanisms in order to promote child development. Close co-ordination between the state government and other agencies responsible for child development is also the need of the hour.

The local – self-government organizations and non-government organization should also be motivated and encouraged to actively participate in the children welfare programs in the state. Suitable campaigns are also required to motivate the teachers, parents, activists, intellectuals, media professionals and children in child development activities. Campaigns should reach out the people on the harmful effects of infotainment on children to the extent that the agencies concerned are sensitized about their role and responsibilities towards child development.

Implications on Media Organizations

Media organizations like newspapers, magazines, radio, and television and so on have a social obligation of promoting the interest of the children. Media campaigns, through traditional media, modern media and new media focusing on promoting child development assume great significance in a developing country like an India. The print



media can have special columns and pages which would focus on the strengths and weaknesses of media coverage in particular and child development programs in general.

Implications on NCT's

New Communication Technologies have actualized the dream of 'Global Village' thanks to revolutionary changes which have occurred in the field of communication science and technology over a period of time. These new media are called upon to bridge the gap between 'information haves' and 'information have not's'. The new media are also responsible for providing children-specific contents and services which would boost child development. The video games need to be monitored, evaluated and rejuvenated by the policy makers and professionals of new media organizations.

Implications on Research and Development Organizations

Research and development organizations have a social responsibility of promoting the interest of the children by conducting need-based, area-specific and target group-specific research programs which would protect the interest of children against the harmful effects of media in general and infotainment industry in particular. It is also equally desirable to identify relevant topics which are closely related to the lives of the children and extent research and development support. Research intervention in the field of infotainment industry in Indian sub-continent including Karnataka State is the need of the hour.

Implications on Parents

Parents are required to play a crucial role in mediating the children's media habits including exposure to video games. Parents should also teach their children to be media savvy. Parents should be aware of various video games, rating patterns, advantages and harmful effects. Parents have to act as sensors for video programs in the best interest of their children. Parents should also enable their children to develop meaningful sense of what video games they play and their repercussions on the academic performance and development of the children. They must also select the video games which suit their children depending upon the age and development of the child. The children should not be engrossed in the video games unmindfully.

Parents must realize that excessive video game play results in a lot of behavior problems of the children. They must take the responsibility for inculcating discriminative video game playing in their children. They must also formulate video game playing rules at home in order to make video game play more disciplined activity. They must suggest certain video games which positively affect the progress of the children and consciously prevent playing objectionable and harmful video games. Parents should also use a well-defined and formulated video game guide to determine which video games benefit their children. They must encourage their children to participate actively in creative and constructive video games. They should mediate children's video game play through a disciplined home environment.



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STRESS AMONG SCHOOL GOING ADOLESCENTS

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Abstract

Adolescence is the most important period in human life. Adolescents are exposed to increased rates of stressful life experiences and there is some proof that increases in stressors account, at least in part, for the increased rates of psychological problems associated with this developmental period. Stress can induce feeling of frustration, fear, conflict, pressure, hurt, anger, sadness, inadequacy, guilt, loneliness or confusion. Learners experience high stress due to academic commitment, financial pressure and lack of time management skills. These problems can lead to academic failure, family conflicts, drug abuse, violence and suicide and thus can be very costly to families, to the health care system and to the society at large. Stress is a necessary and inescapable concomitant of daily living-necessary because without some stress we would be listless and apathetic creatures, and unavoidable because it relates to any external event, it is agreeable or anxiety producing. A person's response towards stress depends on whether an event is appraised as a challenge or a threat. Challenging stimulus can lead to positive outcomes such as motivation and improved task performance while threatening ones or distress can result in anxiety, depression, social dysfunction and even suicidal intention.

Keywords: Stress, Adolescence, School Students. Adolescent Stress

Introduction

Stress is an epidemic in the 21st century that commonly affects us on a daily basis, when considering minor stressors from environmental conditions such as noise and pollution; Even though saving gadgets and self-help tools have increased substantially in the 20th century and people have more control over their lives, there is an increase of stress and people have less free time. "We will define stress as any instances that threaten or are perceived to threaten one's well-being and hereby tax one's coping abilities "for example a person can no longer meet journal demands such as work or relationships they feel they do not have the eye beholder.

Stress has become an inevitable word in this fast spinning technical world. Stress is experienced by almost everyone around irrespective of the age they are in. The word stress which was threatening in earlier ages has now been accepted



as normal part of life. Adolescence is a period when individuals become independent from their parents. The period of adolescence itself was well recognized as a period of 'stress and storm'. Apart from the home environment adolescents spend most of their time in their school or college environment. School environment, curriculum design, examinations and social support definitely would influence the level of stress experienced by the adolescents.

Stress is a part of day-to-day living. It is a common human phenomenon and of life as a college student. As college students you may experience stress beating academic demands, adjusting to a new living environment, or developing hand ships. The stress you experience is not necessarily harmful. Mild forms of stress can act. As a motivator and energizer, however, if your stress level is too medical and social problems can result. Stress affects most people in some way. Acute (sudden, short-term) stress ads to rapid changes throughout the body, Almost all body systems (the heart and good vessels, immune system, lungs, digestive system, sensory organs, and brain). ear up to meet perceived danger.

Stress is simply a reaction to a stimulus that disturbs our physical or mental bruin. In other words, it's an omnipresent part of life. A stressful event cans either "fight-or-flight" response, causing hormones such as adrenaline and cal to surge through the body. A little bit of stress, known as "acute stress," This handout describes different ways of coping effectively with stress. In r to cope effectively, it is first important to know what situations you find and what the experience of stress is like for you. Specific strategies with stress are suggested, such as using relaxation techniques, talking with iris, exercising, and creative expression.

Stress a term people often use to describe a "feeling of pressure, strain, or ion. People often say that they are "under stress" or feel "stressed out" when a dealing with challenging situations or event. Everyone encounters stressful actions. Sometimes the stress comes from something positive (like a new job, apartment, or new relationship) and sometimes from something negative. The condition of stress has two components: physical, involving direct or bodily challenge and psychological, involving how individuals receive circumstances in their lives. These components can be examined in three one approach focuses on the environment, describing stress as a stimulus. see this in people's reference to the source or cause of their tension as being an t or set of circumstances such as having "a high-stress job." Physically or psychologically challenging events or circumstances are called stressors.



The rapid pace of our lives, overcrowded living conditions too many and on our time interferences with our personal ambitions and frustrating job conditions all contribute to the modern stress equation; But would we be better off out stress? That would be a life without challenge -no difficulties to surmount new fields to conquer, no reason to sharpen our wits are improving our abilities. Stress is an unavoidable part of living, because every organism faces. challenges its environment and from its own needs. These challenges are "problems" it t solve if it is to survive and thrive. Stress is the pattern specific and non-specific responses and orgasm – access to stimulus events that disturb equilibrium and tax or exceed its ability to. The stimulus events. Include a large variety of external and internal additions that collectively are called stressor. A stressor is a stimulus event that stresses a demand on an organism for some kind of adaptive response. The stress Ones are composed of a diverse combination of reactions on several levels. Including physiological, behavioral, emotion all and cognitive changes. Doubt you have observed that some people experience one stressful event after there and do not break down. While others are seriously upset by every low-level stress. This happens because the effect of most stressors is not a direct one, but is the cognitive appraisal of a stressor is one such moderator variable is it viewed as a threat or a edge? The resource that is available to deal with that stressor is another Streator, variable.

Role of Cognitive Appraisal

Before a stress response begins, a demand on the organism (stressor) must cognized on some level and evaluated. Cognitive appraisal plays a central role. Defining the situation what the demand is, how big a threat it is, what resources has for meeting it , and what strategies are appropriate. Some stressor, such as injury or finding one's house on fire are seen as threats by almost anyone , many .other stressors can be defined in various ways , depending on our overall situation , the , the relation of this particular demand to our central goals , our : pretence for dealing with it , and our assessment of our competence. The action that causes acute distress for me may be all in a day's work for you. Our appraisal of a stressor and of our resources for meeting it can be as Portent as the actual stressor in determining our conscious experience, what ting strategies we still see as appropriate, and how successful we still be. If we l1e a stressor as too much for us to deal with, we create a self-fulfilling Percy we are likely to fail even if objectively we are capable of dealing quietly with the demand. Doctors have long known that a parent's attitudes can s important as the physical condition in determining the course of the illness.



Review of Literature

Jayanthi et.al (2014) observed that parent and teachers expectations were the main sources of academic stress among the adolescents, while adolescent girls had higher academic stress than boys.

Joshi (2014) noted that second year students felt more stress in school factors than First year students.

Rabbani et.al (2014) mentioned that there is a significant and negative relationship between parental attachment and stress.

Kadapatti and Vijayalaxmi (2012) noted that students should have the aspiration/expectation about their study, not beyond their capacities and abilities and students need also proper counseling while selecting their courses at intermediate level. The parents should also consider the child's interest and aptitude and not impose on selecting the courses.

Agarwal (2011) found no significant difference between academic stress of male and female adolescents.

Singh and Upadhyay (2008) observed that first year students experienced higher degree of academic stress in comparison of third year students and at the same time female students perceived more academic stress in comparison of their male counterpart.

Objectives:

1. To study the level of stress among adolescents.
2. To study the level of coping strategies among adolescents.
3. To study the level of coping strategies, among male and female adolescents.

Methodology

The present study based on secondary data. Secondary sources were also used, which includes books, journals, publications, research articles, and internet materials.

Psychological Stress Reactions

Our physiological stress reactions are autocratic & predictable, built-in souses over which we normally have no conscious control. Not so our psychological reactions. They are learned and are heavily dependent on our captions and interpretations of the world and of our capacity for dealing with it. Include behavioral, emotional, and cognitive aspects.



Avowal Patterns

The behavior of a person under stress depends in part on the level of stress befriended. Mild stress activates and intensifies biologically significant. Visors, Mild stress makes an organism more alert; energies are focused & performance may improve. Positive behavioral informed, becoming vigilant to access of threat, seeking protection & · support from others, & learning better studies & coping skill.

Life is Little Hassles

Life is filled with low -level frustration. Your pencil breaks during an exam, get stuck in traffic, or you forget to set your alarm clock for an important appointment. To what extent do these minor irritations pile up to become stressors at play havoc with your health? The answer is to a bigger extent than you might again.

Coping Strategies

If living is inevitably stressful and if too much stress can disrupt our lives, and even kill us we need to learn own to cope so that we can survive. Coping refers to attempts to meet environmental demands in order to prevent negative consequences (Lazarus and Folkman, 1984). There, are many different coping techniques, some of which still is more effective than others for a given person in given situation. Because animals in the wild inputs adapt biologically to their environment, their mechanisms for coping are coded in their genes and limited by the slow timetable of evolutionary processes. Human beings have a tremendous potential for adapting not only biologically, over generations, but psychologically, within a lifetime even within a short period of time if they want to change.

Altering Bodily Reactions

Stress equals tension for many people. This often means tight muscles, high blood pressure, constricted blood vessels in the brain, and chronic over secretion of hormones. Fortunately; many of these tension responses can be controlled by variety techniques some ages old, some quite new.

Relaxation

Relaxation through meditation has ancient roots in many parts of the world. For centuries in eastern cultures, ways to calm the mind still the body's tensions have been practiced. Today Zen discipline and yoga exercises from Japan and India are part of daily life for many people both there and, increasingly, in the west. In our own culture, a growing number of people have been attracted to work shops and therapy in relaxation training and to various forms of meditation. Just as



stress is the nonspecific response of the body to any demand made on it, there is growing evidence that complete relaxation is a potent anti's tress, response. The relaxation response is a condition in which muscle tension, cortical.

Reappraising Stressors:

The close connection between cognitive appraisal and the primary of autonomic nervous system arousal has been demonstrated in studies where the cognitive appraisal was systematically varied. When subjects watched an upsetting film showing vivid circumcision rites in a primitive tribe, they were less physiologically aroused when the film had a sound track that either denied the dangers or discussed them in an intellectual, detached way. (Speisman et al., 1964) In another study, subjects viewing a film of an industrial accident were less aroused if they were "emotionally inoculated" by being warned in advance that it was coming and given a chance to imagine the threatening scenes beforehand.

Social support network

Social support refers to the resources provided by other persons this resources can include material aid socio-emotional support and informational aid the persons who can provide these resources for an individual are those with whom he are she has significant social relationships such as family members friends coworkers and neighbors There is now a sizable body of evidence showing that the presence of social support makes people less vulnerable to stress. When people have other people they can turn to, they are better able to handle job stressors, unemployment, marital.

Conclusion

The involvement of adolescents in getting instant gratification of needs has led to lot of stress in them and in their relationships with family and peers. The students coming from joint families have slightly higher mean of academic anxiety score than their counterparts coming from nuclear families but this difference is not significant statistically. IQ and demographic factors are not key factor in academic stress among high school students. In order to overcome deviant behaviors, the parents play a constructive role in channelizing energies of the adolescents. Proper care should to be taken in helping to take the right decisions which may affect their future. Anxiety reduction and time management in conjunction with leisure activities may be an effective strategy for reducing academic stress in college students. Students should have the aspiration/expectation about their study, not beyond their capacities and abilities, Students need also proper counseling while selecting their courses at intermediate level. The parents should also consider the child's interest and



aptitude and not impose on selecting the courses. The family environment should be congenial and the learning process should be made pleasurable and parents should avoid making it as a stressful event for adolescents. Author concludes that supportive and stimulating atmosphere is very necessary for the student to progress in their academic life and for reaching their aim or goal.

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**SURVEY OF FLORA AND RELATED ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE
SYSTEM IN NONNO SELE WOREDA, OROMIA REGIONAL STATE,
SOUTHWEST ETHIOPIA**

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Abstract

Plant use diversity and their forms of use and management were studied in Nonno coffee forests of Oromia, Southwest Ethiopia. A coffee forest is a segment of moist montane forest with occurrence of wild Arabica coffee populations. The local peoples are selected purposively to search out the of different plant species. This research was initiated to document indigenous knowledge associated with the use diversity of plants. On the bases of Ethnobotanical studies, a total of 95 useful plant species representing 49 families were identified in study areas. The identified use categories include material sources, medicine, food, honey, social services, animal fodder and environmental uses. Species were recorded as being used to make different use values, among these are *Cordia Africana* Lam., *Ekebergia capensis* Sparrm. *F. vasta*, *Podocarpus falcatus* (Thunb.) R. Br. *ex Mirb* is few. As observed, deforestation, over-harvesting, cultivation of marginal lands and overgrazing appear to be threatening the plant resources and their habitats in the studied areas. different efforts were made to manage and reduce loss of biodiversity, it is very slow to reverse the outcome compared to the speed and pressure of the threatening factors. As sense of ownership, a new forest resource management system “Daga/Kobo System” was introduced as cultural conservation system. Locally available and widely used values plants would need to be identified and a list compiled as well as propagated to alleviate the risk of extinction due to accelerated urbanization, recurring drought and deforestation.

Key terms: Uses Of Plant Species, Taxonomic Diversity, Threat To Biodiversity.

Introduction

The topography and diverse climatic conditions of Ethiopia led to the emergence of habitats that are suitable for evolution. These have led to the occurrence of some unique plant and animal species and their assemblages. As a result, Ethiopia is one of the countries in the world with high level of biodiversity. Owing to the long history of agriculture and the diversity of the environment, Ethiopia is again one of the 12 Vavilov centers of crop genetic diversity (Zerihun Woldu, 2008). According to Tilaye Nigussie (1997) and Kumlachew Yeshitila and Tamrat Bekele (2002), most of the remaining primary forests of Ethiopia are confined to less accessible areas of the country. These remnant natural forests are continuously threatened by commercial plantations of teas



and coffees. In Ethiopia, the annual loss of high forest area due to anthropogenic is estimated to be between 150,000 and 200,000 ha (EFAP, 1994).

Ethiopia is an important regional center for biological diversity due to its wide ranges of altitude, its great geographical diversity with high and rugged mountains, flat-topped plateaus and deep gorges, incised river valleys and rolling plains (Kelbessa et al., 1992; Woldu, 2008). However, deforestation and habitat fragmentation pose a serious threat to the conservation of biodiversity in general and forest genetic re-sources in particular.

The ultimate cause that has to be addressed for the forest destruction in Ethiopia is population growth, agricultural land expansions, extensive deforestation and encroachment (Woldemariam et al., 2002).

The moist evergreen montane forests are traditionally referred to as afro-montane rainforests. The forests comprise high forests of the country mainly the Southwest forests, which are the wettest and also humid forest on the southern plateau known as the Harena Forest (Ermias Lulekal et al., 2008). Researches characterized moist Montane forests as vegetation types with a high proportion of large and soft leaved species. The moist evergreen Montane forest can be classified into two subtypes, Afro-montane rainforest and transitional rain forests (Sebebe Demissew and Friis, 2009).

Afromontane rainforest is exemplified by the forests in Sidamo around Wondo Genet and between Adola and Agere Selam and the Harena forest on the southern slopes of the Bale Mountains. The other examples are patches of this forest type in Wollega. The canopies typically contain a mixture of *Podocarpus falcatus* (Podocarpaceae) and broad-leaved species, but *Podocarpus falcatus* never a single dominant species and becomes gradually more infrequent towards the south west in Kefa and Ilubabor as the rainfall increases. Scattered examples of transitional rainforests are known from the western escarpments of the Ethiopian

Highlands in Wollega, Ilubabor and Kefa where the humidity from the rain bearing south westerly winds is the highest (Sebebe Demissew and Friis, 2009). Generally, the moist evergreen montane forests of southwest Ethiopia occur in Wollega, Ilubabor and Kefa. The forest is situated between 1500 and 2500 m a.s.l with an average annual temperature of 18-20°C, and annual rainfall between 1500 and 2000 mm, sometimes even more than 2000 mm, with rain all the year round, but a maximum in April-October (Friis et al., 1982; Friis 1992; Zerihun Woldu, 1999; Tadesse Woldemariam, 2003; Feyera Senbeta, 2006).

Afromontane forests are one of the seven endemic sites of Tropical Africa including Ethiopia (Huntley, 1998). According to Feyera Senbeta et al. (2007), most of the afro-montane forests are the major forest fragments in Ethiopia and sources of livelihoods, e.g, for timber and non-timber forest products, for local communities living in and around the forest. This forest ecosystem is the most diverse ecosystem in composition, structure and habitat types. As a result, large complexes of mountain forests exist forming several distinct vegetation units that support different flora and fauna (NBSAP, 2005).

Materials and Methods

Description of the Study Area

The study is conducted in Nonno Sele one of the woredas in Illu Ababor Zone of Oromia National Regional State, southwestern part of the country, 730 km from Addis Ababa and 200km from Mettu town, capital of Illu Ababor Zone with a geographical coordination of 7° 44' 59.99" N latitude and 35° 14' 60.00" E longitude. The forest coverage of the woreda is 150,987 ha. Forest resources have always played an important role in the local economy. For instance, non-timber forest products such as forest coffee honey and spices are the major cash income sources.

It is named after the Nonno Oromo, a subgroup of the Macha Oromo, who lives in the area. As part of the administrative zone, Nonno Sele is bordered in the southwest by Gambela Region, in the north by Bure district, in the northeast by Ale district, and in the southeast by the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region. The study was carried out at height kebele's of Nonno Sele woreda namely: Nono, Onose, Brbirsa, Derbeta, Yakema, Kutii, Gemechisa, and Kombolcha kebele's. The vegetation of the study area is characterized by tropical montane evergreen rainforest with the dominant tree species including *Albizia gummifera*, *Millittia ferruginea*, *Pouteria adolfi-friederici*, *Schefflera abyssinica*, *Sapim ellipticum*, *Ficus sur* and *Croton macrostachyus*.

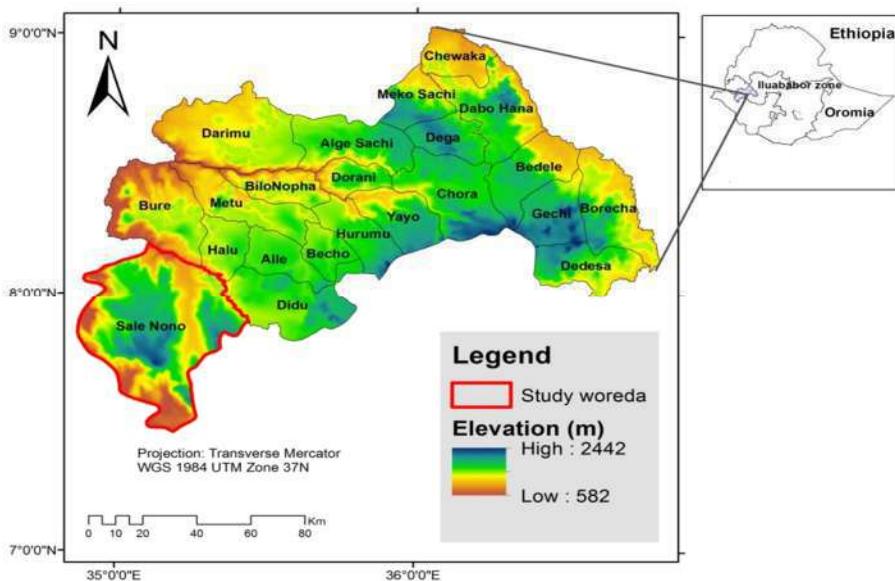


Figure: 2.2. Location map of the study area

Demographics Statistics

The total population of Nonno Sele district had been reported as 22,952 of which 11,487 were men and 11,415 were women and 1,744 or 7.62% of its population were urban



dwellers and 21158 or 92.38 were rural dwellers. Concerning religious statistics, (44.21%) of the inhabitants were Protestants (40.35%) were Ethiopian Orthodox, (9.89%) were Muslims and 5.55 were others (CSA, 2007).

Flora Data

Household survey of forest adjacent kebeles was made with an intention assessing multipurpose values of plants were emphasized to the closely forest adjacent households. Floristic data were obtained on useful plants, their uses, traditional management practices and conservation status, typical plant species of the major ecosystem that can be used as habitat indicators for monitoring.

Local names of plants were studied by repeated inquiries at different times with different informants to check the accuracy of information obtained and information was recorded. Discussions were conducted with informants and residents in seeking to understand the useful plants, their uses, traditional management practice, conservation status and typical plant species indicator.

The voucher specimens pressed and dried were mostly the uncommon species and hence taken to the National Herbarium of Addis Ababa University while the identification of others were carried out by the researcher using Flora of Ethiopia and Eritrea.

Reconnaissance Survey and Sampling Design

Reconnaissance survey was conducted in October 2011/2018 with an aim of characterization of Nonno Sele Forest. For vegetation assessment, systematic sampling technique was used for sampling sites. Questionnaires are administered randomly to representatives from all sectors of forest resource users and other stakeholders to gather actual and reliable information from the target informants using systematic sampling technique.

Data Collection Instruments

In this study, from primary and secondary sources, data was collected using the instruments such as observation, focused group discussion, in depth interview and questionnaire. The natural environment such as the existing condition of forests and Land Use systems was critically observed. To collect reliable data FGD was conducted at different sites of the Nonno Sele.

Key informants represented from Culture and Tourism Office, Forest and Natural Resource Management Office, PFM Office, Gada System and others are selected systematically interviewed to obtain firsthand information on the topic of traditional cultures, beliefs, customs and other social institution that had been playing historic roles in forest resource management and conservation practices.

Analysis of Survey Data

The quantitative data was analyzed using descriptive statistical software such as excel and qualitative data was interpreted accordingly on useful plants, their uses, traditional management practices, conservation status, and typical plant species of the major ecosystem that can be used as habitat indicators for monitoring. Whereas the qualitative data was understood based on professional analysis and interpretation.



Results

Floral Diversity of the Forest

Nono-Sele Forest is one of the moist afro-montane forest ecosystem with diverse ecosystem in composition, structure and habitat types. As a result, it is rich in biodiversity with a number of endemic species. The characteristic plant species (vegetation type) include the largest and commercially most important trees with broad-leave, most frequent and upper canopy trees species such as *Pouteria adolfi-friederici*, *Podocarpus falcatus*, *Celtis africana*, *Schefflera abyssinica*, *Mimusops kummel*, *Millettia ferruginea*, *Croton macrostachyus*, *Albiza gummifera*, *Ficus ovata*, *Ficus thonningii*, *Syzygium guineense* subsp. *afromontanum*, *Ekebergia capensis*, *Olea welweitschii* and others. The lower storey trees and shrubs includes *Maesa laceolata*, *Bersama abyssinica*, *Ehretia cymosa*, *Clausena anisata*, *Cordia africana*, *Matyenus gracilipes*, *Teclea nobilis*, *Trema orientalis*, *Nuxia congesta*, *Cassipourea malosana*, *Allophylus abyssinicum*, *Coffee arabica*, *Dracaena steudneri*, *Calpurnia aurea*, *Phoenix reclinata*, *Psychotria orophila*, *Olea capensis* subsp. *macrocarpa*, *Carissa spinarum* and *Rytigynia neglecta*.

Lianas are common and includes *Jasminium abyssinicus*, *Landolphia buchananii*, *Commobretum paniculatum*, *Urera hypselodendron*, *Embelia schimperii*, *Hippocratea goetzei*, *Periploca linearifolia*, *Tiliacora troupinii* and *Clematis hirsuta*. Acanthaceae species such as *Thunbergia alata*, *Hypoestes* spp., *Justicia ladanoides* and others predominate in the herb layer within the forest and the grass species are common on the ground vegetation mainly *Oplismenus hirtellus*. Several ferns and epiphytes are found, some of which are Orchids, *Peproma abyssinica*, *Loxogramme abyssinica*, *Adiantum poiretii*, *Dryopteris* spp and *Asplenium* spp.

Taxonomic Diversity

The following use categories were recognized: plants for medicine, food (edible), honey, material sources (including lumber, resin, oils, beehives, detergent), social services (ritual/religious value, used in children's games, etc.), animal fodder and environmental uses (soil conservation, shade for coffee, ornamentals, live fences, etc.). The number of species for each use category is indicated in the following paragraphs.

Table: 3. 1 Use categories and the corresponding number of useful plant species recorded in all study sites.

No	Use	Number of species
1	Material sources (including lumber, resin, oils, beehives, detergent)	38
2	Remedies (medicine for both humans and animals)	26
3	Honeybee flora (pollen or nectar sources)	13
4	Environmental uses (soil conservation, shade for coffee, ornamentals, live fences, etc.)	8
5	Edible (including fruits, seeds, leaves, tubers)	7
6	Animal feed (forage, fodder)	5
7	Social services (ritual/religious value, used in children's games, etc.)	2
8	Poisons (useful and harmful)	1



Plants for Material Sources and Domestic Uses

Over 38 plant species were recorded as being used to make different house utensils, farm tools, lumber and baskets. Among these are *Cordia Africana* Lam., *Ekebergia capensis* Sparrm. *F. vasta*, *Podocarpus falcatus* (Thunb.) R. Br. ex Mirb. For example, *A. toxicaria* bark is used to make mattresses, and *P. reclinata* leaves are used to make baskets. *Arundo donax* stem and leaves can be used as mats for floor covering, containers to carry goods or basket-like, general-purpose containers. The products are highly marketable and can be found in many local markets. *Girardinia diversifolia* is widely used to make special rope that can be used locally and also marketed in some places. Many of the other available tree species are used as building materials in carpentry, woodwork, furniture and utensils. The majority of tools and household items are made up of woods from the different tree species.

Table: 3.2. Some of the Plants for Material sources and domestic uses

No	Scientific name	Family	Material sources
1	<i>Euphorbia ampliphylla</i> Pax	Euphorbiaceae	Resin for fumigant
2	<i>Albizia schimperiana</i> van.schimeriana	Fabaceae	Construction materials
3	<i>Maytenus obscura</i> (A.Rich.) Cufod	Celastraceae	Fence making
4	<i>Ficus ovata</i> Vahl	Moraceae	Construction materials, making glue
5	<i>Mimusops kummel</i> Bruce ex	Sapotaceae	Fruit edible; wood for lumber
6	<i>Trichilia dregeana</i> sond	Meliaceae	Construction materials
7	<i>Sapium ellipticum</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Stem as construction materials
8	<i>Apodytes dimidiata</i> E.Mey.ex Arn	Icacinaceae	Construction materials
9	<i>Mimusops kummel</i> A. DC.	Sapotaceae	Construction materials
10	<i>Syzygium guineense</i>	Myrtaceae	Seed edible, stem for construction materials
11	<i>Prunus africanus</i> (pygeum africanum)	Rosaceae	stem for construction materials (timber making)
12	<i>Corton macrostachyus</i>	Euphorbiaceae	medicinal, bee forage, construction
13	<i>Ehretia cymosa</i> Thonn.	Boraginaceae	Honeybee flora; leaves medicinal; wood for farm tools
14	<i>Vernonia leopoldi</i> (Sch.Bip. ex Walp.) Vatke	Asteraceae	Honeybee flora, stem for beehives
15	<i>Morus mesozygia</i> stapf	Moraceae	Honeybee flora, fruit edible, wood used for lamber
16	<i>Cordia africana</i> Lam.	Boraginaceae	Honeybee flora, fruit edible, wood for timber
17	<i>richilia dregeana</i> Sond.	Meliaceae	Bark medicinal and for making beehives; seed oil extract for baking/greasing
18	<i>Arundo donax</i>	Gramineae	House Utensils
19	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Myrtaceae	House Construction
20	<i>Cyathea manniana</i>	Cyatheaceae	Stem house construction



21	<i>Ekebergia capensis</i>	Meliaceae	Honeybee flora; wood for beehives
22	<i>Entada abyssinica</i>	Mimosoideae	Live fence
23	<i>Combretum paniculatum</i> Vent.	Combretaceae	Beehives construction
24	<i>Ekebergia capensis</i> Sparrm	Meliaceae	Honeybee flora; wood for beehives
25	<i>Paullinia pinnata</i> L.	Sapindaceae	stem for beehives; house construction
26	<i>Mimusops kummel</i> Bruce ex A. DC.	Sapotaceae	Fruit edible, stem for construction, latex for glue
27	<i>Landolphia buchananii</i> (Hall. F.) stapf	Apocynaceae	Fruit edible, stem for house construction, latex for glue
28	<i>Aframomum corrorima</i> (C. Pereira) P.C.M. Jansen	Vitaceae	Fruit edible, seed for cough medicine
29	<i>Triumfetta rhomboidea</i> Jacq.	Tiliaceae	House construction
30	<i>Rubus steudneri</i> Schweinf.	Rosaceae	Fruit edible, live fence
31	<i>Pterolobium stellatum</i> (Forssk.) Brenan	Fabaceae	live fence
32	<i>Combretum paniculatum</i> Vent.	Combretaceae	Beehives construction
33	<i>Clematis longicauda</i> Steud.ex A. Rich.	Ranunculaceae	Beehive construction
34	<i>Hyparrhenia anthistirioides</i> (Hochst. Ex A. Rich) Stapf	Poaceae	Construction
35	<i>Mimosa pigra</i> L.	Fabaceae	Live fence
36	<i>Rhamnus prinoides</i> L'Herit.	Rhamnaceae	Beverage
37	<i>Sapium ellipticum</i> (Krauss) Pax.	Euphorbiaceae	Construction

Some species are used to produce oil for lamps, for food and for medicinal purposes. Some of these local oil plants are *Trichilia dregeana* Sond., *Maesa lanceolata* Forssk. and *Ficus ovata* Vahl. A variety of other plant species have also been quoted for various uses, such as for incense (e.g., *Ocotea kenyensis* (Chiov.) Robyns & R. Wilczek and *Mimusops kummel* Bruce ex A. DC.), glue (e.g., *Ficus umbellata* Vahl), gum (e.g., *Premna schimperi* Engl., *Warburgia ugandensis* Sprague and *P. falcatus*), and some plants were essential parts of children's games (e.g., *Landolphia buchananii* (Hallier f.) Stapf).

Medicinal Plant Species

A total of 23 plant species belonging to 19 families were recorded as having medicinal uses (Table 1). The highest Number of medicinal species were recorded within Euphorbiaceae (5 species), Acanthaceae (3), Lamiaceae (2). These species are used to treat various kinds of ailments of humans and livestock such as rabies, viral disease, headache, stomachache, wounds, etc. (Table 1). The rest species are used to treat single disease with the single family of pants. However, some species are well known across all study sites for their medicinal values, e.g., *Bridelia micrantha*, *Achyrosperrum schimperi* (Hochst. Ex Briq.)Perkins, *Justicia schimperiana* (Hochst. Ex Needs) T.Anders, *Ricinus communis* L., *Premna schimperi* Engl., *Brucea antidysenterica* J.F.Mill., *Rumex abyssinicus* Jacq. Etc.



Table: 3.3. Medicinal Plants of the Study Area

No	Scientific name	Family	Local name
1	<i>Phytolacca dodecandra</i> L'Her.	Phytolaccaceae	Andoodee
2	<i>Bersama abyssinica</i> Fresen.	Melanthaceae	Lolchiisaa
3	<i>Bridelia micrantha</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Rigaa raabaa
4	<i>Premna schimperi</i>	Verbenaceae	Urgeessaa
5	<i>Dioscorea alata</i> L.	Dioscoraceae	Qocoo
6	<i>Persea Americana</i>	Lauraceae	Abvookadoo
7	<i>Podocarpus falcatus</i> (Thunb)	Podocarpaceae	Birbirsaa
8	<i>Justicia schimperiana</i> (Hochst. Ex Needs) T.Anders	Acanthaceae	Dhumugaa
9	<i>Maesa lanceolata</i>	Myrsinaceae	Abayyii
10	<i>Achyrospermum schimperi</i> (Hochst. Ex Briq.)Perkins	Lamiaceae	Hongoo
11	<i>Rhoicissus revöilii</i> Planch.	Vitaceae	Hidda reeffaa
12	<i>Corton macrostachyus</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Bakkanniisa
13	<i>Richilia dregeana</i> Sond.	Meliaceae	Luuyaa
14	<i>Ricinus communis</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Qobboo
15	<i>Pavetta abyssinica</i> Fresen.	Rubiaceae	Buruurii
16	<i>Aningeria altissima</i>	Sapotaceae	Qararoo
17	<i>Ehretia cymosa</i>	Boraginaceae	Ulaagaa
18	<i>Justicia schimperiana</i>	Acanthaceae	Dhumugaa
19	<i>Clematis longicauda</i> Steud. Ex A. Rich	Ranunculaceae	Baggee
20	<i>Rumex abyssinicus</i> Jacq.	Polygonaceae	Dhangaggoo
21	<i>Brucea antidysenterica</i> J.F.Mill.	Simaroubaceae	Qomonyoo
22	<i>Clausena anisata</i> (Willd). Benth.	Rutaceae	Ulmayyii
23	<i>Solanum macracanthum</i> A. Rich.	Solanaceae	Hiddii

Honeybee flora

Across the study areas, 13 plant species representing 11 families were recorded as being sources of honeybee forage. Asteraceae contributed the highest amount of Honeybee flora plants with six species. As the majority of Honey production in the study areas is more of traditional type, these species are highly important.

Table. 3.4. Honeybee flora plant species

No	Scientific name	Family	Local name
1.	<i>Hippocratea africana</i> (Willd.) Loes.	Celastraceae	Xiyoo
2.	<i>Chionanthus mildbraedii</i> (Gilg & Schellenb) Stearn	Oleaceae	Gagamaa

3.	Entada abyssinica Steud.ex A.Rich	Fabaceae	Ambaltaa
4.	Ehretia cymosa Thonn.	Boraginaceae	Ulagaa
5.	Vernonia leopoldi (Sch.Bip. ex Walp.) Vatke	Asteraceae	Soyama guracha
6.	Morus mesozygia stapf	Moraceae	Saacoo /Tangii/
7.	Cordia africana Lam.	Boraginaceae	Waddeessa
8.	Schefflera abyssinica (Hochst.exA. Rich) Harms)	Araliaceaea	Gatamaa
9.	Ekebergia capensis	Meliaceae	Somboo
10.	Combretum paniculatum Vent.	Combretaceae	baggee
11.	Ekebergia capensis Sparrm	Meliaceae	Somboo
12.	Vernonia amygdalina Delile	Asteraceae	Eebicha
13.	Vernonia auriculifera Hiern	Asteraceae	Reejjii
14.	Apodytes dimidiata E.Mey.ex Arn	Icancinaceae	Wandabiyyoo

Edible plants

Over 12 wild plant species belonging to 10 plant families were considered by the local people as edible in all study areas. Of these the highest number of edible species was recorded within Rosaceae and Moraceae, each represented by four species. The majority of the recorded edible species have their fruits and/or seeds as the edible parts and the rest have the vegetative parts of the plants i.e., leaves, stems and tubers/roots. Generally, fruits/ seeds tend to be more common in the families dominated by trees, and leafy vegetables tend to be more common in the families with many herbs and shrubs. One of the most common is *Ensete ventricosum* (Welw.) Cheesman



Figure: 2.3. *Ensete ventricosum* (Welw.) Cheesman

Animal Fodder

In all studied areas, many grass and herbaceous species are usually used for animal fodder. However, this study considered only shrubby and tree species that are known to be fodder plants. Overall, nine species were cited as important sources of animal fodder in the study area. Some of these species were used in study area and include *Vernonia amygdalina*, *Triumfetta rhomboidea* Jacq., *Ficus vasta* Forssk., *Ficus sycomorus* L. and *Chionanthus mildbraedii* (Gilg & Schellenb.) Stearn.

Other Uses of Plant Species

There are also some poisonous (useful and harmful) species that are used by the local communities for different purposes. In addition to its medicinal and environmental use, the seed of *M. ferruginea* is used as fish poison.

Wetlands and Water Bodies

Wetlands and other water bodies include permanently or seasonally waterlogged areas, primarily covered with tall grasses, lakes, and riverside habitats. In Nono, there is high cultural value for wetlands. Such values for wetlands originate from their spiritual values and understanding of their ecological functions. In Oromo culture, there is a very good understanding of the fact that wetlands are must maintained for the availability of water, and that over exploitation leads to degradation and drying up of streams and springs. There are several wetlands, streams, rivers and some small lakes in the area. The wetlands are covered with tall grasses and herbs.



Figure: 2.3. Wetland of Gemechisa kebele

Wetlands and other water bodies provide multiple economic and ecological functions. Wetlands provide grasses for roof thatching of traditional houses and animal fodder or, for grazing cattle and pack animals during dry seasons.

Management and Marketing

Respondents were asked to tell whether they are managing the plant species or not. The local native Oromo community and some of the ethnic minority from south nations, nationalities and peoples of Ethiopia who have settled in the jungle forest with a nice homegardening practice containing Enset plantation, different fruits, vegetable and spice



reducing the pressure of human threats on biodiversity and enhancing the struggle to fight against food insecurity, socio-economic and livelihoods of the local communities.

Although different efforts were made to manage and reduce **loss of biodiversity, it is very** slow to reverse the outcome compared to the speed and pressure of the threatening factors. As sense of ownership, a new forest resource management system “Daga/Kobo System” was induced where the nearby forest is demarcated and given to honored and respectful local community elders for their best forest management practice and witness both in the past and up to date experiences.

Accordingly, about 95% of the respondents stated that they are not managing the useful plant species and their habitat in their locality due to different reasons like ownership and lack of awareness. This perception was reflected in the same way in all study areas. Regarding the marketing of the plant products, coffee and honey were noted as the most traded products among the others. All respondents (100%) claimed that these two products are highly marketable at various levels. Thousands of tons of coffee and honey had been produced in each study area every year which makes trading more conducive. But the other products are less marketed and mostly consumed at a household level, occasionally with limited local market value in all sites.

Discussion

Plant diversity and uses

Owing to the extreme variations in climate, topography and ecological systems, Ethiopia possesses diverse plant and animal species. The higher plants of Ethiopia are estimated at around 6000 species, of which about 10% are endemic (Hedberg et al. 2009). However, the species which are or are not useful and the different purposes for which the local communities use them are not well known. Some studies have demonstrated the presence of over 1000 vascular plant species that are used by the local communities for different purposes (Asfaw & Tadesse 2001, Getahun 1974). Nevertheless, the National Herbarium of Ethiopia has already had a database of more than 1000 vascular plant species that are used in traditional medicine alone (Ethiopian Medicinal Project Database). On top of that, the diversity of cultural and indigenous knowledge of plant uses is unevenly distributed among the different communities in Ethiopia (Asfaw 2001). Peoples have their own specific knowledge about the use of plants, which, in part, has gradually entered wide circulation in the country. The present study has revealed that 95 useful plant species are used for different purposes by the local communities dwelling in the Nonno district of Southwest Ethiopia. The local communities consider plants as very important items for their livelihoods.

Similar studies have also reported a considerable number of plant species that are used for medicine, food and others in other parts of the country. For example, 74 veterinary medicinal plant species were reported from Bale Mountains National Park, Southeast Ethiopia (Yineger et al. 2007), 29 ethnoveterinary medicinal plant species from Gilgel Ghibe area (Yineger et al. 2008), 120 traditional medicinal plant species from the lowlands of Konta, Southern Ethiopia (Bekalo et al. 2009), 30 wild edible trees and shrubs from the semi-arid lowlands of southern Ethiopia (Assefa & Abebe 2011), 51 traditional medicinal plant species from Erer Valley, Eastern Ethiopia (Belayneh et al. 2012), 75 medicinal plants that cure human and livestock ailments from Hurumu,



southwestern Oromia (Fikru et al., 2017) and 230 medicinal plant species from Mana Angetu, Southeastern Ethiopia (Lulekal et al. 2008). All of these findings, including the present study, show the existence of vast accumulated ethnobotanical knowledge and the diversity of useful plant species in Ethiopia. In the present study, the greater proportions of the recorded species were used for timber, firewood, construction, farm tools and production of charcoal. Almost all available trees are quoted for building materials use, such as carpentry, woodwork, furniture and utensils.

Among the quoted use categories, medicinal value is more important both locally and nationally. It could be because of this importance that the majority of the Ethnobotanical studies so far made in Ethiopia focused on medicinal plant surveys (Bekalo et al. 2009, Belayneh et al. 2012, Lulekal et al. 2008, Yineger et al., 2007, Yineger et al. 2008). For instance, Lulekal (2005) and Yineger (2005) have revealed a significant number of medicinal plants in southeastern Ethiopia (about 337 species). In Ethiopia, medicinal plants still play a crucial role in the provision of primary health care (e.g., Farnsworth et al. 1985). Despite this importance, however, over 80% of the medicinal plant collections involve destructive harvesting because of the use of parts like roots, bark, leaves and the whole plant, in the case of herbs. Because of the destructive harvesting method followed for exploitation, some of these species are already under threat and some are on the margin of extermination locally, according to the respondents. This is compounded with the loss of habitats and indigenous knowledge, which are also aggravated by the level of medicinal plant harvest. Such threats can create significant problems to the future well-being of the human and animal populations that have relied for generations on these resources to combat various ailments.

Honey production is another major source of income for many rural communities dwelling in the study areas. Like other use categories, the wild honeybee flora also plays an important role in honey production. Apparently, the majority of the remnant forest vegetation is serving as harbor of honeybee flora in the absence of modern honey production systems. However, with the growing frequency of Habitat changes and deforestation, the abundance and diversity of honeybee flora is declining or disappearing. These concerns were raised repeatedly by many key informants. Some respondents indicated the declining amount of honey production in the recent years because of the continuing destruction and loss of forest resources.

Management and Marketed Plants Materials

In all studied areas, the forests are offering various goods and services for the local communities living in and around them. neglected traditional social organizations with vital role in forest management system, indepth interview was used to access information from the local community elders. Despite their importance, however, the forests and their products are less managed in many of the studied areas. Many people perceived the resources as communal anybody could go and collect whenever there is an opportunity. If the potential of wild plant resources is to be managed and sustainably used by local communities, then ownership of the resources must be clearly established. There is little incentive for the local communities to engage in management activities as land tenure is uncertain (Agrawal 2003, Fisher et al. 2010). Many rural households, especially those with little land of their own, rely on common property areas for gathering wild plants or



plant products that contribute to their household economies. Both focus group discussants and respondents have voiced in the same way. The forest offers something for everyone, but to maintain its abundance over time it must be managed, keeping in mind this great diversity of needs.

As to a marketing of useful plant products, very few are traded in the studied areas. Among others, two of the most traded plant products noticed in the study areas were coffee and honey. In the study areas, the coffee berries are still being harvested from wild (i.e., non-domesticated) coffee trees growing naturally in the forests (Senbeta & Denich 2006, Senbeta et al. 2005). Other than coffee, honey is also one of the well-traded products in the studied areas. According to all respondents (100%), both coffee and honey are important sources of livelihoods in the area. Others like fruits and seeds of wild edible plants, medicinal plants and resins are less traded and mostly used for home consumption as highlighted by respondents.

Major Threats and Conservation of the Forest

Rapid human population growth, poverty, forest clearing for cultivation, over-grazing, exploitation of forests for fuelwood and construction materials without replantation are some of the major factors that contribute to the loss of the forest resources. Natural resource degradation, agricultural production, food insecurity, and poverty are all interwoven with each other mutually reinforcing in pushing a downward spiral. Clearing forests with the aim of opening up a new agriculture land to feed the ever increasing population is the primary cause of deforestation in the district. Legesse Negash (1995) and Demel Teketay (2004) reported that the reduction of forests to a few scattered patches causes decline of fauna and germination failure followed by massive soil erosion and nutrient depletion resulting in the reduction of agricultural production and productivities. The historic and ever devastating deforestation in the country has resulted in enormous consequences including chronic shortage of fuel and construction wood, destruction of habitat, biodiversity loss, soil erosion, desertification. Different factors for the rapid declining of forest cover in Ethiopia and these vary by forest type, location and social and economic circumstances.

In the study area also the similar threatening factors are affecting the forest coverage of district which is over-harvesting, deforestation due to agricultural expansion, fire, cultivation of marginal lands; overgrazing and urbanization appear to be threatening the plant resources. Although Ethiopia has already developed policies and strategies that enhance sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity, including plants, the threats are still continuing. So far, the impacts of these policies and strategies are very slow or inadequate. Apparently, sustainable use of plant resources is a timely issue in the district because of the continued resource degradation in many parts of the area. Ecosystem conservation will ensure in situ conservation of many of the useful plant species by applying sustainable harvesting methods for collecting plants for any type of use from their wild habitats. As population grows, the availability of land for agriculture shrinks and the amount of land to feed the growing population is steadily increasing. This demand for agricultural land is usually culminated in converting more forest into farmland. The other reason for such a high rate of forest reduction is the inadequacy in



the use of standard forest management practices. The use of forest resources and exploitation is not based on adequate management plans.

Conclusions

Local knowledge of useful native plants, may, therefore, disappear in the medium to long term as many parts of the study areas are rapidly changing. Traditional knowledge of plant use is becoming less common in many parts of Ethiopia (Addis 2009, Guinand & Lemessa 2000). Trends in frequency of use are in favor of introduced and economically important species. Despite the ongoing habitat conversion, the present study highlighted the presence of diverse plant species and their uses in some of the coffee forests of the area. The study showed that there is still traditional knowledge available in the public domain, and this reflects the cultural heritage of the studied communities with respect to their ethnobotanic knowledge of wild plants. The diverse plant resources and associated knowledge are important for the survival and livelihoods of the people. A future Ethnobotanical study of local knowledge experiences and transfer within the rural communities would be useful. A complete inventory of floristic account and genetic diversity of important species is badly needed. A thorough study of the life cycles of economically important, vulnerable and endangered plant species should be a priority in future efforts. Awareness should be generated among the local communities to adopt the strategy for the sustainable use of important species, such as these endemic plant resources the local forest resource management system “Daga/Kobo System” should be induced where the nearby forest is demarcated and given to honored and respectful local community elders for their best forest management practice and witness both in the past and up to date experiences.

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“వర్తమాన వచన కవిత్వం - ముస్లిం వాదదృక్పథం”

డాక్టర్ మండి. అన్వర్ హుసేన్
అసోసియేట్ ప్రొఫెసర్ ఆఫ్ తెలుగు,
ఉస్మానియా కళాశాల,
కర్నూలు - 518001
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తెలుగు సాహిత్యంలో వచ్చిన అనేక ప్రక్రియలలో ఆధునికమైన కవితా ప్రక్రియ వచన కవిత్వం, గత శతాబ్దం సాహిత్యంలో పొడచూపిన మార్పులకు అనుగుణంగా తెలుగులో వచన కవిత ప్రారంభమైంది. వచన కవితకు ముక్తిచ్చందం, స్వేచ్ఛాగీతి, అని బద్ధకవిత, వచన పద్యం, వచన గేయం ఇలా పలురకాల పేర్లతో వ్యవహరించారు. చివరికి ‘వచనకవిత’ అనే వాడుక స్థిరపడింది.

తెలుగులో భావకవితానంతరం వచ్చిన అన్ని ఆధునిక ధోరణులు వచన కవిత్వాన్నే ఆశ్రయించాయి. 1932 లో ప్రారంభమైన “జ్వాల” పత్రిక తొలి సంచికలో వచ్చిన ముద్దుకృష్ణ ‘తురాయి’ అన్న కవిత మొదటి వచన కవితగా చెప్పవచ్చు.

1938 లో శిష్టా ఉమామహేశ్వరావు ‘నవమిచిలుక’, ‘విష్ణుధనువు’ అనే కావ్యాలను వచన కవితాప్రక్రియలో ప్రచురించారు.

ఇక ‘పరాభి’ గా ప్రసిద్ధులైన తిక్కవరపు పట్టాభి రామిరెడ్డి వచన కవిత్వం తో అనేక ప్రయోగాలు చేశారు. స్వాతంత్ర్యానంతరం తెలుగు సాహిత్యంలో వచ్చిన అన్ని వాదాలు వచన కవితలోనే తమ వాదాలకు పదును పెట్టాయి. వచన కవిత్వంలో ఉన్న సౌలభ్యత కారణంగా తెలుగు భాషకు అనేక కొత్త పదబంధాలను కూడా ఈ వచన కవులు సృష్టించారు. అభ్యుదయ వాదులు మొదలకొని దిగంబర కవులు, చేతనా వర్తకవులు, విప్లవకవులు దళిత, స్త్రీ వాదకవులు వీరితో పాటు మైనారిటీ వాదకవులు కూడా వచన కవితారీతినే ఎన్నుకున్నారు.

తెలుగు కవిత్వంలో మైనారిటీ వాదం :-

తెలుగు సాహిత్యంలో మైనారిటీలుగా పిలువబడే ముస్లింలు రచనలు చేయటం ఎప్పటి నుంచో ఉంది. సంప్రదాయ సాహిత్యంలో ధీటుగా ముస్లిం రచయితలు పద్యరచనలు చేసి ఉన్నారు. విటినన్నింటిని మైనారిటీ వాదరచనలుగా చెప్పడం కుదరదు.

1980 తర్వాత భారత దేశంలో ఏర్పడ్డ సామాజిక పరమైన, చారిత్రక పరమైన సంఘటణల తర్వాతనే మైనారిటీ కవులు ‘ముస్లిం మైనారిటీ వాదం’ అనే పేరుతో రచనలు చేశారని చెప్పాలి.

1991 ఫిబ్రవరిలో ఖాదర్ యెహియుద్దీన్ ‘పుట్టువచ్చు’ లో మైనారిటీ స్వరాన్ని విసపించారు.

1992 డిశంబరు 6 బాబ్రీ మసీదు కూల్చివేతతో ముస్లిం మైనారిటీలో అప్పటి వరకు ఉన్న భయాంధోళనలు తీవ్రమైయ్యాయి. ‘పుట్టువచ్చు’ తో ప్రారంభమైన మైనారిటీ కవిత్వ ప్రయాణం డిశంబరు 6, 1992 తర్వాత స్పష్టమైన నిర్దిష్టతను సంతరించుకుంది. మైనారిటీ చైతన్యంగా, వాదంగా రూపుదిద్దుకుంది.

అభివ్రతాభావంతో ప్రారంభమైన మైనారిటీ వాద సాహిత్యం తర్వాతి కాలంలో అనేక అంశాలకు విస్తరించి మైనారిటీల అభివృద్ధికి ఆటంకంగా నిలుస్తున్న అనేక అంశాలకు విస్తరించి మైనారిటీల అభివృద్ధికి ఆటంకంగా నిలుస్తున్న అనేక అంశాలపై తిరుగుబాటు స్వరాన్ని పెంచుతూ, తమ అస్థిత్వాన్ని కాపాడు కోవటానికి



చేయాల్సిన, ఆచరించవలసిన మార్గాన్ని కూడా నిర్దేశించుకుంటున్నారు, మైనారిటీ కవులు

మైనారిటీ వాదకవిత్వంలో కవులకు ధీటుగా కవయిత్రులు కూడా వారి స్వరాన్ని గట్టిగానే వినిపిస్తున్నారు.

“నాదేశంలో నేనొక కాందిశకున్ని” - ఖాదర్

“ఈ మట్టి నీ ఒక్కడి దేహమేనని ఋకాయస్తూ

ఈ భూమిపై నా ఆస్తిత్వాన్నే

అనుమానిస్తున్నంత కాలం

అవ్ అవ్ కచ్చితంగానే కాందిశీకుణ్ణి” - గౌస్

“విభజించి పాలించే నా శత్రువుల్లారా

నన్నెవరూ రెండుగా చీల్చలేరు

నా కనపాపల్ని ఎవరూ పేల్చలేరు” - అఫ్సర్

అంటూ మొదట ఆత్మ న్యూనతాభావంతో తన ఉనికి గుర్తించాలంటూ మొరపెట్టుకునే రీతిన, అన్యాయాన్ని ప్రశ్నించడం వరకే పరిమితమైన మైనారిటీ కవిత్వం తర్వాతికాలంలో ధిక్కారాన్ని వినిపించగలిగే తీరులో కొనసాగుతోంది.

“రాయిపడితే చాలు

తల ముడుచుకునే తాబేలును కాలేను

ఈ పాకుడు బండలపై కూడా అడుగు తప్పకుండా

సాముచెయ్య గలను” - (సయ్యద్ గఫార్)

“ఈ దేశపటాన్ని చుట్టి చుట్టి నీ కింద పెట్టుకోవడానికి

అది నీ అయ్య జాగీరు కాదు

అంగళ్లో దొరికే కుంకుమ కాదు దేశభక్తి

తెగిన దేశ సరిహద్దు రేఖని

అతికిన వీరజవనుల్లో మేమూ ఉన్నాం”

1997 లో విప్లవ రచయితల సంఘం ప్రచురించిన “జిహాద్” మొదటి కవితా సంకలనం. అదేసంవత్సరం యాకూబ్ “ప్రవహించే జ్ఞాపకం” ప్రచురించారు.

1998 లో షేక్ యూసుఫ్ భాషా - సై బాబ పేరుతో “జల్ జలా” సంకలనాన్ని, ఖాజా “ఫత్వా” కవితాసంకలనాన్ని ప్రచురించారు.

1999 లో “విడి ఆకాశం” పేరుతో ఖాజా, లక్ష్మీ నరసయ్యలు మైనారిటీ వాద కవితా సంకలనాన్ని తీసుకు వచ్చారు.

2000 లో అన్వర్ సంపాదకత్వంలో “నాయన” సంపుటి

2002 లో అన్వర్, సై బాబాల “అజాన్”, వేంపల్లి అబ్దుల్ ఖాదర్ “చినుకు”, యాకూబ్ “గుజరాత్ గాయం” ‘సరిహద్దురేఖ’, జి. లక్ష్మీ నరసింహయ్య, త్రిపురనేని శ్రీనివాస్లు “చిక్కనవుతున్న పాట” రచనలు వెలువరించారు.

షేక్ కరీముల్లా 1999 లో “ఖిల్లా” 2004 లో “సాయిబు” 2004లో “కవాశు”, 2009లో “కొలిమి”, 2017 “ఎదురుపతం” పేరుతో విస్తృతమైన రచనలను వెలువరించారు.



2007 లో ముస్లిం రిజర్వేషన్ కవిత్వం పేరుతో “జంగ్” అనే సంకలనాన్ని సయ్యద్ సాబిర్ హుసేన్ సంపాదకత్వంలో ప్రచురించారు.

స్నే బాబ “వతన్” (2004) జగనేకి రాత్ (2005) జఖీఆవాజ్ (2011) “రజ్జియా”

షాజహాన్తో కలిసి - “అలవా”, “ముఖామి”, వేముల యల్లయ్యతో కలిసి “ముల్కీ” కవితా సంకలనాలను వెలువరించారు. వీటితో పాటు ఎస్. షమీవుల్లా “సూర్యోదయానంతం” (2011) “ముర్తీ” (2007) - అన్వర్ “మూలవాసి” (2016) పరాన్ రసూల్ ఖాన్, దు ఆ - (2013) అలీ, “పాన్ మరక” (2005) షాజహానా, ‘దట్టి’ 2012 సయ్యద్ సాబిర్ హుసేన్ “నిప్పు” (2017) ఎ. రాజా హుసేన్ - తిరంగా ముసల్మాన్ (2006) ఇబ్రహీం నిర్హాద్ - “ఇప్పుడేదీ రహస్యం కాదు” వంటి కవితా సంపుటాలను, సంకలనాలను వెలువరించారు. మైనారిటీ రచయితలు అనేక అంశాలపైన తమ కాలాన్ని కదిలించారు. దేశ విభజన సందర్భాన్ని అనేక మంది కవులు ప్రస్తావించారు.

డాక్టర్ జరీనా బేగం - “తిరగెయ్యలేని చరిత్ర” కవితలో

“స్వతంత్ర సమరాన పోరాటరణ
 సమయాన అందరితో సముజ్జీలం మేము
 దేశం వేరు వడ్లప్పుడు మీ అందరినీ వీడి
 పోలేక ఉండి పోయిన ఆత్మీయులం మేము”

అంటూ ఆవేదన వ్యక్తం చేస్తుంది. ఇదే అంశంతో దేశభక్తిని తెలియజేస్తూ

రసూల్ ఖాన్ “పాకిస్తాన్ ప్రేమికుడు” కవితలో

“నాతాత ముతాల
 చెమట రక్తంతో
 తడిసిన నేలరా ఇదీ
 నా ఆస్తిత్వం రా ఇదీ
 నాదేహం ప్రాణమైనా
 వదులుతుంది కాని
 దేశాన్ని వదులదు

ఈ దేశం నాదేహం రా” అంటూ దేశంతో ఎంత మమేకమైంది తెలియచేస్తాడు. దేశంలో

మారుతున్న పరిస్థితుల గురించి సబీ కె. ఖాన్ “రా మిత్రమా!” అనే కవితలో.

“ఇప్పుడు మాత్రం
 నాదేశం మనుషున్ని వేరు చేసి

మతాలతో సరిహద్దు రేఖలు గీసుకుంటోంది”. అని బాధపడతాడు. ముస్లింలు బయటి వారు కాదని ఈ దేశంలోనే పుట్టి ఇస్లాం మతాన్ని స్వీకరించారని నిసార్ - “ముసల్మానులం” అనే గేయంలో

“మంగోలియన్లముగాము
 మహ్మద్ ఘోరి సేనలంగాము
 అరేబియన్లముగాము
 మేము ఆర్యులం అసలేగాము



ఇరానో, ఇరాకో నుండి రాలేదు
మా తాత ముత్తాత లిక్కడివాల్లే
ఈ పల్లె ప్రాంతాలే
మా మాయి ముంతలు” అంటూ తమ ఆస్తిత్వాన్ని తెలియ చేస్తున్నాడు.

వేంపల్లె షరీఫ్ “మద్దెల ముందు రోలు” కవితలో

“ఇక్కడ నాది అనుకున్న ప్రతిదీ
ప్రతిక్షణం పరాయిదవుతోంటే
బాదవుతోందన్నా

నీ కన్నా ఎక్కువగా దిగులవుతోందన్నా

అంటాడు. ఈ దేశంలో దేశ భక్తులుగా వుంటూ మతం పేరుతో అవమానింపబడుతున్న విషయాన్ని నబి.

కె.ఖాన్ “నిరసన జెండా.....” కవితలో

“నువ్వు కూలుస్తున్నప్పుడు కుమిలిపోతూ
నువ్వు నిర్మిస్తున్నప్పుడల్లా సమాధినవుతూ
నువ్వు చెర్చినప్పుడల్లా చెర్చబడుతూ
నువ్వు చంపినప్పుడల్లా చంపబడుతూ
నేనీ దేశపు మట్టిని గుండెలకు హత్తుకున్న
సిసలైన దేశ భక్తుణ్ణి
గర్వాంగా చెప్పుకుంటున్నా మరోసారి
నేను సాయిబుని”... అంటుంటే ఇబ్రహీం నిర్గంజ్ “నేను భారతీయుడని” అనే కవితలో ఇంకా

బలంగా

“ఇంతకు ముందే రక్తపరీక్ష చేయించాను
రక్తానిర్ధారణయ్యింది.
నేను అసలు సిసలు భారతీయుడని”

తమ భారతీయతను చాటుకుంటున్నారు మైనారిటీ కవులు. దేశ జనాభాలో పదహైదు శాతం ముస్లిం మైనారిటీలు ఉండి కూడా రాజకీయంగా, సామాజికంగా ఎదుగుదల లేని జీవితాలను గడుపుతున్నారు. ముస్లిం మైనారిటీల వేష, భాషలపై, వారి సంస్కృతి, సంప్రదాయాలపై హేలనగా మెజారిటీ వర్గం ప్రవర్తిస్తే వారు పడే ఆవేదన అంతా ఇంతా కాదు. ఎక్కడ అల్లర్లు జరిగినా విచారించకుండానే మైనారిటీలపై రుద్దుతున్నారు. వారి నీతి, నిజాయితీని నిత్యం శంకిస్తూనే ఉన్నారు. ఇలాంటి సందర్భాలలో మైనారిటీ కవులు దాన్ని వ్యతిరేకిస్తూనే ఉన్నారు. సక్రీన్ ఖాన్ “మూల వాసీ చెట్టు” అనే కవితలో

“ఒకే ఒక చెట్టు
ఊరవతల చెట్టు
రెండు కొమ్మల చెట్టు
దళిత ముస్లింల చెట్టు
వెలివాడల చెట్టు



వెలివేతల చెట్టు
నీసువాసనల చెట్టు
మూలవాసీ చెట్టు
ఎవరో చేసిన అరాచకాలకు
లేని బదనాంలను భుజాన మోస్తున్న అట్లాసులం
సమస్యలన్నీ సందూఖ్లలో దాచి
వాకిట్ల చెట్టు కింద వాల్చిన
సవారు మంచాలకు దేహాలను అంటించే నిశ్చింతలం”

దేశంలో జరుగుతున్న మాంసం ఎగుమతి సంస్థలన్నీ హిందువులే నిర్వహిస్తున్నప్పటికీ “గోహత్య” పేరుతో ముస్లింను కించపరచడం ఇక్కడి వైపరిత్యం. ఈ విషయం పై దేశలో చెప్పుకోదగ్గ చర్చజరుగుతోంది అన్వర్ “సోంప్” కవితలో

“ఎప్పుడో సచ్చిపోయినా.....
ఇంకేముంది నా బొంద సావడానికి
చెప్పలుకుట్టవు
పాయఖానాలు కడగవు
మట్టి పని చెయ్యవు
బట్టలు నెయ్యవు
కుండలు సెయ్యవు
సచ్చిన శవాల బొందలు తీయవు
పొలం చెయ్యవు
గొడ్డును సాదవు
ఎవ్వనివిరా నువ్వు ??
గోడ్డుపేరు చెప్పి మనుషుల సంపుతున్నావ్
జోలుంను సహించని జాతినాది
హింసను చంపే ఆచరణ నాది
ఖబడ్డార్- మా వెంటపడ్డావో/నీ వెంట పడ్డాం”

ఇదే అంశంపై ఇబ్రహీం నిర్గుణ్ “కలైతే బాగుండు” కవితలు

“ఆవులన్నీ /ఆల్కబీర్కు
పేరు నాది /బతుకునీది
“గో” రక్షల/ కబేళాలకు
తరలించబడే మందలో నేను/
అందులో
పారుతున్న నెత్తురు నాది/ విరిసే కమలం నీది”.

అన్ని సమాజాలలో లాగే ముస్లిం మైనారిటీలకు సామాజిక పరమైన సమస్యలూ ఉన్నాయి. కట్టు బాట్లు



ఉన్నాయి. అన్నింటికంటే ప్రధానమైన ఆర్థికపరమైన ఇబ్బందులూ ఉన్నాయి.

ముస్లింలలో నిరక్షరాస్యత కూడా అధికమే. ఇలా ఉన్న సమస్యలను అధిగమించడానికి, కట్టుబాట్లను వ్యతిరేకిస్తూ కూడా మైనారిటీ రచయితలు వెనుదియ్యలేదు. జన్నతుల్ ఫిరదౌస్ బేగం ‘గుజారిష్’ కవితలో

“నేను పుట్టినప్పుడే
 నన్ను బంధించి పెట్టడానికి
 రహస్యంగా సంకెళ్ళు తయారు చేశారు.
 తరాల నుండి నా జాతి కాళ్ళకు మెహందీ పెట్టి
 గమ్యం లోపల కూర్చో పెట్టి బందీని చేశారు.
 జోలపాడుకొమ్మని నాజాతి సంకలో బిడ్డనిచ్చి
 సహనాన్ని ఆభరణాలు చేసి అలంకరించారు.”

అంటూ స్త్రీలకు జరుగుతున్న అన్యాయాన్ని ధైర్యంగా చెబుతున్నారు. మైనారిటీ వాదకవితల్లో రచయిత్రులది చెప్పుకోదగిన భాగస్వామ్యమే.

సూర్జహాన్ - “నేను నేనులా లేను” అనే కవిత
 “నిజంగా ఎంతకాలమైందో కదా స్వచ్ఛత కోల్పోయి
 స్వచ్ఛమైన మనసుని కోల్పోయినట్టు !
 అలంకారంగా మిగిలిన నవ్వు
 చివరిగా నవ్వి నవ్వును చూపిస్తూ వెక్కిరిస్తోంది
 పై చేయి నాదే..... అని”

స్త్రీలపై లింగవివక్షత చూపడం భారతీయ సమాజంలో ఒక అలవాటుగా మారింది. అది ముస్లిం సమాజంలోనూ అధికంగానే కనిపిస్తుంది.

డాక్టర్ షాజహానా - “అమ్మీ నవ్వేది అబ్బాజాన్” కవితలో

“అబ్బాజాన్.... అబ్బాజాన్...!
 అమ్మీ మొహంలో జీవం లేదేం ?
 ఎప్పుడీదో మీ ఇద్దరి బ్లాక్ అండ్ వైట్ ఫోటోలో అమ్మీనవ్వుతుండే....
 ఎంతందంగా నవ్వుతుండో.....
 మళ్ళీ ఒక్కసారి అమ్మీని నవ్వమని...
 అచ్చం అలాగే నవ్వమని చెప్పావా!”

పేదరికం కారణంగా అమ్మాయిలకు మంచి సంబంధం తేలేని వారు కొందరైతే. దబ్బున్న వాడికిచ్చి కట్టబెడితే తమ కూతురు సుఖంగా ఉంటుందని అరబు షేఖ్లకు పిల్లనిచ్చే తల్లిదండ్రులు మరికొందరు. ఈ అంశాలపై చెప్పుకోదగినన్ని కవితలే వచ్చాయి. రెహానా - “ మైజానీహూ” కవితలో

“పెళ్ళి చేయలేక మూడో అక్కను
 ముసలోడి చేతిలో పెట్టినప్పుడు
 అనుకున్నాను
 మరోప్రపంచం చివరి నుంచి



రెక్కల గుర్రం పై ఎగిరి వచ్చే రాకుమారుడిని ఆపాకోసం తేవాలని” కలలు గంటుంటే జన్మతుల్
 షారోన్ బేగం - “దుల్హన్” కవితలో

“ప్రేమానురాగాలను తెంచుకుని వెళ్ళిపోతూ

మరొక ఇంటిలో ప్రేమ పువ్వుల్ని పూయించడానికి

శిరస్సు వంచి ఏడుస్తూ కదుల్తూనే ఉన్నారు ?” అంటూ స్త్రీల బాదల్ని తెలియ చేస్తారు. స్త్రీలను
 ఆటబొమ్మలు గా చూసే వ్యక్తిత్వాన్ని అవహేళన చేస్తూ డాక్టర్ జరీనాబేగం - “టెడ్డీబేర్” కవితలో

“ఇప్పటికీ ఎన్నో మా కుటుంబాలలో

ఆడువాళ్ళంటే మగాడి శయనాగారాలు

పిల్లల్ని కనే యంత్రాగారాలు

ఇంటిపనులు చక్కదిద్దే

అందమైన సజీవ మూగ మనసులు

ఇంటి వ్యవహారాల్లో వాళ్ళోక ప్రేక్షక శ్రోతలు” అంటూ స్త్రీల అసహాయతను వర్ణించింది.

రెహనా - “ఇంకా ఎంత కాలం ...?” కవితలో అరబుషేకు పెళ్ళి వ్యవహారాన్ని నిరసిస్తూ

“ఎడారి గెడ్డలకు

పురానీషెహార్ కి అమ్మాయిలే ఆహారం”

పేరదికంలో కడుపు నిండా తినలేని ఆకలి బతుకులు ఎందరివో. జవేరియా - “ఖిస్నా ముసల్మాన్ కా !”
 కవితలో

“రికేబినీండా

ఖానా ఏనాడూ ఎరుగరు” అంటుంటే మహమ్మాద్ - “హిమశకలం” కవితలో

“నిజంగా చెబుతున్నా

ఒక్క సంగటి ముద్ద

నీ అమ్మతహస్తాలతో

పెడితే కడుపునిండా తిందామని

కటికనేలమీద పాకే కనుగుడ్డెంది నాకల

ఒక్క పూట కడుపు

నిండితే రెండోపూటకి

ఆకలిని కడుపు కలుగులో దాచేసి

నామోచేతిమీద తల ఆన్చినప్పుడు

నీ ఖాళీ పేగుల మధ్య ఎన్ని వాయుబుడగలు

బద్దలయ్యై శబ్దాలు వింటూనే ఉంటాను”

కట్నం కోసం పెళ్ళి చేసుకునే మగాళ్ళను అసహించుకుంటూ, సయ్యద్ ఖుర్షీద్ - “సందేహాలు” కవితలో

“కట్నంకోసం.... కాంతల కోసం

బారులు తీరిన సెహెరా బేహారులే కదా ?

వాళ్ళంతా... ధోఖేబాజ్ లేగాని



దుల్దేమియా లెలా అవుతారు ?”

రాజకీయ పార్టీల వాగ్దానాలతో విసుగెత్తి, మైనారిటీల స్థితి గతులను పట్టించుకునే వారు కరువయ్యారంటూ రిజ్వాన్ అహ్మద్ ఖాన్ - “పాత బస్తీ” కవితలో

“గల్లి గల్లికో జెండా పెట్టించే
 వేదన వైరుధ్యాలు సృష్టించే
 రాజకీయపార్టీల చక్రవ్యూహంలో
 సలిగిపోతున్న పాతబస్తీ”

వలిహుసేన్ - “ద్వేష భక్తి” కవితలో

“నిజాలను చెక్కేసి ఊహల శిల్పాలను ప్రతిష్ఠించాలని
 కుహనాజాతీయత మాటున అధికార భక్తే లక్ష్యం
 లౌకికానికి గ్రహణం పట్టించే
 లౌక్యపు కొంగ జపం వాడిది” అంటుంటే

అన్వర్ - “అబ్ అప్పా భీ హిస్సాలేనా!” కవితలో

“ఏండ్లు కేండ్లు వసంతంలేని చెట్లు ముస్లిం సమాజం
 మసీదు మినారు సోరగుల్లో పావురాల బతుకు ముస్లింలది”

అంటూ ఆవేదన వ్యక్తం చేస్తాడు. మతం పేరుతో అవమానాలకు గురిచేస్తూ బాడుగకు ఇల్లు కూడా ఇవ్వమంటూంటే ఉద్యోగానికి గురైన డాక్టర్ ఎస్.షమీఉల్లా - “వెతుక్కునే ప్రయత్నంలో” కవితలో

“బాడుగ ఇళ్ళు వెక్కిరిస్తున్నాయి.
 తేలుగుట్టిన సలపరాన్ని గుర్తుకు తెస్తున్నాయ్
 అమ్మతోడు
 ఇల్లు వెతుక్కునే ప్రయత్నంలో
 గాయం కన్పించదు

నెత్తురు చిమ్మదు - “అని మానసిక క్షోభను వర్ణిస్తాడు. ఇక్కడ ఈ విధంగా ఉంటే అగ్రరాజ్యాలు సహితం ముస్లింలను బాహుంగానే అవమానిస్తున్నాయ్. ఈ అంశం పై అప్పర్ - “నాపేరు” కవితలో

“భయపెట్టే నీ స్కాను కన్నులగుండా
 నడి చెళ్ళిన ప్రతిసారీ నా శల్య పరీక్షలో
 సిగ్గుతో పదిముక్కలయి
 నా టికేటు మీద మూడు ఎస్సులు
 నా నిజాయితీనీ నా నీతినీ, నా శీలాన్నీ శంకించినా
 నమ్మరా నన్ను నమ్మరా” అని ఎయిర్పోర్టులో

జరిగే అవమానాన్ని వర్ణించారు. ఈ విధంగా ముస్లిం మైనారిటీలు అంతర్, బహిర్ శత్రువులతో పోరాటం చేస్తూ వారి మనుగడను కాపాడు కోవటం కోసం పడుతున్న అవమానాలను అనేక రకాలు గా కవిత్వకరిస్తు తెలుగు భాషకు కొత్త పదబంధాలను కూడా జోడిస్తూ విస్తృతంగా సాహిత్యాన్ని సృష్టిస్తూనే ఉన్నారు.



POSITIONS OF EUTHANASIA IN INDIAN ETHNIC CONTEXT

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Abstract

Euthanatos is a Greek word which means ‘eu’ meaning ”good” or” easy” while ‘thanatos’ meaning ‘death’, which has been derived the term euthanasia . Etymologically means ‘a gentle and easy death. Indian philosophy had played a vital role in progress of our concept of euthanasia. The very term euthanasia is connected to life and death of human being. The main objective of this paper is to bring out a clear concept of euthanasia in Indian Ethnic context. This study tries to explore how the term euthanasia is used in India. It puts stress on the view points of Hindu philosophy, Christian philosophy, Islamic philosophy, Buddhist philosophy, and Jain philosophy. This paper also tries to determine the moral permissibility of euthanasia in present Indian context.

Key Words : Euthanatos, Ethnic context, Easy death

Introduction

Now a days one of the most debatable issue is the term euthanasia in india as well as in the whole world. As days go speaking about euthanasia becomes more complicated because it has ethical problem, moral judgement, legal controversy and religious sentiment. The practice of euthanasia is gradually developed by the various filed cases in court and several court judgement. Though several countries of the world reject to legalize euthanasia, it is publicly practiced in rare countries. The Netherlands is famous for performing euthanasia. In contrary, Hon Kong declares that euthanasia is illegal in all parts. In India only passive euthanasia is legal under exceptional circumstances by the court decision which passed on 7th March 2011 in Indian Supreme Court. Euthanasia refers to intentional killing of human way of life to decrease agony, sadness, torment and anguish of the individual. It has been resulting from, the Greek expression “euthanatos” means ‘good death’. It also refers to the painless death of an injured party facing a non curable and hurting suffering or in an unchangeable coma. It is an approach of inducing or approving death devoid of pain as a sort of interval. Euthanasia is the intentional taking of life by an action or prohibiting of a needy human being for his or her own supposed profit. To know any topic it is necessary to talk about and comprehend the concept of euthanasia. This assists us in having an immense insight on the topic. The debates, deliberations help us in formulating the attitude about a definite issue. The study of its benefits and disadvantages shall further help in formulating an attitude on the subject. This



has become necessary as the issue is faced by all the states gradually. The alteration in the standpoint towards life amongst the masses has made it essential for us to believe, converse and many a times apply euthanasia. It is a truth that medical science has been skillful in introducing more and more drugs to restore to health patients from all possible diseases. Yet it has not been able to provide total release to the patient. It has at all times helped the patient in alleviating the pain and prolonging life. This relief many a times twists to be useless in irreversible cases. In such conditions it has been observed that patients wish for an ultimate solution. Euthanasia offers the equal to them. They are unhesitant to leave for it .They think it to be the decisive measure to set free them from their miseries bodily, psychologically, sensitively or virtually. Euthanasia is consequently to be interpreted and discussed.

The Meaning and Concept of Euthanasia:

Euthanatos is a Greek word which means ‘eu’ meaning ”good” or” easy” while ‘thanatos’ meaning ‘death’, which has been derived the term euthanasia . Etymologically means ‘a gentle and easy death. In the beginning “euthanasia” referred to the way of dying rather than to the act of another party designed at bringing about or allowing a person’s death. But at the present time, euthanasia means much more than a gentle and easy death, it has appeared to mean “the action of inducing a gentle and easy death”. Many has been taken this in turn as the act of mercy killing. As a result the literal meaning of euthanasia is not adequate to comprehend it correctly. The altering meaning of euthanasia guides it to a subject of dispute.

The term euthanasia was used by historian Suetonius in his book ‘De Vita Caesarum-Divus Augustus’ The Lives of the 12 Caesar (The Deified Augustus) to narrate how the emperor Augustus passed away swiftly and without trouble in his wife’s arms. Sir Francis Bacon first used the term euthanasia to narrate an easy, happy, and painless death. (**Dowbiggin, I. (2003)**). At the same time A House of Lords Select Committee from England interpreted euthanasia as “the intentional intervention to end a life in order to relieve uncontrolled pain and suffering.” (**Harris, N.M. 2001**), People who are unable to live his or her own life with dignified way, sometimes they demand the right to die with dignity is broadly called euthanasia. The objective of the performers of euthanasia is very often to relieve the patient from the enduring pain. Some people use the term euthanasia in the case of one person is killed by another, i.e. ‘mercy killing’. Some other used the term euthanasia with suicide and assisted suicide. Daniel Callahan says about euthanasia “Euthanasia is not a private matter of self determination. It is an act that requires two people to make it possible, and a complicit society to make it acceptable. (**Callahan, Daniel. 1979. P.68**). The question of euthanasia arises not only in case of competent person who is



capable to give his consent of dying but also in case of non competent person who is in coma or in case of disabled infants. H.T. Engelhardt discusses euthanasia in case of non competent person, “ I will term such practice euthanasia where there is no actual competent consent but only presumed consent, in order to distinguish it from suicide and even assisted suicide, where a competent individual dying effects death, either alone or through the agony of another.” (Engelhardt Jr, H.T. 1986. P-317) The Cambridge International Dictionary of English describes euthanasia “the act of painlessly killing someone who is very ill or old especially to reduce their suffering” (Cambridge International Dictionary of English 1989).

Hindu Philosophy and Euthanasia:

The traditional view utters that intentional extermination of an immature person is erroneous and immoral. The traditions of moral wisdoms start with a strong disposition favoring preservation of life. Further, these traditions strongly think that implementing euthanasia interferes with killed souls movement towards liberation. If a person pre pones his death through mercy killing, he or she stays on the earth as a bad spirit, wanders uselessly as they neither go to hell nor heaven. It is assumed that the almighty make a decisions each one's life span, which they have to abide. If this is not performed the being is not comforted. He/ She is sent to hell, they do not obtain solace till they end their unfinished deeds “karma” They are reverted back to the earth to conform them. These assurances differ from tradition to tradition, everyone believes in Karma (the good and bad deeds of person's life) which makes a decision the nature of the next life. It is the accumulation of bad karma prevents “moksa”, or liberation from the cycle of rebirth. Furthermore, it influences the soul's spiritual development, and it is supposed that the soul has to face dire consequences. Euthanasia is a form of killing. Killing in any form delays the liberation of the soul. Not only so, it is supposed that it brings bad karma to the killer that is a person who helps euthanasia, this is because he hinders the natural development of liberation. The other body which the soul reincarnates also has to bear till the previous karma is not cleaned out. It has not achieved “moksha” because death has been shortened by euthanasia. Hinduism thus highly criticized for deliberately taking of one's life for self-interested means. In turn euthanasia is also highly condemned. As the timings of future birth are drastically affected, the practice of Sati, Saka and Johar, can be example of putting the arguments about the highest sin. Sati stood for a ritual of self-immolation of a widowed woman by setting on the interment pyre of her dead husband. There are thinkers like Prabhat Varun (2006) who contended that Sati was not an old ritual but a modern practice which was invented by Christian travelers. Accordingly he says “Sati is an ancient Sanskrit term, meaning a chaste woman who thinks of no other man than her own



husband. The famous examples are Sati Anusuiya, Savitri, Ahilya etc. none of them committed suicide, let alone being forcible burned. So how is that, that they are called Sati? The word 'Sati' means a chaste woman and it has no co-relation with either suicide or murder." The term 'Sati' was never accompanied by 'Pratha'. The phrase, 'Sati Pratha' was a Christian missionary invention. Sati was taken from the above quoted source and 'Pratha' was taken from the practice of Johar, (by distorting its meaning 'Suicide' to 'Murder'). The myth of 'Sati Pratha' was born to haunt Hindus forever." (Varun, Prabhat. (2006)) Further to be noted that the pratha was generally done before. On the other hand their all family members came out to contain the attackers and due to some other deaths. The agony and grief may be due to their perception mainly. It was the perception of the death of their women and children. There is no doubt that they were emotional charged to fight and contain the death known as Saka. We can find many such stories in Puran and Vedas where people embraced death voluntarily and the best way found was immolating their bodies besides, Sati, Johar and Saka. Unfortunately they were practices in the name of social values and customs. Furthermore, there are more evidential narration in Purans and Vedas in which both men and women willingly accepted death by burning alive their mortal bodies. They adopted other means also besides Fire. Through Yoga they got the power to remove the feeling of pain and agony during burning of their bodies. According to Hindu philosophy the processing of death is not through pain. It is the way of life, which results in death. Death itself is blissful. There is no need to any type of counseling. It is already known what's going to happen. Death is like a meditation, a Samadhi.

Christian Philosophy and Euthanasia

The Roman Catholic Church's official paper denounces euthanasia as a "crime against God" and a "crime against life". Euthanasia is a solemn sin. Life is God's belongings and a gift to this world, and so Catholics consider that the individual himself or anyone else has no right to annihilate life. According to them life has been bequeathed to us by the almighty and so we do not have any right on us as we all are his belongings. Our life is a donation to this planet. Churches highlight that one should not interfere usual progression towards passing away as its already determined by god. It is God who has produced the life processes, birth and death therefore we should respect them. Human beings are produced by God for a unique providence to share his life. Catholics think that humans are stewards of their lives and not owners. They are considered as images of god and therefore valuable. Thus, no authority lies with an individual to end his own life himself or with assistance of other even if he/she wishes so. Further, they accept as true that interference towards end of the life journey means interrupting the soul who has started to go away this earth and shift



towards the almighty for its final journey. They also utter that even if a person is in vegetative state his/ her significance in life and innate self-respect persists. Their life is always precious and hence unjust to believe for them otherwise. With these convictions it is hard for the community to admit euthanasia as a just ruling. They strongly accept as true that persons never have a right to put a person to death, no matter how ill he may be and if done it is a sin.

The Protestants analysis towards the notion of euthanasia differs a lot. Contrasting the Evangelical churches the Protestants have a moderate move towards euthanasia. Protestant activists hold up limited forms of euthanasia. One of the most satisfactory form is passive euthanasia. They also believe life to be valuable. They therefore accept as true that it is the duty of each one to preserve it. They require to take all the necessary care to assist these people to relieve them from sufferings. But this absolutely does not include performance of any kind of act that would hasten demise. It can be examined that their preaching's also do not allow euthanasia. However it has been examined that they forbid prolonging the life journey by mechanical equipments, if there is positively no recourse for the patient from his miserable situation and death is specific in the prevailing situation. Thus they accept passive euthanasia.

Islamic Philosophy and Euthanasia

The Quran, affirms that our continuation is consecrated. Our livelihood is at his mercy. It is therefore for him to make a decision how long a person has to live. It does not recognize a person's right to pass on voluntarily. Islam does not recognize euthanasia in any of its forms. Measures approved to help another to end living are also forbidden. It prohibits a Muslim to plan, his own death, make haste it or holdup it. It is regarded as sin. The dead body of a being executing suicide or accelerating death himself or by assistance is not sacred by the priest. The freedom of free will, notion of autonomy does not exist in Islam. Humans are therefore not permitted to interfere in it. Further, it points out that any act executed by the physicians to pre pone demise or end it amounts to a crime of assassination. Murdering a person is a solemn sin for which there lies no regret. It is prohibited by Islam as well as the law of the land.

Buddhist Philosophy and Euthanasia

Among the Buddhists, suicide is a harmful form of action, as it preaches to refrain from the demolition of life. But a self forfeit is proper or considered an exception. "Arhat" a religious person achieving enlightenment was allowing to do so. However for the general Buddhist devotees deliberately killing someone and bringing premature bereavement of an individual, was considered to be defeat of mankind. Further, reducing life interferes and alters the karmic balance



as the karma of a person makes a decision his rebirth to a new life. At the same time it has been affirmed that Buddhism instructs compassion and therefore they accept passive euthanasia. But it cannot be a regulation as compassion for the ill does not essentially mean hastening the patient's death. As one would have to research to check the general opinion created by the populace in general. In an enlightening article Katherine K. Young aptly puts "Buddha considered the experience of suffering as potentially redemptive, he was known as a good physician. Perhaps because of this pragmatic orientation, he was willing to entertain euthanasia in exceptional circumstances. His position on euthanasia was also made possible because life has instrumental value in his teachings; he did not have to worry about the sanctity of life. Moreover, it is possible to make sense of the various early Buddhist discussions if we understand that the desire of Buddha is to prevent any form of self-willed death." (Young, K.K. 1989. P-90)

Jain Philosophy and Euthanasia

Jainism is the only religion, which authorizes suicide with stipulations. The "Acharyas" (dharma gurus) are famous to starve themselves to death. Scriptures address about "Sutra krtraanga" i.e. ending life in a noble approach or dying a religious death. "Sutra krtraanga" fundamentally means fasting till the human passes away. This sort of premature death does not amount to negative death. Further claimed by the Jain philosophy as an antiquity as Hinduism. They do have a system of primordial ritual called *sallekhana* or *santhara*. It proclaims that in this ritual an individual can take a vow not to drink or eat food till his last breath. In today's modern India, it is found that Jain follow *santhara* in a sizable number such as Gujrat, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Karnataka which in fact account for most *santharas* in the country. Further to be noted that it is also to be maintained that *santhara* is not the preserve of Jain monks who have rejected worldly affairs. The cultural custom of *santhara* among Jains is not an exception to its critics or opponents who claim to be rationalists and humanists. It was put forward that *sallekhana* or *santhara* had a religious context. That where as suicide, and abetment to suicide fall in criminal context. Further it was argued that hunger strikes was a common form of protest in India. However it usually end with forceful hospitalization and carry criminal charges. Furthermore that the suicide was itself contentious, because it punished only an unsuccessful attempt at suicide. In addition though punishable but how far this provided prevention and deterrent is questionable. Furthermore, that suicide was generally usually outcome of acute mental depression. It can be followed by self-isolation. Often the person may leave a suicide note. It can be said the act of suicide is instantaneous and not a prolonged as ritual, on the other hand, the person takes a vow not to have food or water. It was further, a slow process which took place



accepted the dear ones and other fellow co-religionists. We can say that Santhara was not practiced with an intention to finish one's life but rather to clear own karmas meant to achieve self purification. It followed act of renunciation of all worldly actions which included food and water. In addition to it if an individual feels he can continue or has a desire to live, an individual can break a vow. Thus, santhara can not be in any way considered as suicide. Death is welcomed through a peaceful, tranquil process with sallekhana or santhara, which provided peace of mind for everyone involved. In all respects philosophically santhara can be rationalized. In fact Jain philosophers and religious leaders have practiced and demonstrated from its legal point of view, we can project and consider that the question cannot be decided on the bases of rationality and law alone like all other religious practices. Recently it is hard to say in what situations santhara is legal.

Conclusion

The empirical studies have shown that euthanasia has been a complex and intricate question to reach a conclusion for all countries across the world. But the studies all over definitely assisted us in formulating opinions about the topic which is so serious and has been neglected over the years, may be under the pretext of tradition, culture, religion, morality etc. There have been many debates about whether it should be accepted or not without concrete decisions of its acceptance or not. It has been observed that, all over the globe that philosophies and religion plays a central role in determining ethical standing of euthanasia. In India it has been observed that there have been diverse views on euthanasia because of the various religions prevalent in the continent. It has been observed that states with Hindu, Buddhist religions have a more positive approach towards euthanasia as compared to the Muslim nations who are deadly against the concept of euthanasia. It has also highlighted the positive and negative aspect of the topic which has enabled to give a better understanding of the subject. It has also created the base for evaluating whether the concept is humane or not, and whether it should be practiced or not. To comprehend the view point the researcher has examined it from various angles. The traditional view of the Indian society favors preservation of life. They believe euthanasia interferes with movement of soul towards liberation. The sacredness, holiness, purity of life, is positioned on the uppermost platform in our state. In a secular state like ours the issues involved in assessing death in its various forms is often complicated. The Muslim and Catholics do not believe in taking anyone's life against the wishes of the almighty. For them life is a gift given by god, according to them when we cannot decide when we need to take birth how can we choose to die. But amongst them there are individuals who opine that life with suffering, pain, misery is not a life but an obligation and each one should be permitted to terminate in a dignified manner. In Jains the act of "sallekhana", that is; willingly



acceptance of serene death of nonviolence by withdrawal from the routine actions of livelihood. It is similar to passive euthanasia and therefore seems to be ethically acceptable. Buddhists are against self assassination or even in offering assistance for ones death. But at the same time they are tremendously compassionate towards anyone who are mortally sick and suffer agony they accept it as a resort to end his /her suffering. It could be an exception to those individuals who had attained liberal position of thinking and where unselfish impulse for death prevailed. Wherever healing options were unsuccessful, it was confirmed that the enduring tolerant have to leave the world, in such cases passive euthanasia was an appropriate solution. The classical Hindus accept practices of voluntary death in case the intention of the individual is not selfish. The termination of life on one's own desire with undernourishment once they sense completion of their existence has been a conventional custom amongst the Hindus. This has been followed as the customary rite, mostly in the Jain community known as "Santhara" and "Prayopavesa" (death by starvation). Thus it can be observed that majority of the Indian populace accept the practices of voluntary death. Further the Indian perspective of helping the other to relieve him from a painful life is a good karma. But with it there exists a doubt about the morality of the practice of euthanasia within each tradition. But this practice under definite situation will be able to acquiescent with every one customs and principled good policy of the state. Each case shall have to be considered separately. It has to be observed, and supervised from the position of sick, infirm, relatives, and the physicians treating patients. It wouldn't be an easy task in our country as the society is not sufficiently matured to recognize the insinuation of the act. A state where physicians are threatened if not properly treated, then we can imagine the repercussion of suggesting euthanasia. But this should not diminish the hope as the increase of literacy rate shall definitely help to change the perspective of Indians.

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A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL CLIMATE OF JAWAHAR NAVODAYA VIDHYALAYAS AND GOVT. SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN UTTARAKHAND

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Introduction

India has a wider set up of residential schools, as Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) and has a clear policy to bring out the best rural talented children. JNVs provide a quality education comparable to the best in the residential school system in India. The teachers of this residential school system have selected properly and have enthusiastic characteristics to work hard in schools in rural areas. Besides this, the educational responsibility of the secondary education system in Uttarakhand is in the hands of the state Government directly. Schools are not performing good due to lack of essential climate in the school system perhaps. It is cleared that the standard of education in the school depends on the quality of administration, infrastructure of schools, enthusiasm of teaching and non teaching staffs and facilities provided by the concerning Government. Whatever means or ways are adopted for improving the system of education nothing can be achieved if the concerned administration, school infrastructure and teaching-non teaching staffs working in the system do not have intellectual, professional and ethical abilities. Besides this, the educational environment or organizational climate is also having responsible to performs academically well.

Organizational Climate of schools

Organizational climate refers to a set of organizational characteristics which can be created from the way an organization deals with its members. It is the components of organization as culture, infrastructure, leadership behaviour and psychological needs of members concern to organization. The concept of organizational climate has been defined by different authors in different way. Argyris (1958) used the term personality or organizational environment while some others forward the term as simple flow of behaviour and feeling' and felt it to be interaction between environmental and personal variables of members of a group and groups operates in an organization. Thompson (2005) explained that organizational climate can be defined as an approach in which organizational members observe and characterize their surrounding and environment in an



attitudinal and value-based manner. In another perspective, Atkinson and Frechette (2009) referred organizational climate as a “set of attributes specific to a particular organization that may be induced from the organization, deals with its members and its environment”. Even though little is known about organizational climate in the past, however, in the 21st century, organizational climate has received a considerable attention by many sectors. This is due to the fact that organizational climate is often related to school effectiveness. From above explanation we can conclude that the organizational climate is the required feelings of members of organization. Operationally organizational climate of a school refers to the administration, teachers, students, location, building and their influence on each other.

Education has organizational set up which has formal education and the ultimate goal of formal education is to produce human resources who are able to accept and appreciate the benefits of education and contribute the moral, social, political, economic & technological development of the country. Effective education system in any country depends on the qualitative and effective teaching in the classroom but organizational climate is an important factor that influences teaching, teachers and students’ learning situations. Now a day’s educational reforms are going in different dimensions of education and generally ignored the psychological life of schools or organization. The sum of the values, cultures, safety practices, organizational structures within a school, teaching practices, diversity, leader-teacher relationships, teacher-teacher relationships, parent-teacher relationships, and student-teacher relationships, are the concepts of school climate. Freiberg and Stan (1999) claim that the climate of the school is the “heart and soul” of a school that motivates students, teachers and makes them to want it and willing to be there every day. Organizational climate should be evaluated in terms of the accuracy of the perceptions. It includes management or leadership styles, participation in decision making, provision of challenging jobs to employees, reduction of boredom and frustration, provision of benefits, personnel policies and provision of good working conditions and creation of suitable career ladder for academics. The parameters of organizational climate are performance standards, communication flow, reward system, responsibility, conflict resolution, organizational structure, motivational level, decision making process, support system, warmth process and identity problems.

Review of literature

Amarnath (1980) explored the Comparative Study on organizational climate of Government and privately managed higher secondary schools in Jullundur district and found that there was no positive relationship between the organizational climate and academic performance of the students. Babu & Reddy (1998) studied the organizational climate of Schools in relation to type of school



and sex of teachers and forwarded that there was no significance association between the two attributes, type of school and school climate. Vandhana & Chandra (2014) discussed that if organizational climate is positive, the behaviour of the teachers will also constructive and directive for the organization success. Ghavifekr and Pillai (2016) find out that a positive organizational climate is necessary for a optimise work motivation and job motivation of a teacher in a school to enhance qualitative output, which provided by the policy maker and principal of the organization. Gemnafle, Mathias & others (2018) conducted the study on organizational climate of the school and teacher performance improvement in the 21st century. The purpose of this study to explore and present something new with regard to school climate issues and improving teacher performance in the context of education in the 21st century. This study shows the student learning outcomes in the school that are consisted of the cognitive, affective and psychomotor competencies of the teacher in school. Therefore, the quality of teacher's work is positively correlated with the quality of graduates from different levels and types of education. One factor that contributes significantly to teacher performance is the organizational climate of the school. Positive school organizational climate will continue to encourage teachers to devote everything they have relating to aspects of knowledge or mind, energy, time, commitment, alignment and sense of professionalism responsibility to improve student achievement. School organizational climates are in principle not seen, touched or addressed, but their impact on the workings of members of the organization will clearly demonstrated.

Need and Significance of Study

The present problem originates from the present educational environment of the schools. A comparative study for organizational climate of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya and Govt. Secondary Schools refers to know the differences and similarities in the analysis of organizational climate. A teacher as a member of a school organization always perceives and responds to every circumstance, speech, attitude and or behavior that occurs around it. Therefore, in creating a positive organization climate should be the primacy of the work of every educational member. The implication of this paper is to provide behavioural information about organizational climate of such schools and improve teacher performance in improving student learning outcomes.

Objectives

1. To study the organizational climate of Jawahar Navodya Vidhyalayass (JNVs) and Government Secondary schools(GSSs).
2. To compare the organizational climate of Jawahar Navodya Vidhyalayass (JNVs) and Government Secondary schools(GSSs).



Hypotheses

1. There exists no significant difference between organizational climate of Jawahar Navodaya Vidhyalayas (JNVs) and Government Secondary schools (GSSs) in Garhwal Region.
2. There is no significance difference between organizational climate of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) and Government Secondary schools (GSSs) in Garhwal Region as related to its different dimension”.

Research Methodology

In the present research normative survey research method was used. The population of this study is all teachers from Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas and its nearby Government Secondary schools/Government inter colleges in Garhwal region, Uttarakhand. Random sampling method was used to select 112 teachers from Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas in the Garhwal region and 187 teachers from Government secondary school or Government inter college was selected by purposive sampling from those schools which was situated near by selected JNVs. Organization Climate Inventory by S.N.Chattopadhyaya & K.G.Agarwal was used to assess and analyse, the organization climate of JNVs and GSSs. The descriptive statistics such as mean and S.D. were used. Inferential statistics such as t-test were employed. Value of ‘t’ was calculated to know the significant difference between the mean scores of the organizational climate of JNVs and GSSs as per hypothesis of the study. The second hypothesis of the study is divided into eleven sub-hypothesis as per dimensions of organizational climate to the perfect interpretation and analysis of concerning data to the study.

Interpretation and Analysis

Table-A

Significance of difference between JNVs and GSSs in Garhwal Region as related to

Organizational climate as well as all its all dimensions

S. No	Organizational Climate and its dimensions	Types of Schools				‘t’- Value
		Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas N=112 (JNVs)		Government Secondary schools N=187 (GSSs)		
		M	S.D.	M	S.D.	
1.	Performance standards	28.92	2.46	22.71	1.89	22.96*
2.	Communication flow	34.93	3.46	30.14	4.04	10.87*



3.	Reward system	16.81	1.24	13.12	1.67	21.80*
4.	Responsibility	16.73	0.93	12.11	1.36	34.81*
5.	Conflict resolution	25.12	1.37	23.29	1.77	10.00*
6.	Organizational structure	18.51	1.03	16.20	0.98	19.11*
7.	Motivational level	31.33	3.41	21.32	2.97	25.76*
8.	Decision making process	26.11	2.38	24.39	1.19	7.13*
9.	Support system	31.80	3.62	30.21	2.13	4.21*
10.	Warmth process	18.29	1.27	16.41	1.42	11.85*
11.	Identity problems	17.18	0.98	13.42	1.29	28.44*
12.	Organizational climate compositely	264.34	8.05	224.10	5.85	46.11*

297df

Level of significance - 0.05*

1. An analysis of table-A, shows a significant difference between Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) and Government Secondary schools (GSSs) in Garhwal Region as related to their organizational climate scores. The 't' value 46.11 is greater than the table value at 0.05 level of significance for 297 degree of freedom. The mean value scores of JNVs and GSSs are 264.34 and 224.10 respectively are enough to create a significant difference between both. It shows that the organizational climate of JNVs is effective and applicable in comparison to GSSs. Thus, on basis of the above finding, the proposed hypothesis-1, that there is no significance difference between Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) and Government Secondary schools (GSSs) in Garhwal Region as related to organizational climate hereby can be rejected.
2. An observation of table-A for performance standards dimension, the 't' value 22.96 is sufficiently greater than the table value at 0.05 level of significance for 297 degree of freedom. The obtained mean scores reflects that the performance standards of organizational climate of JNVs are more effective than GSSs. Therefore the proposed sub-hypothesis, that "There exists no significant difference between JNVs and GSSs on their performance standards dimension of organizational climate hereby can be rejected.
3. It is evident from table-A for Communication flow dimension, the 't' value 10.87 is sufficiently greater than the table value at 0.05 level of significance. The obtained mean scores 34.93 and 30.14 reflects that the Communication flow of organizational climate of JNVs are more effective than GSSs. Therefore the proposed sub-hypothesis, that "There exists no significant difference between JNVs and GSSs on their Communication flow dimension of organizational climate hereby can be rejected.



4. An observation of table-A for reward system dimension, the 't' value 21.80 is sufficiently greater than the table value at 0.05 level of significance. The obtained mean scores of JNVs and GSSs on their reward system dimension are 16.81 and 13.12 are enough to create a significant difference in favor of them. It shows that the reward system of JNVs is more supporting and effective rather than GSSs. Therefore the proposed sub-hypothesis, that there exists no significance difference between JNVs and GSSs in Garhwal Region as related to reward system dimension of organizational climate hereby can be rejected.
5. An explanation of table-A for responsibility dimension, the 't' value 34.81 is sufficiently greater than the table value. The obtained mean scores of JNVs and GSSs are 16.73 and 12.11, enough to create a significant difference in favor of them. It shows that the responsibility concern of JNVs is more supporting and effective rather than GSSs. Thus, on basis of the above finding, the proposed sub-hypothesis, that there is no significance difference between JNVs and GSSs in Garhwal Region as related to responsibility dimension of organizational climate hereby can be rejected.
6. An observation of table-A for conflict resolution dimension, the 't' value 10.00 is sufficiently greater than the table value at 0.05 level of significance. The mean value scores of JNVs and GSSs are sufficient to create a significant difference between them and reflects that the conflict resolution process of JNVs is more effective than GSSs. Therefore the proposed sub-hypothesis, that there is no significance difference between JNVs and GSSs in Garhwal Region as related to conflict resolution dimension of organizational climate, hereby can be rejected.
7. An analysis of table-A for organizational structure dimension, the 't' value 19.11 is sufficiently greater than the table value at 0.05 level of . The obtained mean scores of JNVs and GSSs on their organizational structure dimension are 18.51 and 16.20 respectively. It shows that the organizational structure of JNVs is more powerful rather than GSSs. Thus, on basis of the above finding, the proposed sub-hypothesis, that there is no significance difference between JNVs and GSSs in Garhwal Region as related to organizational structure dimension of organizational climate, hereby can be rejected.
8. An observation of table-A for motivational level dimension, the 't' value 25.76 is sufficiently greater than the table value at 0.05 level of significance. The obtained mean scores 31.33 and 21.32 of JNVs and GSSs are enough to create a significant difference in favor of them. It shows that the motivational level of JNVs is more effective & supporting than GSSs. Therefore the proposed sub-hypothesis, that there is no significance



- difference between JNVs and GSSs in Garhwal Region as related to motivational level dimension of organizational climate, hereby can be rejected.
9. An explanation of table-A for decision making process dimension, the 't' value 7.13 is greater than the table value at 0.05 level of significance. The obtained mean scores 26.11 and 24.39 of JNVs and GSSs are enough to create a significant difference between them. It shows that the decision making process of JNVs is perfect in comparison to GSSs. Thus, on basis of the above finding, the proposed sub-hypothesis, that there is no significance difference between JNVs and GSSs in Garhwal Region as related to decision making process dimension of organizational climate, hereby can be rejected.
 10. An observation of table-A for support system dimension, the 't' value 4.21 is sufficiently greater than the table value at 0.05 level of significance. The obtained mean scores 31.80 and 30.21 of JNVs and GSSs are enough to create a significant difference in favor of them. It shows that the support system of JNVs is better and effective than GSSs. Therefore the proposed sub-hypothesis, that there is no significance difference between JNVs and GSSs in Garhwal Region as related to support system dimension of organizational climate, hereby can be rejected.
 11. An analysis of table-A for warmth dimension, the 't' value 11.85 is greater than the table value at 0.05 level of significance. The obtained mean scores are 18.29 and 16.41 of JNVs and GSSs are enough to create a significant difference between them. It shows that the warmth process or affectionateness of JNVs is super in comparison to GSSs. Thus, on basis of the above finding, the proposed sub-hypothesis, that there is no significance difference between JNVs and GSSs in Garhwal Region as related to warmth dimension of organizational climate, hereby can be rejected.
 12. An observation of table-A for identity problems dimension, the 't' value 28.44 is sufficiently greater than the table value at 0.05 level of significance for 297 degree of freedom. The mean value scores of JNVs and GSSs are 17.18 and 13.42, and enough to create a significant difference between them. It shows that the identity problems in JNVs are too less rather than GSSs. Thus, on basis of the above finding, the proposed sub-hypothesis that there is no significance difference between JNVs and GSSs in Garhwal Region as related to identity problems dimension of organizational climate, hereby can be rejected.



Discussion and Conclusion

This study shows a significant difference between the organizational climate of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) and Government Secondary schools (GSSs). JNVs have good facilities as residential infrastructure; central government policies based administration and transparent transfer facilities for teachers rather than Govt. secondary schools. The performance standards, communication flow, reward system, responsibility, conflict resolution, organizational structure, motivational level, decision making process, support system and warmth process in JNVs are effective rather than GSSs in Garhwal region because of above mentioned facilities. So that it can be forwarded that the organisational climate of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas is good and effective than Government Secondary schools.

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लिङ्गपुराणस्य सामाजिकविषयाः

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समजः, समाजः

समाजशब्दः सम्यक् अजति अजनं वा इत्यर्थे अज-गतौ इति धातोः (२/४/५६) घञ्प्रत्यये कृते निष्पन्नः । सम्यक् गतिः, सम्यक् गमनं वा सम्यक् गमयतीति वा समाजशब्दार्थः । तस्मादेव धातोः 'समुदोरजः पशुषु' (३/३/६९) इति अप्प्रत्यये समजः इति रूपम् । एवं समज, समाजशब्दयोः उच्चारणे दीर्घमात्रभेदेऽपि अर्थे महान् भेदः । समजः पशूनां सङ्घः, समाजः मनुष्याणां संस्कारवतां समुदायः ।

संस्कारशब्दार्थः, व्युत्पत्तिः च

यस्य मनुष्यस्य संस्कारो नास्ति सः समाजे वस्तुं न अर्हः । अपि च नियमवता जीवनेन जीवनस्थितिरपि समीचीना भवति संस्करोति भूषयति समवेतं करोति वा संस्कारः इति संस्कारशब्दार्थः । सम् इत्युपसर्गपूर्वकात् कृ-धातोः घञ्प्रत्यये सम्परिभ्यां करोतौ भूषणे (६/१/१३७), समवाये च (६/१/१३८) इति सुडागमे संस्कारः इति रूपं भवति । येन प्राप्तेन मनुष्यः भूषितो भवति स संस्कारः । एवं समाजस्य संस्कारस्य मनुष्यस्य च मध्ये अविनाभावसम्बन्धः सिद्धः ।

सामाजिक, जीवनोपयोगीनि पुराणानि

मनुष्यस्य संस्कारप्राप्तये वेदाः, इतिहासः, पुराणानि, काव्यानि च महदुपकुर्वन्ति । वेदाध्ययने केषाञ्चित् अधिकारो न वर्तते । उच्चारणशक्तिः तेषु मन्दा इति स निषेधः विहितः



स्यात्।

येषां वेदेषु अधिकारो नास्ति तेषां कृते पुराणानि नारायणावतारेण वेदव्यासेन निबद्धानि
ईश्वरात् प्राप्तां पुराणविद्यां अष्टादशधा विभज्य बादरायणः पुराणानि निर्मितवान्।

इतिहासपुराणानि पञ्चमं वेदमीश्वरः।

सर्वेभ्य एव वक्त्रेभ्यः ससृजे सर्वदर्शनः ॥¹

वेदेषु प्रतिपादिताः वेदेषु अनुक्ताः, लौकिकाः विषयाः अपि पुराणेषु दृश्यन्ते इति
वेदेभ्यः अपि पुराणानि सामाजिकजीवनोपयोगीनि इति नारदीयपुराणे प्रतिपादितम्।

न वेदे ग्रहसञ्चारो न शुद्धिः कालबोधिनी।

तिथिवृद्धिक्षयो वापि न पर्वग्रहनिर्णयः ॥

इतिहासपुराणैस्तु कृतोऽयं निर्णयः पुरा।

यन्न दृष्टं हि वेदेषु तत् सर्वं लक्ष्यते स्मृतौ ॥

उभयोर्यन्न दृष्टं हि तत् पुराणैः प्रगीयते।

वेदार्थादधिकं मन्ये पुराणार्थं वरानने।

वेदाः प्रतिष्ठिताः सम्यक् पुराणे नात्र संशयः ॥²

अष्टादशपुराणेषु एकादशे लिङ्गपुराणेऽपि पूर्वोक्तानि सर्वाणि प्रयोजनानि वर्णितानि
दृश्यन्ते। तानि सर्वाणि सामाजिकोपयोगीनि एव च।

a) ग्रहसञ्चारवर्णनेन प्रयोजनम्

अद्यापि कम्प्यूटर् यन्त्रविनियोगकाले पाश्चात्याः अपि मानवजीवने ग्रहाणां प्रभावम्
अङ्गीकुर्वन्ति। नवग्रहेषु को वा ग्रहः कथं जातः कुत्र वर्तते इत्यादि सर्वोऽपि विषयः

1) पुराणपर्यालोचनम् - परि. १ - पृ. २५

२) नारदीयपुराणम् - उत्तरभागः - २/२४ तः २७ श्लोकाः



लिङ्गपुराणेऽपि वर्णितः । ज्योतिषशास्त्रे एतद्विषये स्पष्टीकृतेऽपि संक्षेपेण कथनं पुराणेष्वेव दृष्टम् । सप्तपञ्चाशे अध्याये ग्रहाणां सञ्चारविषयः लिङ्गपुराणे वर्णितः । आधुनिकविज्ञानशास्त्रे ग्रहाणां मध्ये यत् दूरं निर्दिष्टं तदत्र पुराणेऽपि दृश्यते । अपि च चन्द्रमसः कलानां क्षयः, वृद्धिश्च सूर्यगत्यनुरोधेन भवतीति यत् विज्ञानशास्त्रे सूचितं स एवांशः चन्द्रकलाः सूर्येण पीताः भवन्तीति लिङ्गपुराणे सूचितम् ।¹ सूर्यकान्त्या एव चन्द्रस्य प्रकाशो भविष्यतीति वैज्ञानिको विशेषः अपि तत्र निर्दिष्टः । ये च जनाः आधुनिकपद्धत्या पाठशालासु विज्ञानशास्त्र-मध्येतुं न प्रभवन्ति तैरपि एवंविधाः वैज्ञानिकाः विषयाः लिङ्गपुराणेन ज्ञाताः भवन्त्येव ।

आपूरयन् सुषुप्नेन भागंभागमनुक्रमात् ।

इत्येषा सूर्यवीर्येण चन्द्रस्याप्यायिता तनुः ॥

स पौर्णमास्यां दृश्येत शुक्लः संपूर्णमण्डलः ।

एवमाप्यायितं सोमं शुक्लपक्षे दिनक्रमात् ॥²

b) शरीरविज्ञानम्

शरीरं कथं धार्यते? भुक्तमन्नं कथं पच्यते? अग्नेः शरीरस्य च कः सम्बन्धः? इति वैद्यवैज्ञानिकः विषयोऽपि लिङ्गपुराणे प्रतिपादितः ।

प्रथमम् अग्नेः त्रैविध्यमुपवर्णितम् । १) दिव्यं, २) भौतिकं, ३) पार्थिवं च । लोके वायुरेव अग्नेः कारणं, सूर्यः शुचिरग्निः, एवं वैद्युतः, जाठरः, सौरः इति त्रयो अग्नयः जीवनधारणहेतवः । जाठरोऽग्निः कदापि न शाम्यति, शान्ते जाठरेऽग्नौ मृत्युरेव भविष्यति । स च विषयः आरोग्यरक्षणार्थं महदुपकारकः ।

वैद्युतोब्जस्तु विज्ञेयस्तेषां वक्ष्ये तु लक्षणम् ।

1) लिङ्गपुराणम् - अ. ५६ - श्लो. ३-६ - पृ.

2) लिङ्गपुराणम् - अ. ५६ - श्लो. ६,७ - पृ.



वैद्युतो जाठरः सौरो वारिगर्भास्त्रयोऽग्नयः ॥
तस्मादपः पिबन्सूर्यो गोभिर्दीप्यत्यसौ विभुः ।
जले चाब्जः समाविष्टो नाद्धिरग्निः प्रशाम्यति ॥
मानवानां च कुक्षिस्थो नाग्निः शाम्यति पावकः ।
अर्चिष्मान्यवनः सोऽग्निर्निष्प्रभो जाठरः स्मृतः ॥ ¹

c) वर्णाश्रमधर्माः

नित्यजीवने वर्णाश्रमधर्माणां प्राधान्यम् अपरिहार्यमेव । प्रायशः सर्वेषु पुराणेषु वर्णाश्रमधर्माणां वर्णनं दृश्यते एव, तथापि सर्वाणि पुराणानि न कोऽपि समग्रतया पठितुं समर्थः । अतः लिङ्गपुराणेऽपि वर्णधर्माः, आश्रमधर्माश्च वर्णिताः एव । वर्णधर्मेण वृत्तिसम्पादनं नियमयुतजीवनं च भवति आश्रमधर्मेः जीवनकालविभागः, जीवनस्य सदुपयोगश्च सिद्ध्यति । एकोनवतितमे अध्याये सदाचारवर्णनं, द्रव्यशुद्धिवर्णनं, स्त्रीधर्मवर्णनं च दृश्यते । धर्मशास्त्रविषयकोऽपि अयमध्यायः (८९) सुखजीवनाय सम्पद्यते । शौचाध्यायोऽपि अत्र निरूपितः । यच्च जलं अनारोग्यहेतुं तत् वर्जयेदिति शास्त्रविषयकोऽपि आरोग्यरक्षणकारणं भवति । येन उपयुक्तेन जलेन क्रिमिकीटकादिसंयोगात् आरोग्यनाशः भवति । एवं प्रायश्चित्तविधिरपि आरोग्यरक्षणकारणमेव । ²

शैवालयुक्तं पङ्किलं जलं नोपयोज्यम् । कलुषोदकस्योपयोगोऽपि न कार्यः । समुद्रजलं नोपयोज्यं यतः तत् कटु, क्षारं च भवति, वस्त्रेण शुद्धिं कृत्वा उपयोज्यम् । परैः धृतं वस्त्रं न धार्यम् । चर्मादिसाङ्क्रामिकदोषरहितं विनियोज्यम् । भस्मना कांस्यं पात्रं शुद्ध्यते । एवमादीनि द्रव्यशुद्धिविशेषाण्यपि रोगक्रिमिनिवारणहेतून्त्येव । एतेषां विषयाणां स्पष्टप्रतिपत्तये पुराणस्थाः

1) लिङ्गपुराणम् - अ. ५८ - श्लो. ११ - १३ - पृ.
2) लिङ्गपुराणम् - अ. ८९ - श्लो. ४८ - ६० - पृ.



श्लोकाः अपि उदाह्रियन्ते ।

उद्धृतानुष्णाफेनाभिः पूताभिर्वस्त्रचक्षुषा ।
अद्भिः समाचरेत्सर्वं वर्जयेत्कलुषोदकम् ॥
गन्धवर्णरसैर्दुष्टमशुचिस्थानसंस्थितम् ।
पङ्कशमदूषिते चैव सामुद्रं पल्वलोदकम् ॥
सशैवालं तथान्यैर्वा दोषैर्दुष्टं विवर्जयेत् ।
वस्त्रशौचान्वितः कुर्यात्सर्वकार्याणि वै द्विजः ॥
नमस्कारादिकं सर्वं गुरुशुश्रूषणादिकम् ।
वस्त्रशौचविहीनात्मा ह्यशुचिर्नात्र संशयः ॥
देवकार्योपयुक्तानां प्रत्यहं शौचमिष्यते ।
इतरेषां हि वस्त्राणां शौचं कार्यं मलागमे ॥
वर्जयेत्सर्वयत्नेन वासोऽन्यैर्विधृतं द्विजाः ।
कौशेयाविकयो कर्क्षैः क्षौमाणां गौरसर्षपैः ॥
श्रीफलैरंशुपट्टानां कुतपानामरिष्टकैः ।
चर्मणां विदलानां च वेत्राणां वस्त्रवन्मतम् ॥
वल्कलानां तु सर्वेषां छत्रचामरयोरपि ।
चैलवच्छौचमाख्यातं ब्रह्मविद्भिः मुनीश्वरैः ॥
भस्मना शुद्ध्यते कांस्यं क्षारेणायसमुच्यते ।
ताम्रमम्लेन वै विप्रास्त्रपुसीसकयोरपि ॥ ¹

1) लिङ्गपुराणम् - अ. ८९ - श्लो. ५० - ५८ - पृ.



तापत्रयनिवारणम्

प्रायशः लोकव्यवहारे मानसिकव्यथाम् अनुभवन्तं दृष्ट्वा अयं तापत्रयं वहति इत्यादि व्यवहारो दृश्यते । किमिदं तापत्रयम् इति चेत् आध्यात्मिकम्, आधिदैविकम्, आध्यात्मिकं च तत्र आध्यात्मिकाधिभौतिकयोः अस्ति महान् सम्बन्धः । यश्च मनसा निश्चिन्तः तस्य शारीरकव्यथाऽपि अल्पा भवति । चिन्तया दह्यमानस्य सर्वे रोगाः अभिवृद्धाः भवन्ति । आध्यात्मिकः तापः मनसः सम्बन्धी, आधिभौतिकः शारीरकः एतत् तापद्वयमपि दैवप्रसादेन शाम्यति । विष्णुपुराणे षष्ठांशे पञ्चमाध्याये तापत्रयस्य स्वरूपम् उपवर्णितम् । आधिदैविकतापोऽपि दैवप्रसादेन शान्तो भविष्यति । देवेष्वपि महेश्वरः सुलभसेव्यः । भगवतः महादेवस्य आशुतोषः इति नाम प्रसिद्धमेव । शरणागतविषये सपदि प्रसन्नो भविष्यतीति तस्यार्थः । यदा देवे मनः लग्नं भवति तदा मनुष्यः पापेभ्यः सर्वविषयकतापेभ्यश्च मुक्तो भविष्यति ।

मन एव मनुष्याणां कारणं बन्धमोक्षयोः ।

बन्धाय विषयासङ्गि मुक्त्यै निर्विषयं मनः ॥¹

एतेषां तत्त्वं ज्ञात्वा मोक्षभाक् अपि भवतीति विष्णुपुराणे स्पष्टम् ।

तापत्रयशब्दः वाचस्पत्ये एवं निरूपितः –

आध्यात्मिकाधिदैविकाधिभौतिकरूपे दुःखत्रये ।

आध्यात्मिकादि मैत्रेय! ज्ञात्वा तापत्रयं बुधः ।

उत्पन्नज्ञानवैराग्यः प्राप्नोत्यात्यन्तिकं फलम् ॥²

तापत्रयात् मनुष्यः कथं मुक्तो भवतीति विषयः लिङ्गपुराणे नवमाध्याये विस्तरेण

1) विष्णुपुराणम् – षष्ठांशः – अ. ७ – श्लो. २८ – पृ.

2) विष्णुपुराणम् – षष्ठांशः – अ. ५ – श्लो. १ – पृ.



वर्णितम्। 'एकाग्रेण कार्यसाधनं योगः' योगान्तरायाः एव तापत्रयकारकाः। ईश्वरे स्थिरं मनः कृत्वा मनुष्यः सर्वतापेभ्यः मुक्तो भविष्यतीति योगान्तरायप्रकरणे नवमाध्याये विस्तरेण निरूपितम्। (नवमाध्याये २ तः १६ श्लोकाः)

तापत्रयविमोचकं शिवपूजाविधानं यथाशक्ति अनुष्ठाने दोषाभावश्च लिङ्गपुराणे पूजाविधौ विस्तरेण वर्णितः। (७४ तः ७९ अध्यायेषु)

योगज्ञानम्

अद्यतनकाले प्राचीनसंप्रदायाः बहवः पुनरादृताः भवन्ति। एतेषु योगः शरीरस्वास्थ्यस्य, मनसः शान्तेश्च परिरक्षकः प्रसिद्ध एव। तादृशयोगस्य अष्टाङ्गयुक्तस्य निरूपणं समन्त्रकस्य अमन्त्रकस्य च अनुष्ठानं निरूपितम्। विशेषतः प्राणायामः योगाङ्गेषु सुलभः, इतरेषां साधकश्च। प्राणायामस्वरूपं तु अष्टमे अध्याये विस्तरेण विवृतम्। प्राणायामप्रयोजनमिह तत्रैव अध्याये विस्तरेण निरूपितं संक्षेपेण उदाह्रियते।

मनोवाक्कायान् दोषान् कर्तुर्देहं च रक्षति।

संयुक्तस्य तथा सम्यक्प्राणायामेन धीमतः ॥

दोषान्तस्माच्च नश्यन्ति निश्वासस्तेन जीर्यते।

प्राणायामेन सिद्ध्यन्ति दिव्याः शान्त्यादयः क्रमात् ॥

शान्तिः प्रशान्तिर्दीप्तिश्च प्रसादश्च तथा क्रमात्।

आदौ चतुष्टयस्येह प्रोक्ता शान्तिरिह द्विजाः ॥¹

शुभकरं जीवितम्

धुन्धुमूकनामकस्य विप्रस्याख्याने ज्येष्ठादेवी कथायां च नित्यजीविते आचरणीयाः परिहार्याश्च बहवो विषयाः समाजोपयोगिनः सूचिताः। एते विषयाः केवलं आस्तिकजन-

1) लिङ्गपुराणम् - अ. ८ - श्लो. ५६, ५७, ५८ - पृ.



सम्बन्धिनः इव दृश्यते । तथापि आचरणे आरोग्यप्रदायकाः मलनिवर्तकाश्च दुस्सहनामकः
ब्राह्मणः भार्या त्यक्त्वा गच्छन् तस्याः वासयोग्यस्थानानि बहूनि दर्शयामास । कानिचन
स्थानानि न प्रवेष्टव्यानि इत्यपि सूचितवान् । यत्र शिवस्य विष्णोः वा नामस्मरणं श्रूयते
यस्मिन् गृहे अग्निपूजा वेदघोषः च भवति तत्र न प्रवेष्टव्यम् । वासस्थानानि यानि सूचितानि
तानि सर्वाणि नास्तिकैः, आस्तिकैश्च सर्वैः वर्जनीयान्येव । यस्मिन् गृहे दम्पत्योः मध्ये
निरन्तरम् अन्योन्यं कलहः, तत्र भयरहिता अलक्ष्मीः नित्यं वसति । दयारहितानां पापकर्मरतानां
निवासः, तत्र अलक्ष्मीः प्रतिवसति । अपि च रोगहेतवः वृक्षाः यत्र अभिवृद्धाः तत्र अलक्ष्मीः
वसतीति कथनेन जीवनसौख्याय एते विषयाः सर्वथा अद्यापि वर्जनीयाः एवेति स्पष्टं भवति ।

रात्रौ रात्रौ गृहे यस्मिन् कलहो वर्तते मिथः ।

अनया सार्धमनिशं विश त्वं भयवर्जितः ॥

अतिथिः श्रोत्रियो वापि गुरुर्वा वैष्णवोऽपि वा ।

न सन्ति यद्गृहे गावः सभार्यस्त्वं समाविश ॥

बालानां प्रेक्षमाणानां यत्रादत्त्वा त्वभक्षयन् ।

भक्ष्याणि तत्र संहृष्टः सभार्यस्त्वं समाविश ॥

पापकर्मरता मूढा दयाहीनाः परस्परम् ।

गृहे यस्मिन्समासन्ते देशे वा तत्र संविश ॥

प्राकारागारविध्वंसा न चैवेड्या कुटुम्बिनी ।

तद्गृहं तु समासाद्य वस नित्यं हि हृष्टधीः ॥

यत्र कण्टकिनो वृक्षा यत्र निष्पापवल्ली ।

ब्रह्मवृक्षश्च यत्रास्ति सभार्यस्त्वं समाविश ॥ ¹

1) लिङ्गपुराणम् – उत्तरार्धम् – षष्ठांशः – श्लो. ३९, ४१, ४२, ४४, ४५, ४६ – पृ.



एवं इतरेऽपि बहवः श्लोकाः अलक्ष्मीप्रदायकाः अनारोग्यहेतवश्च तत्राध्याये
निरूपिताः । एतान् वर्जयित्वा आधुनिकोऽपि सुखी भवत्येव । केचन यथा –

स्नानमङ्गलहीनाश्च तेषां त्वं गृहमाविश ।
या नारी शौचविभ्रष्टा देहसंस्कारवर्जिता ॥
सन्ध्यायामश्रुते ये वै गृहं तेषां समाविश ।
अत्याशनरता मर्त्या अतिपानरता नराः ॥
सन्ध्यायां मैथुनं येषां गृहे तेषां समाविश ।
पृष्ठतो मैथुनं येषां श्वानवन्मृगवच्च वा ॥
जले वा मैथुनं कुर्यात्सभार्यस्त्वं समाविश ।
रजस्वलां स्त्रियं गच्छेच्चाण्डालीं वा नराधमः ॥ ¹

षष्ठे अध्याये उत्तरार्धे एवंविधाः विषयाः समाजनित्यजीवनोपयोगिनः सर्वैः आचरणीयाः
यत्नसाध्याश्च दृष्टा एव । अपि च तत्र तत्र बहूनि सुभाषितान्यपि समाजोपयोगीनि दृष्टानि ।

न जातु कामः कामानामुपभोगेन शाम्यति ।
हविषा कृष्णावर्त्मैव भूय एवाभिवर्धते ॥ ²

अपि च सप्तषष्ठितमे अध्याये दुराशा दुःखदायिनी, तां वर्जयित्वा मनुष्यः सुखी
भवतीति आत्यन्तिकं हितुमुपदिष्टम् । ६७/१६ तः २३ श्लोकाः)

आध्यात्मिकजीवने अत्याशाराहित्यं मनोवाक्कायकर्मशुद्धिः, मितः नियतश्च आहारः,
कुटुम्बे भार्यायाः आनुकूल्यं, दम्पत्योः आनुकूल्यसम्पादनं, लक्ष्मीनिवासस्थानानीति बहवः
सामाजिकजीवनोपयोगिनः विषयाः लिङ्गपुराणे निरूपिताः ।

1) लिङ्गपुराणम् – उत्तरार्धम् – षष्ठ्यांशः – श्लो. ६३, ६६, ७०, ७१ – पृ.

2) लिङ्गपुराणम् – अ. ८ – श्लो. २५ – पृ.



GUNTUPALLI IN KRISHNA DISTRICT: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY

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Abstract

In the present article, an attempt is made to analyze the archaeological remains of Guntupalli to trace its religious history. Guntupalli and the adjoining region consists of Stupas, Caityas and Viharas on the basis of which the analysis is made.

Key Words:- Guntupalli, Stupa, Caitya, Vihara, Jainism, Buddhism.

This is a village in the Krishna District (A.P.) six miles to the west of Kamavarapukota and twenty eight miles away from Eluru Railway Station. This village also in ancient times played an important part in the Buddhist activities. In this village there is a small sand stone hill in the centre of which there is a horse shoe shaped ravine facing the south. This is half a mile in length and 500 yards in width. Here the remains of a Caitya shrine hewn out of live rock and a large Vihara are traced. Nearby are found a small ruined rock-cut monastery, a ruined brick Caitya, remains of a large pillared hall, a stone built Stupa and a number of ruined Stupas and standing images of the Buddha.

It is only here we find a rock-cut Caitya shaped in imitation of constructions in wood and thatch like the Mauryan Lomasa Rsi cave in the Barabar Hills in Gaya. The rock-cut Viharas are rectangular cells. This rock-cut shrine is circular in shape. It has a vaulted roof domed and ribbed like an umbrella. The façade of this shrine is of the horse-shoe type. Around the Stupa there is a Pradaksinamarga.

Guntupalli structures are not preserved in a good state. On one of the steps of the building complex an inscription is found which records the name of Sanada a female pupil of the monk Suyajnanatha.¹ It is also advocated that palaeographically the inscription belongs to about the second century B.C. Added to this the rock-cut Caitya and the style of a few monolithic pillars support the antiquity of this Caitya.



The brick-built Caitya was not completely excavated. The Caityas are assignable to the second century A.D. as they resemble the stone sculptures of Amaravati. The apsidal Caityagrha measures inside 53 feet 7 inches by 14 feet 5 inches. The side walls are 4 feet 3 inches in thickness. The door way is spanned by a semi-circular brick arch. There is a niche on one side of the gate with the image of the Buddha in lime. The roof was of brick and plaster and decorated with earthen ware finials. There is a very big Mandapa hall which is supported by 24 pillars in 6 rows.

The base of the Stupa is on radiating and concentric brick walls. One of the Stupas had a stone railing. In addition to the big stone images of the Buddha, lime stone images of the Buddha also are found here. The images are in the style of the Andhra-Satavahana art.

Hiuen-tsang describes a great Sangharama (not far from Vengla) which had high halls, storeyed-towers and beautifully ornamented balconies. Subramanian feels that this might be the Sangharama of Guntupalli².

The façade of the monastery has one main entrance in the centre. It is flanked by two little windows and there are two entrances into the side wings. The door-ways and windows are decorated with little horse-shoe shaped gables of the usual early Buddhist type with simulated wooden screens above the semi-circular door and window frames³.

When we note that the Stupa at Guntupalli belongs to a very early period about 200 B.C. as Asoka excavated the rock-cut shrines only after 250 B.C., we feel that this place was an important Buddhist centre of Pilgrimage in the days of Mauryas, Satavahanas and the Ikshvakus of Andhra for a total period of eight centuries. The Salankayanas who succeeded the Ikshvakus in Vengi were not Buddhists. Though one or two kings belonging to the Visnukundis evinced interest in Buddhism it began to fade out by that time which process was completed during the period of Vengi – Calukyas.

Here it is interesting to note the controversy regarding the excavations of the rock-cut caves at Guntupalli. R.Subrahmanyam⁴ after visiting the place examined and edited the inscription found on the four different lime stone pillars. After discussing the paleographic nature and the titles of the king found in other inscriptions, Subrahmanyam concludes that this inscription records a gift by the King Kharavela. Speaking of the invasion of Kharavela he says that the armies of the king of Kalinga moved through Guntupalli, the find spot of the inscription to attack the capital Dannakada of Satakarni the



Satavahana ruler. From the Hatigumpha inscription it is clear that Kharavela celebrated his success over Satakarni. Again in the 12th year of Kharavela's reign he broke the confederacy of the Tamil Kings and ploughed the market town Pithunda founded by 'Ava Raja'. Ava is the name of a dynasty according to the Hagavatapurana and the Visnupurana equates it with the Andhra. Ptolemy mentions this as in the vicinity of Krishna. In the light of the historical and geographical material available, the learned professor identified Pithunda of Ptolemy with the Pithunda of the Hahtigumpha inscription. The market city was called nigama in those days.

Basing on the suggestion of Jayasval that Pithunda may be prthu-anda ie., the 'big-egg' Subrahmanyam identified Pithunda with Guntupalli. The Sanskrit prthuanda had its equivalent in Telugu as Guddupalli. The word Guddupalli, in course of time must have been distorted into Guntupalli.⁵

He also unearthed a Jain image besides monastery, pottery, bricks, etc. Kharavela patronized Jainism by codifying the Jaina Angas, constructing buildings for the ascetics etc. From this the professor is of the opinion that Guntupalli originally belonged to the Jains but not to the Buddhists as reported by the previous excavators. He also further feels that the name Suyajnanatha is suggestive of Jain rather than Buddhist order. After the Kalinga power was terminated, the later Satavahanas and Ikshvakus might have given a helping hand to the Buddhists ignoring the Jains, when the Buddhists appropriated these rock-cut Viharas for themselves and constructed new Caityagrhas with the images of Buddha and votive Stupas⁶.

But Varma does not accept the view that this place originally belonged to the Jains. According to him the inscription on the pillar does not indicate the presence of Jains and to say that the name Suyajnanatha is suggestive of a Jain teacher rather than a Buddhist teacher is only a hasty conclusion. He also feels that the word dharma in the name Dharmalingesvara definitely suggests a Buddhist trend. So he feels that this was originally a Buddhist centre⁷.

Here the bone of contention is whether Guntupalli originally belonged to Jains or Buddhists. Varma seems⁸ to have overlooked the fact that a Jain image was unearthed by the near by villagers. On the basis of this and on the strength of Kharavela's patronage to Jainism and on the assumption that he conquered Guntupalli from Satakarni and his strong belief in the order of the Jainism, Subrahmanyam concludes that this place originally belonged to the Jains⁹. It became a Hindu Saiva Centre with the linga called the Dharma-



lingesvara only after Buddhism fell on evil days. This shows that Varma's conjecture that the word dharma in the name Dharmalingesvara is suggestive of Buddhist element might be correct as the Buddhists came into the picture between the Jains and the Hindus, who after Buddhism converted this place into a Hindu Saiva Centre.

As usual the place chosen by the missionaries of this religion was busy with its mercantile activities. The images of the Buddha indicate the influence of the Mahayanism.

CONCLUSIONS

By analyzing the history of Guntupalli, the rock-cut Caitya, monastery, brick-built Caityas and the inscription on the steps it may be safely surmised that Guntupalli was originally a Jaina Centre. Later it became a Buddhist Centre as the archaeological remains suggest. After the decline of Buddhism Guntupalli was converted into a Hindu Saiva Centre.

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URBAN DOMESTIC WORKERS – A STUDY

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Abstract

According to the National Domestic Workers Movement (NDWM), there are 8 crore domestic workers in India and 20 million domestic workers mostly migrants from rural India. Even though Andhra Pradesh was one of the first States to include domestic workers as scheduled employers, it is estimated that there are three million domestic workers in the State. The principal objective of the study is to probe into the working conditions of domestic women workers in sprawling urban agglomeration, Hyderabad district. It was revealed that overwhelming majority (80.9%) bank upon wages as source of income; migrated to urban areas due to acute unemployment and unaware of the existing laws to protect them. Implications as well as suggestions for further research were explicated.

Key Words: Minimum wages; domestic workers; migration; living conditions; policies; workforce.

DOMESTIC WORKERS – RESOURCE OR RUIN

1.0 Rationale for the Study

Female domestic workers are a neglected group among the unorganized sector. For decades they have been exploited and only in recent years NGOs are taking up the cause of women domestic workers (Augustine, 2016). Women domestic workers face several problems in their personal and occupational life. They work for long hours and are poorly paid. They don't have job security. If they take leave even for genuine reasons, they may lose their job. Some of them work in more than 2 houses and they become sick. Women Domestic workers have health problems like respiratory disease, body ache and skin disease, due to their occupational life. Their family life is marked by family conflicts poverty and debts. . According to the National Domestic Workers Movement (NDWM), there are 8 crore domestic workers in India and 20 million domestic workers mostly migrants from rural India (Vijay, 2011). In terms of employment, Domestic servants are the largest sector in India after Agriculture and Construction .Most of the employment in Domestic workers are migrant labour.



The working hours are from sunrise to sunset. There are 20 million domestic workers mostly migrants from rural India (Madhumathi, 2013).

As per Article 39(e) and Article 43 of the Indian Constitution that all workers are entitled for a decent standard of life and full enjoyment leisure, social and cultural opportunities. In recent times, the Domestic Workers (Regulation Social Security and Welfare) Act, 2008 was passed with an objective to end the exploitation faced by domestic workers and also the trafficking of women and children in particular.

In addition to this the Government has enacted many policies and laws, to mention a few: Minimum Wages Act, 1948; The Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964; Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986; Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989; Domestic Worker (Registration and Social Security and Welfare) Act 2008; Domestic Workers Welfare and Social Security Act, 2010; National Policy for Domestic Workers; Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojna (RSBY); The Sexual Harassment of Women at the Workplace (Prevention and Prohibition) Act, 2013; Tamil Nadu Manual Labour Act 1982; The Karnataka Government passed the Minimum Wage Act; the Andhra Pradesh Government has issued on 10th December 2007, the final notification for the fixing of the Minimum Wages in the employment of Domestic Workers in Part-I of the Schedule of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. Even though Telangana erstwhile Andhra Pradesh was one of the first States to include domestic workers as scheduled employers, as per the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, majority of domestic workers continue to be grossly underpaid, with an estimated three million domestic workers in the State (Times of India.24, 2014).

Research specifically focusing on the conditions of women domestic workers is meager; existing research shows that the living and working conditions of domestic workers are quite deplorable with most of them being deprived of overtime pay, public holiday, and timely payment of salaries. Besides, they are also fired without a reasonable period of notice or any valid ground for dismissal. Lack of awareness of their rights and poor unionism serve as hurdles in efforts to improve their plight. Although non-governmental organizations are striving to alleviate the plight of these workers and various legislative measures have been initiated, real improvement in their conditions has not yet been seen and domestic workers are yet to be recognized as workers, and enjoy legal protection, rights and dignity.

Against this backdrop, the specific objective of the study is to probe into the socio-economic, demographic, living and working conditions; as well as



migrational conditions and their perceptions on laws in prevalence in urban India, with special reference to sprawling urban agglomeration, Hyderabad district.

The delimitations of the study are: the area of investigation was restricted to **Hyderabad District** in the State of Telangana. The study was limited to study the following profiles of domestic women workers viz., Socio-economic and demographic profile; Environmental and Income profile; Migration and working conditions profile and awareness on Governmental policies

1.1 Research Design

The study adopted a descriptive design and made use of an interview schedule to gather data from a sample size of **one hundred and twenty** respondents. Stratified random sampling method was used to select the respondents from four regions **Secunderabad; Musheerabad; Himayalnagar and Amberpet** of Hyderabad City which has a population of 9.8 lakhs approximately and 184656 households. All women domestic workers working within the limits of Hyderabad City constituted the Universe of the study. Of the approximately 6300 women domestic workers in the city, eight hundred of them working in different parts of the city were chosen through simple random sampling for the study. A self-made questionnaire was developed which contains general profile of the domestic workers; environmental aspects; migration profile; working conditions and other miscellaneous aspects.

1.2 Major Findings of the Study

I. General Profile

The statistical information reveals that a large majority of the sample (43.3%) falls between 19-30 years of age group involved in domestic work; about (72.5 %) of Domestic Women Workers are married; a large majority of the sample (77.5%) admitted that there are 4 to 5 members in their families; (69.1%) reported to be illiterates; (70.8%) depend on daily wages; (69.1%) seems to be labourers; an overwhelming majority of the sample (70.0%) belongs to Hindu religion; (29.1%) domestic women workers hails from Scheduled Caste community; an overwhelming majority (75.8%) admitted that they do not possess land at all; and (80.9%) do bank upon wages as source of income.

II. Environmental Profile

More than half of the sample (55.8%) dwells in pucca houses (rented), (99.2%) possessed electricity for their houses, a large majority of the sample (63.4%) use community toilets; a great majority (75.8%) of the sample reported



that they use tap water as a source of drinking water; good majority (59.1%) of the sample reported to use LPG for cooking; (89%) do possess mobile phones; (92.5%) are in possession of TV sets; (96.7%) expressed in a negative mood on automobiles; (56.6%) admitted as only one person is working in the family; (69.1%) confessed as self as bread-winner; (93.3%) gave their nod in possessing BPL cards; household income reported to be Rs.3000/- ; (68.3%) confirmed expenditure of Rs.3000 to 5000/-; (76.6%) do possess savings account; but (52.6%) openly confessed no savings.

III. Migration Profile

(45.8%) confessed that they migrated along with their local residents; (45.8%) admitted that the main reason for their migration was unemployment; (45.8%) pointed out that their local residents are the motivation behind in migrating themselves into city areas; (45.8%) opined that they migrated to place where their local residents stay.

IV. Working Conditions

(74.3%) admitted that they could choose this job due to lack of skill for other professions; (80.8%) confirmed only one person of their family is involved in domestic work; (57.5%) reported to go on their feet to reach the place of work; (49.1%) reported that they put up nearly four hours a day; (56.6%) have responded to attending to three important household chores viz., utensil cleaning; washing of clothes and cleaning of floor; a majority (92.5%) confirmed that the day off would be a paid day; majority (84.1%) of the sample confessed that they would receive gifts during festive seasons; (45.1%) gave a lukewarm response on the trust from the employers; (59.1%) attributed to low payment; (67.5%) admitted rare mistreatment; (90.8%) admitted that their wages would be enhanced once in a year.

V. Miscellaneous Aspects

Surprisingly, none of sample accumulated any type of asset for themselves; (99.2%) admitted that they do not have any union to ventilate their grievances; (67.5%) attributed low image to their work in the society; (82.5%) confirmed that they are not harassed physically; candidly admitted their ignorance on the Acts passed by the Government. Khanderia (1947) emphasizes the relevance of trade union in 'inculcating civic, economic and national consciousnesses. ILO (2010) shows the pivotal role unions play in bringing decency to domestic work through appropriate collective bargaining strategies and timely interventions.



1.3 Discussion

This study attempts to illustrate the working conditions of the domestic women workers in Hyderabad District. The statistical information reveals that there is no significant difference found in the working conditions of domestic women. The same trend was echoed in the works of Neetha, 2004; Kaur, 2006; Bino Paul et al (2011); Srinivasan et al (2012) and Parameshwara (2016).

Domestic women workers generally belong to the poor strata of the society. Though these women work hard to earn their livelihood but the returns for their hard work are shockingly low (Manohar & shoba, 1983 and Kundu, 2007). Domestic work has been analyzed as a highly despised and low-status occupation, marked by low wages, exploitative working hours and conditions, the absence of social security provisions, and social stigma (Kapadia 2010; Neetha 2004; Roy 2002; Chandrasekhar and Ghosh 2007). Kapadia (2010) argues that dalit women workers in urban areas lack autonomy and control over their work, wages, and time, and that work under these conditions diminishes their well being instead of empowering them.

On the other hand, paid domestic work has, over the past two decades, been approached from a range of new angles and perspectives, including ethnographic, spatial, and cultural (Ray 2000; Quayum and Ray 2003; Dickey 2000).

The findings of the study reveal that more than half of the sample dwells in rented houses ; use community toilets; a few reported to use LPG for cooking; a lukewarm response on the trust from the employers; low payment and mistreatment; a good number admitted that their wages would be enhanced once in a year.

The research has amply demonstrated that that they migrated along with their local residents; the main reason for their migration was unemployment; they could choose this job due to lack of skill for other professions; they put up nearly four hours a day; attend to three important household chores viz., utensil cleaning; washing of clothes and cleaning of floor.

Domestic work is a large growing sector of employment, especially for women. The latest conservative estimates find the number of domestic workers increased from 33.2 million in 1995 to 52.6 million in 2010 (ILO,2013). Millions of women domestic workers across India, especially in Telangana State, continue to labour in precarious conditions where their work is devalued. Awareness-raising and knowledge development mechanisms are very rare in India.



Further, the investigation has demonstrated that women domestic workers candidly admitted their ignorance on the Acts passed by the Government.

1.6 Conclusion

The findings of the present study are of practical as well as theoretical **implications** to the Domestic women workers; Employers; Policy makers and NGOs. It is also suggested that further investigations may be taken up with a larger sample; on conditions of women engaged in agriculture and industrial sectors; perceptions of employers; and the role of NGOs.

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CAPITAL MARKET OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES IN INDIA

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Abstract

Capital markets help to channelize surplus funds into productive use. Generally, this market trades mostly in long term securities. The important divisions of the capital market are stock market, bond market and primary, secondary markets. Primary markets deal with the trade of new issues of stocks and other securities, whereas secondary market deals with the exchange of existing or previously-issued securities. The present study tries to study the trends in capital market in India. The capital market in emerging economies like India has exhibited a strong growth momentum, driven by a robust economic demand, consumption and savings rate. This research article to be critically analyzed about the capital market opportunities and challenges in India.

Keywords: Corporate Capital market, National Stock Exchange, Classified Capital, Private Participation, Market Support Services, Capital Market Opportunities.

Introduction:

The reality is that business and investment spending are the true leading indicators of the economy and the stock market. If you want to know where the stock market is headed, forget about consumer spending and retail sales figures. Look to business spending, price inflation, interest rates, and productivity gains.

Prof. Mark Skousen
American Economist

Capital Market plays a crucial and effective role in the economic development of a nation. It provides the financial resources needed for the long term and sustainable development of the different sectors of the economy. The Zone of the activities in the capital market is dependent partly on the savings and



investment in the economy and partly on the performance of the industry and the economic in general. During pre-seventies the average Indian investor used to put all his/her savings in bank and unit Trust of India only the rich and the daring invested in the market. Capital market were quite inactive in sixties and seventies and the private corporate sector dependent on their retained earnings and loan funds from the government owned financial and investment institutions for their expansion and growth. In the early independent era, the capital market virtually remained passive players in the process of economic development and was unable to mobilize the financial resources of the nation in required volume. It was in the late 1970s that the average Indian thought of risking his money in the stock market. The recent years witnessed significant reforms in the capital market. it is well known that trading platform has become automatic, electronic, anonymous, order driven, nation widened screen based. Uniform settlement cycle of Monday to Friday are on all stock exchanges which was recommended by the SEBI and also inform listing procedures were adopted and coordinated by an all Indian Listing Authority since 2004.

What is Capital Market?

The Indian securities market consists of primary (new issues) as well as secondary (stock) market in both equity and debt. The primary market provides the channel for sale of new securities, while the secondary market deals in trading of securities previously issued. Usually, the issuers of securities will issue (create and sell) new securities in the primary market to raise funds for investment. They do so either through public issues or private placement. There are two major types of issuers who issue securities. The corporate entities issue mainly debt and equity instruments (shares, debentures, etc.), while the governments (central and state governments) issue debt securities (dated securities, treasury bills). The secondary market enables participants who hold securities to adjust their holdings in response to changes in their assessment of risk and return. A variant of secondary market is the forward market, where securities are traded for future delivery and payment in the form of futures and options. The futures and options can be on individual stocks or basket of stocks like index. Two exchanges, namely National Stock Exchange (NSE) and the Stock Exchange, Mumbai (BSE) provide trading of derivatives in single stock futures, index futures, single stock options and index options. Derivatives trading commenced in India in June 2000 A capital market is a market for securities (debt or equity), where business enterprises (companies) and governments can raise long-term funds. It is defined as a market in which money is provided for periods longer than a year, as the raising of short-term funds takes place on other markets (e.g., the money market). The capital market includes the stock market (equity securities) and the bond market (debt). Capital markets may be classified



as primary markets and secondary markets. In primary markets, new stock or bond issues are sold to investors via a mechanism known as underwriting. In the secondary markets, existing securities are sold and bought among investors or traders, usually on a securities exchange, over-the-counter, or elsewhere. The capital market has two interdependent and inseparable segments the new issue market (primary market) and the stock market (secondary market). The primary markets provide the channel for creation and sale of new securities while the secondary market deals in securities previously issued.

Developments in the Capital Markets

In India, although the Stock Exchanges have been in existence for over 100 years, their role acquired significance in mobilisation of savings and channelisation into productive investment, only in the 70s and the 80s, though the market was subject to Government control and regulations. In nineties, the capital markets, however, have emerged as an important source of capital mobilisation and witnessed considerable growth, following comprehensive set of reforms introduced in this areas as a part of financial sector reforms.

The extent of growth in capital markets in India can be measured by the fact that as against an amount of about \$ 6 billion equivalent mobilized during the 10 year period up to 1990-91, the amount mobilised during six years between 1991-92 to 1997-98 increased over eleven-fold to around \$ 68 billion. In 2010 the pre-reform period, 75% of incremental financial savings went to banks and approx. 25% to the capital markets. In 2016 the banking sector received 47% of the household savings and the equity market 53%. Thus there has been a marked shift towards capital markets from the traditional banking system.

The secondary market too has grown significantly, and market capitalization on National Stock Exchange (NSE) has increased from \$ 94 billion in November 1994 to \$ 132 billion in April 1998. Net cumulative portfolio investments by FIIs have crossed \$ 9 billion mark. The substantial flow of foreign portfolio investments has made the trade volume on stock exchanges increase considerably. The capital markets have reached these levels thanks to a series of comprehensive reforms measures introduced by the Government since 1991-92. Among the various measures introduced the abolition of office of Controller of Capital Issues together with free pricing of issues by corporates constitute perhaps the most important developments in the capital market in the post-reform era. Another landmark was the establishment of Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) with statutory functions and powers to bring about a healthy and orderly growth of the capital market. SEBI has truly transformed the capital markets through a series of well designed and well



sequenced reforms measures introduced over the last few years covering both the primary and secondary markets.

Development of Debt Market

Let us now look at the developments in debt markets in India. In the pre-reform period the Government securities market remained almost dormant with borrowing at pre announced rates, targeting a captive group of investors. This, coupled with automatic monetisation of budget deficit prevented a deep and vibrant Government securities market from emerging. Since 1992, Central Government borrowings have been undertaken at market related rates, primarily through auctions of Government securities of different maturities. RBI introduced innovative instruments like, conversion of Treasury Bills into term security and zero Coupon Bonds. RBI has also announced a Capital Indexed Bond as a hedge against inflation. A 14 day Intermediate Treasury Bills was introduced to enable State Governments, foreign central banks and other specified bodies to invest their temporary surplus funds.

The other segments of the primary debt market is PSU debt market and corporate debt comprising industry, financial institutions, banks and finance companies. In the post-reform era, the primary debt market is dominated by FIs & PSUs. The corporate sector has accessed it only to a limited extent. This segment has considerable prospects for growth.

In order to deepen the secondary debt market in Government securities, the system of primary dealers (PDs) was introduced, and later, with a view to broadening the market with a second tier of dealer system, guidelines for Satellite Dealers (SDs) were issued. To further deepen the Government Securities market, a scheme of liquidity support to mutual funds dedicated exclusively to investments in Government securities was evolved. This has led to substantial growth in secondary market trading in Government securities. However, secondary market for non-Government segments have yet to develop.

Challenges Facing the Capital Market

At, the present market stage system to deal with some of the challenges facing the capital markets in India which need to be adequately addressed to realise the vision of an efficient market system. In the primary equity market, a major challenge currently is the revival of the depressed conditions of the market. The sluggishness of the primary equity market which is continuing for over two years is attributed to various factors including investors apathy which is mainly due to poor performance of a large number of scripts floated with a high



premia during 1993-95 following freeing of the pricing. The matter was compounded by irregularities noticed in the pricing of some of the issues which imparted considerable negative influence in the minds of investors. Further, there was a liquidity constraint in the financial system during 2005-2006 and large part of 2006-2007 which led to spurt in interest rates diverting investors' preference from equity to debt issues in the primary market.

The continued subdued nature of the primary equity market has become an area of major concern today as it is hampering implementation of many industrial projects causing time and cost overruns and thereby affecting the industrial growth of the country.

In the primary equity market a happy development has been the successful issues of several banking industry shares which have received good investor response despite most of the issues being premium issues. This underscores the need for the introducing quality issues by the corporate sector. FIs like ours are ready to provide underwriting support. What is lacking is the confidence on the part of good corporate entities to test the markets.

I am sure, investors response will be good in case appropriately priced quality corporate issues are launched. The secondary equity market has also remained subdued over the past two years, although it has shown some revival trends, confined to a few select scrips. In a way revival of primary equity market depends crucially on the health of the secondary market. Policy reforms in the secondary market have been quite comprehensive so far as creation of efficient and transparent infrastructure is concerned. As stated earlier, India today has NSE which provides screen based automated and transparent trading. It has set up a clearing corporation to guarantee trades done on NSE.

Post trading facilities have improved considerably with the setting up of National Securities Depository Ltd. Other exchanges have also now computerized their operations, settlement cycles are being rigidly followed. There is also a gradual shift towards demat form of trading. However, Secondary markets have come to be dominated by the FIIs. The recent events in South-East Asia has to some extent affected their sentiments. Though it could be said that barring for a few months, there was always net inflow of FII's investment. What is required is to make the Indian FIs participate to a much larger extent than they are doing today. UTI and other mutual funds as well as LIC have to be much more active on the secondary markets.



Another major challenge facing Indian capital market is creation of secondary market in debt instruments particularly in corporate debt. The growth of long term corporate debt market is an essential requirement as private corporate sector in India has been assigned a prime role in development of infrastructure and other projects. In India, corporate sector accesses debt mainly by way of term loans from financial institutions. However, with the reforms in capital market, role of securitised assets is likely to acquire considerable importance in future. There is a large agenda for development of corporate debt market in India comparable to international standards.

There are several issues which merit attention for development of a vibrant debt market. I strongly feel that to activate the long term corporate debt market in India, there is a need for further liberalisation in use of contractual savings like pension, provident fund and insurance, which provide large source of long term funds in the economy. Also, there is an urgent need for market making in corporate debt on the lines of Government securities. A distributive network of brokers and sub-brokers does not exist for debt instruments as it does in the equity segment. As a result, although a part of household savings is channelised into long term debt, it is largely in non-marketable forms. Debt securitisation has also to develop for which changes in the Stamp Act and Contracts Act need to be made.

Another important challenge before Indian capital market is the development of market for derivative products. Developed capital markets have all introduced derivative products in financial markets. In India, this is a new and evolving concept. NSE has taken the lead in spearheading the demand for introduction of futures and options markets. SEBI had set up an Expert Committee on Derivatives under the Chairmanship of Prof.L.C.Gupta which has recommended the introduction of derivatives trading in India. This has been accepted by the SEBI Board a couple of weeks back. The matter is awaiting Government of India's approval for amendment of the Securities Contract Act. NSE has already made the preparatory arrangements for commencing the trading as soon as the approval comes. There is thus every likelihood of derivatives trading starting sooner than later.

The introduction of financial derivatives in the form of traded futures, including equity futures, currency futures and interest rate futures, would be a giant step towards the further development of the Indian financial markets.



What Need to be Done?

Prior to globalisation of Indian economy, the stock markets were somewhat insulated from international influence. This is not the case any more. The recent S.E. Asian crisis has shown that due to high degree of integration or linkage among financial markets, the crisis can be quickly transmitted to other financial markets. India came out rather unscathed and did not experience the trauma faced by other countries. Partly it was due to the fact that full CAC has not been adopted and partly Indian Regulatory mechanism turned out to be far more effective than in other countries. In an integrated global economy, It is need to be imperative to take steps to regulate the markets effectively so as to retain investor confidence in a country's economy and particularly the stock market.

The capital markets here have come to play a crucial role in the financial intermediation process and have rightly been regarded as an important barometer of the impact of the reform process. Any discussion on the process of integration of the Indian economy with the world economy must perforce assess the role and ability of the capital markets in encouraging this process.

Conclusions:

The reforms in the economic system has imparted a new dimension to capital markets in India. While liberalisation in capital market has resulted in many improvements in functioning of the stock markets, there are several aspects which still merit attention so that capital market can play a meaningful role in industrial & economic development. The sluggish trends in primary equity market needs to be reversed by restoring investors' confidence in the market. Secondary market trading needs to be broad based and various intermediaries, both in primary and secondary market should be strengthened to conform to international standards. Development of long term debt market, particularly, corporate debt market is an essential pre-requisite particularly for financing of infrastructure and other industrial projects. Regulatory and other aspects need to be looked into. Also, Indian capital market should mature to introduce derivative products for risk management in capital market. The recent South East Asian crisis needs to be carefully studied. A market oriented system with appropriate regulation leads to growth with stability, otherwise there may be shocks both external and internal which might destabilise the economy.



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ASSESSMENT OF NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF RURAL AND URBAN WOMEN FROM MARATHWADA

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Abstract

This study aims to assess the nutritional status of rural and urban women of Nanded city. A randomly selected 300 women in the age group of 20-60 years were covered from rural and urban area of Nanded city of Maharashtra state. A combination of anthropometry, prevalence of undernutrition and food and nutrient intake was used to assess the nutrition status of selected sample. The result showed that the 157 (52.33%) of the selected women were belonging to joint family, more percent of families were vegetarian 64.33%, maximum women were belonging to income group 10,000-15,000/- per month. The weight of women of both groups of two corresponding age groups was significantly low when compared with NCHS standards. Arm circumference of rural women in both age groups showed slightly low values than the NCHS standards. From both age group 20.63 and 25.28% of rural women were undernourished. The mean food intake of i.e. cereals, pulses, green leafy vegetables, root and tubers, other vegetables, fruits, milk and milk products, fats and oil and sugar and jaggary was ranged between 277.58±25.80 to 290.64±63.00, 38.29±9.97 to 41.22±9.12, 20.15±13.2 to 30.85±13.27, 21.47±8.09 to 22.52±9.33, 39.38±15.13 to 40.86±14.04, 2.46±8.48 to 11.16±14.64, 57.5±14.87 to 68.87±17.82, 17.26±2.74 to 20.33±1.21 and 20.00±00 to 20.45±1.43 respectively. Fruits intake was very low than the other food groups. Whereas mean intake of different nutrients were energy (1975.23±222.18 to 2053.11±164.27), protein (44.99±4.89 to 46.84±6.70), fat (24.26±8.87 to 35.30±11.65), β -carotene (1422.85±637.59 to 1553.13±931.03), ascorbic acid (36.97±6.02 to 39.10±6.93), calcium (390.79±83.07 to 441.22±61.93) and iron (19.78±2.06 to 21.34±61.96) respectively.

Introduction

The health of Indian women is intrinsically linked to their status in society. Women in poor health are more likely to give birth to improper weight infants and are also less likely to be able to provide food and adequate care for their children. A woman's health affects the household economic well-being and



when women become healthier and better nourished, their status in society improves. The multiple roles of household work, child rearing and paid work that women carry out has implications for their physical and mental health (Mishra, 2006).

Functional aspect of health status is determined by anthropometric measurement which is influenced by dietary intake. Health status is now seen by the public health community as a multidimensional construct. Poor nutrition can lead to, impaired physical and mental development, reduce productivity and poor immunity. It is not necessary that all the undernourished belong to nutritionally deprived households, nor it is true that all members of nutritionally deprived households have poor nutritional status (Walingo, 2011). Anthropometric measures are highly reliable for determining the nutritional status as they relate to age and gender in healthy adults (Patrick and Erikson 1993). Health is fundamental to human progress. Women's health status affects their productivity and thereby their roles in society and their own development. Nutrition is closely interlinked with health. Low nutritional status of woman makes her more prone to several diseases. The information on nutritional status of women irrespective of area where she is residing either in urban or rural area is scanty. Hence an attempt was made by researcher to assess the diet and nutritional status of urban and rural women

Materials and Methods

A sample of 300 households from urban and rural area of Nanded city was selected randomly for the present study. The base line survey was carried out with the help of structured questionnaires to elicit the information. The primary data was collected through the structure questionnaire regarding socio economic status, education, type of family, health hygiene. The body measurement of the all 300 selected subject recorded during the experimental period were weight (Kg), height (cm), arm circumference (cm) and waist circumference (cm) and body mass index was calculated by using height and weight values of using the standard formula. According to BMI the household women were categorized into four groups as those having values of body mass index (Shrilaxmi, 2005).

25-18.5 as Normal

19.5-17 as mild under nutrition

17-16 as Moderate under nutrition

< 16 and below as sever under nutrition.

Diet survey was carried out for all selected households. The information regarding food consumption pattern of selected subject was obtained by personal interview method. The 24-hour recall method was used to assess the food and nutrient intake of the selected subjects. The intake of the food in cooked form was converted into raw food ingredients and the nutrient value of the raw foods



was determined intake of the subject per day following the nutritive value of Indian foods. The mean nutrient intake of subjects was compared with Recommended Dietary Allowances of ICMR (2000) to the percent adequacy of food and nutrient also.

Result and discussion

The collected data on socio-economic background of the selected women in rural and urban area of Nanded city is given in Table 1. Total 300 women were selected by purposively random sampling method, out of the total sample they were divided into two groups 150 women in each group i.e. rural and urban. The result showed that 163 (54.33%) women were in-between age group of 40 to 60 years, however 137 (45.66%) were from age group of 20 to 40 years. 157 (52.33%) of the selected women belonging to the joint family whereas 143 (47.66%) were belonging to nuclear family. Further it was noticed that 193 (64.33%) were vegetarian while 107 (35.66%) were non-vegetarian. It was found that around 60 percent (179), 59.66% of women were college educated and 121 (40.31%) were school educated. A relatively very high percent 34.66 of women were belonging to monthly family income of Rs. 10,000 -15,000/- and the remaining 32.66 percent each belonging to monthly family income of 5000-10,000/- and Rs.>15,000/-.

Table 1. Socio-economic background of selected household women (n=300)

Sr.No.	Particulars	Number	Percentage
1.	Age (Years)		
I	20-40	137	45.66
II	40 & above	163	54.33
2.	Area		
I	Urban	150	50.00
II	Rural	150	50.00
3.	Type of family		
I	Nuclear	143	47.66
II	Joint & Extended	157	52.33
4.	Food habit		
I	Vegetarian	193	64.33
II	Non-vegetarian	107	35.66
5.	Literacy level of selected subject		
I	School	121	40.33
II	College education	179	59.66
6.	Family income (Monthly)		
I	Rs. 5000-10,000	98	32.66
II	Rs. 10,000-15,000	104	34.66
III	Rs. >15,000	98	32.66



Data on anthropometric measurements of selected household women compared with NCHS standards is presented in Table 2. The result revealed that the height of rural and urban women of 20-40 years of age were 150.00 ± 1.81 and 150.67 ± 1.95 cm respectively. Whereas the height of 40 to 60 years of age were 150.79 ± 1.72 and 150.60 ± 1.98 cm respectively. The height of rural and urban women in both age groups were significantly lower when compared with NCHS standards. The weight of the women of 20-40 years and 40 and above years both areas were 45.44 ± 3.73 and 47.36 ± 4.56 kg. and 45.55 ± 3.73 and 47.85 ± 4.39 kg respectively. The weight of women of both groups of two corresponding age groups was significantly low when compared with NCHS standards. Arm circumference of rural women in both age groups showed slightly low values than the NCHS standards. Whereas women of both age groups from urban area recorded values were 25.01 ± 3.76 and 25.42 ± 3.63 cm which were slightly higher than the NCHS standards. Comparatively more values for body mass index was noted in urban for both age groups of women followed by rural women was exhibited low body mass index value.

In nutshell it can be concluded that the recorded values of anthropometric measurements i.e. height and weight were below that NCHS standards and statistically significant difference was noted whereas recorded values of arm circumference and waste circumference were nearer to the NCHS standards. Irrespective of age area all women were having normal body mass index.

Table 2. Anthropometric measurement of selected women as per age and area (n=300)

Particulars	20-40					40-above				
	Height (cm)	Weight (Kg)	Arm Cir. (cm)	Waist Cir. (cm)	BMI	Height (cm)	Weight (Kg)	Arm Cir. (cm)	Waist Cir. (cm)	BMI
Rural	150.80 ± 1.81	45.52 ± 3.73	23.77 ± 2.72	75.25 ± 4.25	19.81 ± 1.42	150.79 ± 1.72	45.55 ± 3.73	23.58 ± 2.57	75.65 ± 5.21	19.81 ± 1.53
Urban	150.67 ± 1.95	47.36 ± 4.56	25.01 ± 3.76	76.24 ± 4.58	20.69 ± 1.82	150.60 ± 1.98	47.85 ± 4.39	25.42 ± 3.63	76.58 ± 5.51	21.00 ± 1.79
NCHS	161	55	24	---	21	161	55	24	---	21
't' value	0.25NS	1.24NS	2.02*	1.56	0.24NS	0.12NS	2.54*	2.64**	1.98NS	2.41*

Prevalence of undernutrition in selected rural and urban women as per age and area is revealed in Table 3. It was observed from the table that the 79.36 and 74.71 percent women of 20-40 and 40 and above from rural area and 82.43



and 85.52 percent women of 20 to 40 and 40 and above from urban area was found to be normal. Whereas 20.63 and 25.28 percent of rural women from both age group were undernourished. Whereas this percentage of undernourishment was decreased in urban area 14.86 percent and 10.52 percent for both age group. None of the rural women from both age group was categorized as overweight whereas very low 2.70 and 3.94 percent of women in urban area were to be found over weight.

In short it can be concluded from the table that 74.71 to 85.52 percent women were found to be normal and 10.52 to 25.82 percent were found to undernourished.

Table 3. Prevalence of undernutrition among selected women as per age and area (n=300)

Different grades of under nutrition	Rural		Urban	
	20-40	40 and above	20-40	40 and above
Undernutrition < 18.50	13 (20.63)	22 (25.28)	11 (14.86)	8 (10.52)
Normal 18.50-24.99	50 (79.36)	65 (74.71)	61 (82.43)	65 (85.52)
Over weight 25.0-29.99	---	---	2 (2.70)	3 (3.94)
Total	63 (100.00)	87 (100.00)	74 (100.00)	76 (100.00)

The mean food intake of selected women of rural and urban area is presented in Table 4. It was observed from the table that the cereals consumption of rural and urban women was 290.64 and 277.58gm per day respectively, which was found to be far below than ICMR recommended value. Pulses consumption was almost same in both area i.e. 39.9 and 39.66 gm/day. The consumption of green leafy, root and tubers, other vegetables, fruits and milk, fats and oil and sugar and jiggery for rural and urban area was 20.15 and 29.33gm, 21.75 and 22.32gm, 39.72 and 40.04gm, 11.16 and 2.46 gm and 57.5 and 33.2gm, 11.26 and 20.33 and 20.00 and 20.48 respectively. When compared with RDA it was found that all the recorded per day mean food intake was far below than recommended dietary allowances by ICMR. When seen critically difference in amount of consumption of all types of food was negligible among both areas except for fruit. However, when compared with RDA inadequate consumption of all types of foods was noticed which may directly have influenced on anthropometric measurements of selected women.



Table 4. Mean food intake of selected women of urban and rural areas (n=300)

Particulars	Cereals (gm)	Pulses (gm)	Gr. Leafy veg. (gm)	Roots & tubers (gm)	Other veg. (gm)	Fruits (gm)	Milk (gm)	Fats & oil (gm)	Sugar & jaggery (gm)
Rural	290.64±21.63	39.19±10.97	20.15±13.12	21.75±9.55	39.72±17.36	11.16±14.64	57.5±15.87	17.26±2.74	20.00±0.00
Urban	277.58±25.80	39.66±9.47	29.33±12.54	22.32±8.19	40.04±13.05	2.46±8.48	66.0±18.90	20.33±1.21	20.48±1.42
RDA	360	75	100	100	100	100	300	30	25
't' value Rural Vs. Urban	1.69NS	0.34NS	0.21NS	0.27NS	0.42NS	6.13**	1.15NS	2.48NS	2.53*

It is revealed from the Table 5 that percent adequacy of cereals, pulses, sugar, fats and oil and milk was found to be maximum irrespective of all groups. Whereas percent adequacy was found to be least in case of fruits, leafy vegetables and roots and tubers and other vegetables among women of these income group. When seen critically very maximum difference was noted in values when compared in three income groups. It can be concluded from the table that income of the family not influenced much on the consumption of foods.

Table 5. Nutrient intake of selected women of urban and rural areas (n=300)

Particulars	Energy (Kcal.)	Protein (g/100 g)	Fat (g/100 g)	β-Carotene (mg/100gm)	Ascorbic Acid (mg/100g)	Calcium (mg/100 g)	Iron (mg/100 g)
Rural	1998.99±102.86	45.37±5.12	26.94±3.58	1529.09±661.31	36.97±6.02	399.58±168.51	20.25±2.18
Urban	2045.08±169.71	46.82±4.27	35.30±11.65	1446.31±802.27	39.10±6.93	431.81±89.98	20.95±2.17
RDA	2230	55	25	4800	40	600	21
't' value Rural Vs. Urban	0.02NS	0.04NS	0.23NS	0.16NS	0.02NS	0.02NS	4.00**

Conclusion

This study concluded that the 157 (52.33%) of the selected women were belonging to joint family, more percent of families were vegetarian 64.33%, maximum women were belonging to income group 10,000-15,000/- per month. The weight of women of both groups of two corresponding age groups was significantly low when compared with NCHS standards. Arm circumference of rural women in both age groups showed slightly low values than the NCHS standards. From both age group 20.63 and 25.28% of rural women were



undernourished. The mean food intake of i.e. cereals, pulses, green leafy vegetables, root and tubers, other vegetables, fruits, milk and milk products, fats and oil and sugar and jaggary was ranged between 277.58 ± 25.80 to 290.64 ± 63.00 , 38.29 ± 9.97 to 41.22 ± 9.12 , 20.15 ± 13.2 to 30.85 ± 13.27 , 21.47 ± 8.09 to 22.52 ± 9.33 , 39.38 ± 15.13 to 40.86 ± 14.04 , 2.46 ± 8.48 to 11.16 ± 14.64 , 57.5 ± 14.87 to 68.87 ± 17.82 , 17.26 ± 2.74 to 20.33 ± 1.21 and 20.00 ± 00 to 20.45 ± 1.43 respectively. Fruits intake was very low than the other food groups. Whereas mean intake of different nutrients were energy (1975.23 ± 222.18 to 2053.11 ± 164.27), protein (44.99 ± 4.89 to 46.84 ± 6.70), fat (24.26 ± 8.87 to 35.30 ± 11.65), β -carotene (1422.85 ± 637.59 to 1553.13 ± 931.03), ascorbic acid (36.97 ± 6.02 to 39.10 ± 6.93), calcium (390.79 ± 83.07 to 441.22 ± 61.93) and iron (19.78 ± 2.06 to 21.34 ± 61.96) respectively.

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RELATION OF INTENTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND LOCUS OF CONTROL TO RESPONSIBLE ENVIRONMENTAL BEHAVIOUR OF ADOLESCENTS

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Abstract

Environmental quality strongly depends on human behaviour patterns. In this paper, efforts have been made to find the role of intentional intelligence and locus of control on responsible environment behaviour of adolescents. Descriptive survey method and correlation research design was used to conduct the study. The random sampling technique was used to select a government school of Chandigarh from the provided list of all schools of Chandigarh and further, 100 adolescents were randomly selected from that school. The result revealed that intentional intelligence and locus of control have significant positive relationship with responsible environment behaviour of adolescents. These findings reinforce the importance of intentional intelligence and locus of control in responsible environmental behaviour.

Keywords: Intentional intelligence, Locus of control, Responsible environmental behaviour, adolescents

The human spirit as an amalgam of energies, both mental and physical can recreate a sustainable world and reverse the path of development, which is destructive and vicious. (Lee, 2013). Numerous theoretical frameworks have been developed to explain the gap between the possession of environmental knowledge and environmental awareness, and displaying responsible environmental behaviour. Although many hundreds of studies have been undertaken, and still are in process to unveil the various predictors for responsible environment behaviour, the present study is also in a search for new. Intentional intelligence is defined as one's ability to (a) identify one's current thoughts and (b) choose positive thoughts in one's mind (Steingard 2008). Intentional intelligence has its roots in Spirituality (Steingard 2011). The deep-rooted intelligence shapes up the sustainability theory which enunciates that a distinct spiritual unity manifests in all life forms leading to spiritual growth. (Korten, 2013). Spirituality fosters an empathetic view of nature and with every bit of spiritual growth we become more harmonious with the environment and thus the resolve to conserve it strengthens. In addition, the ability to adapt with each other for the attainment of universal good takes precedence over individual



well-being (Rai, Srivastava., & Shukla). Locus of control represents an individual's perception of whether he or she has the ability to bring about change through his or her own behaviour. People with a strong internal locus of control believe that their actions can bring about change. People with an external locus of control, on the other hand, feel that their actions are insignificant, and feel that change can only be brought about by powerful others Kollmuss & Agyeman (2002). According to Newhouse (1991), locus of control represents an individual's perception of whether he or she has the ability to bring about change through his or her own behaviour. Presumably, individuals with an internal locus of control actively seek out information, including about environmental problems. If so, they will more often acquire, and make better use of, knowledge that is conducive for behaving in an environment-friendly manner than those who attribute control to external sources. Indeed, internal locus of control has been associated with greater willingness to purchase ecological products. (Schwepker & Cornwell, 1991) and to stronger pro-environmental intentions and behaviour (Ando, Ohnuma, Blobaum, Matthies, & Sugiura, 2010., Fielding & Head, 2012), including the use of cars for commuting (Abrahamse, Steg, Gifford, & Vlek, 2009). Locus of control also seems to moderate the link between values and responsible-environmental behaviour (Engqvist, Jonsson & Nilsson, 2014). For values to be expressed in responsible-environmental behaviour, people apparently must perceive events to be controlled by their own behaviour or personal characteristics. Moreover, this is more important for people with lower levels of self transcendence values.

Objectives of the study:

1. To study intentional intelligence of adolescents.
2. To study locus of control of adolescents.
3. To study Responsible environmental behaviour of adolescents.
4. To find the relationship between intentional intelligence and responsible environment behaviour of adolescents.
5. To find the relationship between locus of control and responsible environmental behaviour of adolescents.

Hypotheses:

1. There exists no significant relationship between intentional intelligence and responsible environmental behaviour of adolescents.
2. There exists no significant relationship between locus of control and responsible environmental behaviour of adolescents.



Delimitations:

1. The study was delimited to 100 adolescents of IX grade studying in government school of Chandigarh.
2. The study was delimited to the said variables of- Intentional intelligence, Locus of control and Responsible environmental behaviour.

Variables

Independent variable: Intentional intelligence, Locus of control

Dependent variable: Responsible environment behaviour

Method

Karl Pearson product moment correlation was used to find the relationships between the independent (Intentional intelligence and Locus of control) and the dependent variable (Responsible environmental behaviour).

Sample

The Study was conducted on 100 adolescent students studying in ninth grade of Government model senior secondary school sector 25, Chandigarh. The random sampling technique was used to select one government school of Chandigarh out of the available list containing all the government schools of Chandigarh. Further 100 adolescents were randomly selected from that school.

Tools:

The following tools were used for the collection of data.

1. Intentional intelligence scale developed by Tanu and Singh (2018)
2. Nowicki and Strickland (1973) Locus of control scale was adapted by the investigator.
3. Responsible environment behaviour scale developed by Singh and Saggu (2012).

Statistical Techniques:

Mean, Median, Mode, standard deviation and Karl pearson product moment correlation was calculated to analyse the data according to objectives of study. Graphical representations were also used to observe the results.

Results and Discussions:

Objective 1- To study intentional intelligence of adolescents.

Perusal of table 1 shows that the mean value (116.7) of intentional intelligence of adolescents is near to the median (112). The value of skewness came to be 0.892 which means the data is positively skewed whereas the value of kurtosis is 0.350 which means the distribution is leptokurtic in nature. The value of skewness and

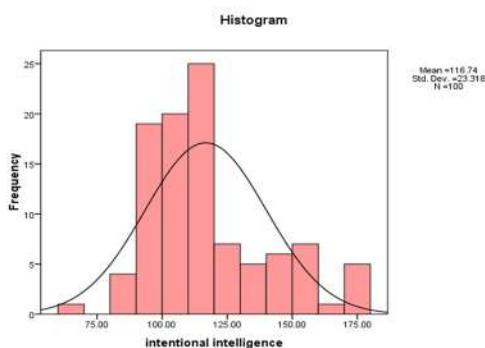


Kurtosis between the range of -2 to +2 is considered to be acceptable (Gravetter and Wallnau 2014). So it can be concluded that there is no departure from normal distribution. Table 1 presents the descriptive analysis of intentional intelligence of adolescents and figure 1 presents them graphically:

Table1: Descriptive analysis of intentional intelligence scores of adolescents

Statistics	Mean	Median	Std. Deviation	Skewness	Kurtosis
Values	116.7	112	2.3318	.892	.350

Figure1: Histogram showing normal distribution of the scores on intentional intelligence of adolescents



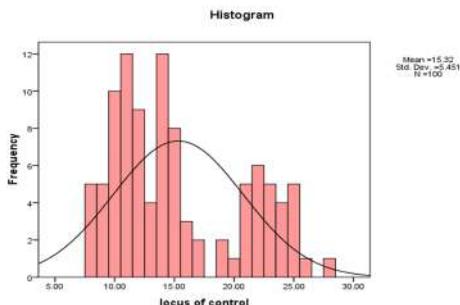
Objective-2: To study locus of control of adolescents.

Perusal of table 2 shows that the mean value (15.32) of locus of control of adolescents is near to the median (14.00). The value of skewness came to be 0.604 which means the data is positively skewed whereas the value of kurtosis is -.946 which means the distribution is platykurtic in nature. So it can be concluded that there is no departure from normal distribution. Table 2 presents the descriptive analysis of locus of control of adolescents and figure 2 presents them graphically:

Table 2: Descriptive analysis of locus of control scores of adolescents

Statistics	Mean	Median	Std. Deviation	Skewness	Kurtosis
Values	15.32	14.00	5.451	.604	-.946

Figure2: Histogram showing normal distribution of the scores on Locus of control of adolescents



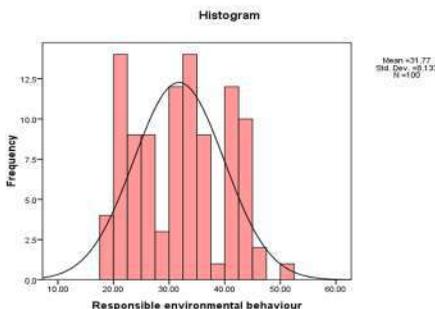
Objective 3: To study Responsible environmental behaviour of adolescents

Table 3 shows that the mean value (31.77) of responsible environmental behaviour of adolescents is near to the median (32). The value of skewness came to be 0.140 which means the data is positively skewed whereas the value of kurtosis is -1.103 which means the distribution is platykurtic in nature. So it can be concluded that there is no departure from normal distribution. Table 3 presents the descriptive analysis of responsible environmental behaviour of adolescents and figure 3 presents them graphically:

Table3: Descriptive analysis of Responsible environmental behaviour scores of adolescents:

Statistics	Mean	Median	Std. Deviation	Skewness	Kurtosis
Values	31.77	32.00	8.132	0.140	-1.103

Figure3: Histogram showing normal distribution of the scores on Responsible environmental behaviour of adolescents





Objective 4: To find the relationship between intentional intelligence and responsible environmental behaviour of adolescents.

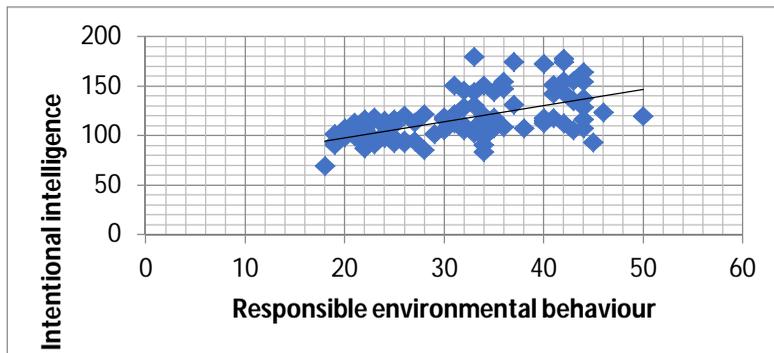
The value of coefficient of correlation (as shown in table 4) between the scores of Intentional intelligence and scores of Responsible environmental behaviour came to be 0.571 which is positive and significant, thus indicating the high and positive relationship between intentional intelligence and responsible environmental behaviour. Thus hypothesis No-1-“There exists no significant relationship between intentional intelligence and responsible environmental behaviour of adolescents” stands rejected. Figure 4 presents this significant relationship graphically. Similar results were given by Sharma (2013) who also found a significant and positive relationship between the two variables.

The explanation behind this significant and positive relationship between intentional intelligence and responsible environment behaviour could be that the intentional intelligence is the ability of controlling of the negative, irrelevant and unnecessary thought processes of mind, if a person lacks mind control then it will have worst effect on their emotions, which results in anger, anxiety, depression and stress which results in pro social and environment unfriendly behaviours. Whereas, a person with healthy intentional intelligence will have conscientiousness and will always feel connectedness with the mother nature.

Table 4: Coefficient of correlation between Intentional intelligence and Responsible environmental behaviour

Variables	Intentional intelligence	Responsible environmental behaviour
Intentional intelligence	1	0.5719
Responsible environmental behaviour	0.5719	1

Figure 5: Graph showing relationship between intentional intelligence and responsible environmental behaviour of adolescents



Objective 5: To find the relationship between locus of control and responsible environmental behaviour of adolescents.

The value of coefficient of correlation (as shown in table 5) between the scores of Locus of control and scores of Responsible environmental behaviour came to be 0.410 which is positive and significant, thus indicating the high and positive relationship between intentional intelligence and responsible environmental behaviour. Thus hypothesis No 2-“There exists no significant relationship between locus of control and responsible environmental behaviour of adolescents” stands rejected. Figure 5 presents this significant relationship graphically. This result of positive relationship between responsible environmental behaviour and locus of control of adolescents is also supported by McCarty & Shrum (2001); Bamberg & Möser (2007) who also found the positive relationships between the two.

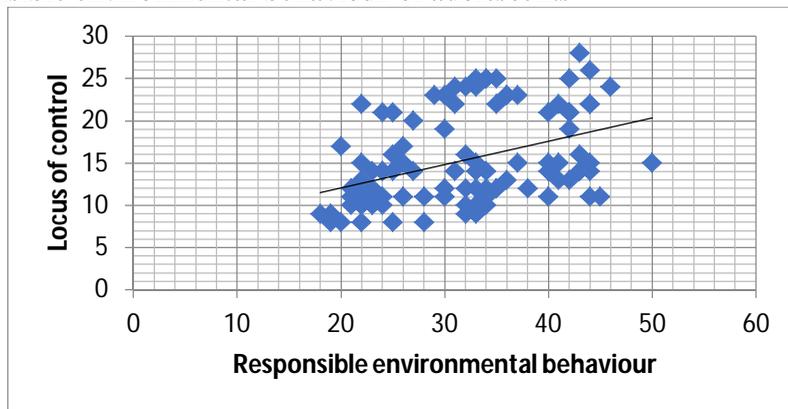
There could be so many reasons behind the significant and positive relationship between responsible environment behaviour and locus of control, one could be that the people with external locus of control will not act pro-environmentally as they always feel that they cannot influence the situation or should not have to take the responsibility for it. Even with time, such a person might stop informing himself or herself about environmental issues and will become least bothered about it (Kollmuss & Agyeman, 2002). Our feelings of responsibility are shaped by our values and attitudes and are influenced by our locus of control. We prioritize our responsibilities. Most important to people is their own well-being and the well-being of their family (Stern et al. 1993). When pro- environmental behaviour is in alignment with these personal priorities, the motivation to do them increases (e.g. buying organic food). If they contradict the priorities, the actions will less likely be taken (Kollmuss & Agyeman 2002).



Table 5: Coefficient of correlation between Intentional intelligence and Responsible environmental behaviour

Variables	Locus of control	Responsible environment behaviour
Locus of control	1	0.410
Responsible environment behaviour	0.410	1

Figure 5: Graph showing relationship between Locus of control and responsible environmental behaviour of adolescents



Conclusion:

On the basis of above analysis, it can be inferred that Intentional intelligence and locus of control have positive and significant relationship with responsible environmental behaviour of adolescents, If we want our children to be more sensitive and more ethical towards our mother nature, our children need to be more intentionally intelligent and internally controlled. Our present environmental education curriculum requires addition of some meditational and mindfulness activities and practices which can enhance their intentional intelligence as well as their internal locus of control so that they may develop a rationale in their minds which makes them more sensitive, committed and responsible towards other being and nature.

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ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION – PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS

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Abstract

Environment stresses are linked one to another. For example deforestation by increasing run off, accelerates soil erosion and saltation of rivers and lakes. Air pollution and acidification play their part in killing forests and lakes. Such links mean that several different problems must be tackled simultaneously. Political analysis can and should help in making the policy related to the environmental development. Although monitory values alone typically inadequate as criteria for decisions, public inventions to address environmental issues are likely to have costs of some parties and benefits for others. The present study takes serious look at the main Environmental issues and discuss the concept of degradation of environment and environmental issues arising in both developing and developed countries, global impact on environmental degradations, reduction, agriculture productivity and role of decision makers in sustainable development of environment.

Key Words: Sustainable Development, Climate Change, Ecosystem, Ecological Degradation, Global Warming

Introduction

“Sustainable development is the pathway to the future we want for all. It offers a framework to generate economic growth, achieve social justice, exercise environmental stewardship and strengthen governance”

Prof. Ban Ki-moon

Environmentalist

The concept of environment is closely linked to the carrying capacity of ecosystems. Accordingly, the underlying correlation between population, poverty and pollution must be analyzed against the backdrop of an ecosystem's capacity to provide supportive capacity for development and assimilative capacity for



maintenance of an acceptable quality of environment. With these preconditions, the following agenda for sustainable development: Developmental planning in most countries has been traditionally based on the concept of meeting certain basis minimum needs of the poorest sections of population. This approach has led to greater inequality in the societies of developing countries as it overlooks the basic requirement of availability of the resources that form the building blocks in the development process. In contrast, a developmental planning process based on regional carrying capacity takes cognizance of the fact that the environment, with its biotic and abiotic components, provides the basic resources that support production-consumption activities and assimilates the residues produced during the course of these activities. Sustainable development calls for trade-offs between the desired production consumption levels through the exploitation of supportive capacity and environmental quality within the assimilative capacity of regional ecosystems. The utilization of carrying capacity, thus requires a series of adjustments to reconcile competing aspirations in the developmental process. This shift in the developmental planning process also highlights the fact that analytical models could be used to answer technical questions whereas value judgements must be made in societal and political domains for devising pragmatic developmental and environmental strategies.

Ecosystem and Development

Ecosystem carrying capacity" provides the physical limits to economic development and may be defined as the maximum rate of resource consumption and waste discharge that can be sustained indefinitely in a defined planning region without progressively impairing bio-productivity and ecological integrity. While recognizing societal dependence on many ecological resource and functions for its survival, carrying capacity is ultimately determined by the single vital resource or function in least supply. Working within then limits of carrying capacity does not, however, preclude some unavoidable environmental damage in the course of development. The concept of carrying capacity implies that improvement in the quality of life is possible only when the pattern and levels of production consumption activities are compatible with the capacities of the natural environment as well as societal preferences. The carrying-capacity-based planning process thus involves the integration of social expectations and ecological capabilities by minimizing differentials between realized and desired carrying-capacity indicators, viz., supply / demand patterns, infrastructure / congestion patterns, resource availability / use patterns and assimilative capacity / residual patterns. The proposed carrying-capacity-based developmental planning process is schematically presented, which illustrate the flow of resources from and to natural systems, regional environmental system model, carrying-capacity-based planning process, and modeling and analytical



techniques in the carrying-capacity-based planning process. As both supportive and assimilative capacities can be enhanced through technological advances, albeit to a limited extent, carrying-capacity analyzes also necessitate evaluation of these technological interventions. An ideal approach to the validation of the concept of a regional carrying based developmental planning process would be hierarchical through the stages of a village, district, region, nation and globe in keeping with existing political and administrative boundaries.

Environmental Debate

Developing countries considered environmental protection a luxury that only a developed countries could afford. Alleviating poverty, satisfying the basic needs and improving the standard of living of people were their priority areas. Environment protection appeared at the end of their agenda. Developed countries, on the other hand, wanted 'global action' towards environmental protection, notwithstanding the fact that they were the main contributors to environmental damage and wished to continue their development and thereby assault on the earth. Such attitudes and general differences in approach characterized the debate at the 1972 Stockholm Conference. Churning of various debates led to the establishment of the UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme). Today, the developing countries squarely recognize the relevance of environmental issues, having faced the conspicuous evidence of soil erosion and deforestation. They are also concerned about the rapid population growth and its effect on the environment. Environmental protection is now recognized as essential for sustainable economic development and not as an alternative to it. Countries now realize that environmental interdependence is as vital a parameter for the development process as economic and financial interdependence. Developing countries, having understood the necessity of moving environment upon the agenda, also realized the historical developments, i.e., exploitation by the mighty few, flow of resources from South to North and the indiscriminate and blatant use of resources by developed countries. Pinning the responsibility for damage was followed by awareness of the right to improve the standard living of tilling millions and the right to the financial and technical resources of the earth's foremost exploiters.

Main concern of Environment

What are the environmental Issues today? They are wide ranging and all-encompassing: deforestation, biodiversity, soil erosion, climate change, pesticide build-up, industrial and municipal pollution. All have been caused by anthropogenic interventions in the natural and self-sustaining cycles. The Human ambition for a higher living standard has hammered 'consumerism', ignoring the lasting and adverse impact of this hammer on earth's limited resources. Land The



most urgent environmental problems facing the developing countries are those relating to the use of land. Of particular concern are deforestation, devegetation and desertification. All these are outcomes of many interrelated activities. Overgrazing, land clearing and commercial logging rob the soil of its cover and fertility and reduce agricultural yields. They also increase flooding, sedimentation and the silting up of dams and reservoirs. The problems are worse where the inadequacy of fuel wood compels rural families to burn agricultural residues and dung, thus the source of soil fertility and accelerating erosion. Such deforestation deprives people of other essential products for their daily survival and threatens wild life reserves and fragile ecosystems. Resources that in principle are renewable, are rapidly disappearing as a result of overexploitation. And the extinction of plant and animal species, proceeding all too rapidly, may have serious and as yet unknown consequences for the future of mankind. The problem has also been complicated by the fact that deforestation takes place to earn much needed foreign exchange by way of exporting wood. Thus the natural resources travel from South to North. This temporarily helps the South to reduce its balance of payments. It also helps the North by meeting its wood requirements. But today South and North have come to realize that this mutually beneficial trade in wood has had a devastating impact on the global environment.

Global Concerns

Acid Rain. Over the past few years air pollution has been seen increasingly as a regional or global problem, not a local one. Acid rain may fall to earth thousands of miles away from the places of emission of sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxide. Thus the cloud generated in the developed world may rain in the territory of the developing world. The destruction of forests in northern Europe is perhaps the clearest consequence. Ozone Depletion and global warming. Other global phenomena of unprecedented dimension are damage to the ozone layer by chlorofluorocarbons and the 'greenhouse' effect- the warming of the planet. The consequences of ozone depletion are highly uncertain but potentially catastrophic.

The responsibility for polluting the stratosphere due to largely rests with the developed world. The smoking gun is clearly visible in the hands of the North. The contributions by the developing countries are miniscule. Global warming is caused by the emission of greenhouse gases which trap more energy emitted by the earth than required for the purpose of a 'sustained and habitable' environment. Such gases are emitted from . natural as well as Anthropogenic sources. Anthropogenic sources are both agricultural and / industrial. The question of sharing the responsibility in emission of greenhouse gases is more



tricky than complex. The owning of 'global sinks' which help in absorbing the greenhouse gases is at the root of this issue.

Global Impacts of Environmental Degradation

The causes of environmental degradation are a varied as its manifestation. But the root cause is materialistic exploitation. Exploiters ravaged the earth without understanding the likely damages. The effects of environmental degradation are difficult to establish with precision, but physical indicators alone give grounds for concern. For example, desertification world wide is proceeding at 6 million hectares-more than the size of Punjab-a year, and tropical deforestation at 10 million hectares -- almost the size of West Bengal - per year. Every year 20 million hectares of agricultural land-almost the size of Gujarat-are lost to soil erosion. And over the next twenty years a fifth of the world's plant and animal species may become extinct.

Ozone Depletion

The predicted impact due to depletion of the ozone layer is being professed with near certainty, though experimental evidence is not fully supportive. It is stated by the Assessment Panel reports of UNEP that: By the year 2010, ozone depletion between 5 and 10% is likely for mid-latitudes in summer. According to present data, a sustained 10% loss of ozone would lead to an increase in the incidence of skin cancers by 26%. UV-B radiation has a profound influence on the immune system in humans as well as in animals. There is concern that changes in the immune system might lead to an increase in infectious diseases. UV-B radiation, even at present levels, has a detrimental effect on many plants and aquatic organisms. This raises the concern that enhanced UV-B radiation may have a negative effect on world food production.

Global Warming

The impact of greenhouse warming has been sketched by the Inter-government amidst varied and interesting uncertainties:

The uncertainties are Though global warming is correlated to rise in CO₂ concentration, the relatively cool period during 1945-1975 has yet to be explained. The effect of cloud formation due to global warming may give rise to global cooling. There is a possibility of 'warm oceans' acting as 'more efficient sinks' of carbon dioxide.

- Increase in CO₂ may give raise to an increased rate of photosynthesis and reduced rate of water evaporation. Hence agricultural productivity is likely to go up. However, some scientists say that nutrients in soil will



diminish due to warming and hence agricultural productivity will go down.

Amidst these uncertainties the predicted impacts of global warming are catastrophic:

Rise in Sea Level. Due to expansion of the water mass in the oceans, there will be a rise in sea-level of one metre due to a 3° Celsius rise in global temperature. This is expected by the turn of the century. The rise in sea-level will inundate the low-lying coastal areas of Bangladesh and the Philippines and sink islands such as the Maldives. The 'eco-refugees' will migrate towards the highlands. **Reduction in Agricultural Productivity** The reduction in agricultural productivity is another familiar impact. Changes in region wise climate have been predicted. A major change appears to be expansion of grasslands and desert. In the tropics, the climate will be wetter and the cloud cover will be prolonged. The present 'wheat mines, (i.e. USA and Mediterranean), due to warmer and drier weather, will shift polewards. This means Russia will become the major producer and exporter of wheat and corn. Tundra will disappear. Thus there will be a 'shift' in the agricultural regions and the agricultural pattern. India will have a wetter climate with more cloud coverage. All this does not necessarily mean reduced grain production. UNEP/GEMS documents says: CO₂ is essentially a fertilizer. Its presence encourages plants to increase their carbohydrate levels'. It is therefore predicted that plants will grow bigger. A doubling of CO₂ is likely to increase growth and yield of some plants by 5 to 50 per cent.

Impact on Developing Countries

Environmental issues arise in both developed and developing countries but their significance varies depending on the country's stage of development and mix of economy. Industrial pollution is a means in the developed countries and an emerging threat in many cities in the developing world as well. Soil erosion and deforestation are worse in developing countries due to their tropical environment. Countries and continents do not share the burden of environmental degradation evenly. Two-fifths of Africa's non-deserts land risks being turned into desert, as does a third of the non-desert in Asia and a fifth in Latin America. Tropical deforestation is massive in south-east Asia, Africa and the Amazon Basin. In Nepal, deforestation and soil erosion have taken most of the productive land. Not all soil erosion involves a loss, but in Turkey more than three-quarters of the land has been adversely affected and in India one quarter.

Soil erosion in India removes nutrients worth \$6 billion (Rs.18,000 Cr.) a year in chemical fertilizer replacements. In parts of Mexico erosion reduces



maize yields from 3.8 t/ha to 0.6 tonnes and in parts of Nigeria from 6.5 t/ha to 1 tonne. Other sectors pay for soil erosion as well. The flood-prone area in India doubled from 20 million to 40 million hectares between 1970 and 1980, and in the Ganges Valley alone the annual cost of flood damage to crops and other property averages about \$1 billion (Rs.3,000 Cr.) Reduction of sedimentation in hydroelectric facilities will cost the developing countries about \$3 billion over the next fifteen years. And the disruption of major water flows because of deforestation threatens water supply systems throughout the world-a grim prospect since acute water shortages combined with pollution now cause 25,000 deaths a day. We need to make amends to the Protocol, after becoming a party to it,- to remove certain inequities. Dr.Manmohan Singh further stated in his address: Equity in the use of requires that per capita consumption be equated between the developing countries and the developed countries and the average world wide level of consumption in developed countries be reduced. This means that a per capita consumption in developed countries must go down, while that in the developing countries must go up but certainly not to the levels currently prevailing in the developed countries.

Summing Up

Economic analysis can and should help in making the decision related to the environment. Although monetary values alone are typically inadequate as criteria for decisions, the benefit-cost approach, which systematically sets out the good and bad consequences of alternative courses of action, is generally applicable. Where the objectives of environmental protection and sustainable economic growth coincide, governments face politically difficult choices. Public interventions to address environmental issues are likely to have costs for some parties and benefits for others. For example, as is implied by the tendency of the poor to suffer most from environmental degradation, policy reform might have distributional consequences that powerful interests might resist. The urgency of current needs, the uncertainty about the future, the legitimate differences in value judgements, and the short-term perspective of many decision-makers, make it clear that a major political commitment is required to improve substantially the management of natural resources. But such a commitment would be only the first step in a long process.

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**A STUDY OF THE TEACHER EFFECTIVENESS IN THE
GOVERNMENT PRIMARY SCHOOLS OF CHAMPHAI DISTRICT,
WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO NGOPA BLOCK RESOURCE
CENTRE, MIZORAM**

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Abstract

The study was conducted among the teachers of Government Primary Schools under Ngopa Block Resource Centre of Champhai District, Mizoram. The objectives of the study are to find out the teachers' effectiveness in various fields, to find out their weakness and strengths. The teacher effectiveness and professional qualities formed the major focus of the study. Thus the purpose of the study is to measure the various factors affecting the teacher effectiveness as it is important in the overall development of the students.

Keywords: Teacher Effectiveness, Teaching, Planning, Gender, Government, Elementary School.

Introduction

According to American Commission on Teacher Education (1974), "The quality of a nation depends upon the quality of its citizens and the quality of its citizens depends upon the quality of their teachers." Teachers can either make or mar the society. An educational institute with an excellent material resources like infrastructure and a good curriculum is unlikely to achieve its goal if the teachers are ineffective, misfit and indifferent to their responsibility. Teacher plays an important role in the social reconstruction and in the transmission of wisdom, knowledge and experiences of one generation to another. Children are the potential wealth of a nation. They are always exposed to the information of the teacher. It is therefore necessary to realize that the emerging Indian society can achieve all round development with the help of the teachers who act as a powerful agency in transmitting its cherished values.

Effectiveness of a teacher can be described as their success in helping students to learn. The quality of education is determined by the quality of teachers. Teacher is the backbone of any nation. The progress and development of a nation largely depends on its teachers' community because of their noble



and massive contributions in nation building. They have remarkable contributions in making and shaping each and every person of the society.

Effective teachers strive to motivate and engage all their students in learning. Effective teachers are those who achieve the goals which they set for themselves or which they have set for them by others such as ministries of education, legislators and other Government officials, school / college administrators. Effective teachers must possess the knowledge and skills needed to attain the goals, and must be able to use that knowledge and those skills appropriately if these goals are to be achieved.

An effective teacher is able to clarify concept. Effective teachers foster student participation, avoid direct criticism, praise students, ask questions to the whole class and individual students and use a variety of rapport with students address individual students by name, announce availability for consultation, offer help to students with problems, show tolerance, talk with students and acknowledge diversity. On the other hand, less effective teacher could not build a rapport with the students there is a communication gap between teachers and the students. If the teacher is less effective he/she cannot motivate the students and could not build an interest of the students in studies. The students do not feel comfortable to approach the teacher if they have any problems. Non-effective teachers could not make a use of teaching materials. Thus the teacher should be effective to bring about the overall development of the student.

Need and importance of the study

Effective teachers foster student participation, avoid direct criticism, praise students, ask questions to the whole class and individual students and use a variety of rapport with students address individual students by name, announce availability for consultation, offer help to students with problems, show tolerance, talk with students and acknowledge diversity. On the other hand, less effective teacher could not build a rapport with the students there is a communication gap between teachers and the students. An effective teacher is able to clarify concept. If the teacher is less effective he/she cannot motivate the students and could not build an interest of the students in studies.

Therefore it is very essential to study the teachers' effectiveness, its importance in the development of the student's performance. There is a significant difference between effective and ineffective teachers with respect to their level of intelligence. Teachers are important in the overall development of the student. This study is important to reveal various aspects of teachers' effectiveness of Government Primary Schools under Ngopa BRCC, Champhai District, Mizoram.



Objectives of the study

1. To investigate the effectiveness of male and female teacher of Govt. Primary School in Champhai District.
2. To find out whether the Govt. Primary School of Champhai District teachers are prepared for teaching and planning, and classroom management.

Hypothesis of the study

The following were the hypothesis of the present study:-

1. There is no significant gender difference in teacher effectiveness among Govt. Primary School teachers in Champhai District.
2. There is no significant difference in teacher effectiveness between trained and untrained teachers towards the preparation for teaching and planning, and classroom management in Champhai District.

Research Questions:

1. Do male and female teachers of Government Primary Schools have the same effectiveness?
2. Are the teachers well prepared for teaching and planning, and classroom management?

Research Methodology

The study was conducted in a Descriptive research or Survey research. The most prominent methods of survey can be identified as census survey and sample survey. Such classification is done according to population of the study and its coverage.

Sample

The samples were collected from the **Government Primary School Teachers** under **NGOPA Block Resource Centre** by using random sampling through random sampling technique. (Male 49 and Female 32).

Tool Used

The TES-KU Questionnaire developed and validated by Dr. (Mrs) Umme Kulsum was used. It is a tool intended to measure the teacher effectiveness.

Data Collection

TES-KU Questionnaire and information Blank is personally administered to the selected sample with a request to fill the required data enclosing a copy of the permission letter from the DEO/SDEO of the concerned District.



The data were collected from the TES-KU Questionnaire developed and validated by Dr.(Mrs) Umme Kulsum to study the different aspects of teacher effectiveness among the Government Primary School teachers.

The pre-prepared questionnaire was personally distributed among the Government Primary School teachers. The data were personally collected.

Data Analysis

Table 1: Effectiveness of Male and Female Teachers towards Preparation for Teaching and Planning.

Groups	Number	Mean	SD	SED	SEM	T-value	Sig level
Male	49	12.04	1.35	0.3	0.19	-1.201	NS
Female	32	12.4	1.31	0.3	0.23		

The table 1 shows that there are 49 Male Teachers and 32 Female Teachers in Government Primary Schools. The Table also shows that the ‘t’ value for the significance of difference between Male and Female Teachers towards Preparation for Teaching and Planning found to be -1.201 which is statistically not significant, but it found in negative manner. The finding indicates that Gender has no influence on their attitude towards the above mentioned aspect of Preparation for Teaching and Planning.

Table 2: Effectiveness of Male and Female towards Classroom Management

Groups	Number	Mean	SD	SED	SEM	T-value	Sig level
Male	49	15.85	1.35	0.24	0.15	0.569	NS
Female	32	12.4	1.31	0.23	0.18		

The table 2 shows that there are 40 Male Teachers and 32 Female Teachers in Government Primary Schools under Ngopa BRCC in Champhai District. From the table we can see that the ‘t’ value for the significance of difference between Male and Female Teachers towards Classroom Management found to be 0.569 which is statistically not significant. The finding indicates that Gender has no influence on their effectiveness towards the above mentioned aspect of Classroom Management.

Thus hypothesis 1 that there is no significant gender difference in teacher effectiveness among Govt. Primary School teachers in Champhai District is accepted.



Table 3: Effectiveness of Trained and Untrained towards Preparation for Teaching and Planning.

Groups	Number	Mean	SD	SED	SEM	T-value	Sig level
Trained	80	16	1.28	1.28	0.14	2.998	At 0.05 level
Untrained	1	12.13	0	0	0		

As per table 3, it can be seen that there are 80 Teachers who are Trained and 1 Teachers who are Trained. The table shows that the trained teachers obtained higher mean scores than the untrained teachers. The table also shows that the ‘t’ value for the significance of difference between Trained and Untrained Teachers found to be 2.998 which is significant at 0.05 level. The finding implies that there is a significant difference between Trained and Untrained towards the Preparation for Teaching and Planning.

Table 4: Effectiveness of Trained and Untrained towards Classroom Management.

Groups	Number	Mean	SD	SED	SEM	T-value	Sig level
Trained	80	18	1.04	1.04	0.11	2.12	At 0.05 level
Untrained	1	15.77	0	0	0		

The table 4, it can be seen that there are 80 Teachers who are Trained and only 1 Teachers who are untrained. The table shows that trained teachers obtained less mean scores than the untrained teachers. From the table it can be seen that the difference between the ‘t’ value for the significance of difference between Trained and Untrained Teachers found to be 2.12 which is significant at 0.05 level, but it is found in negative manner. The finding implies that there is a significant difference between Trained and Untrained Teachers on their Effectiveness towards the Classroom Management. Trained teachers are more effective than the untrained teacher in classroom management.

Thus hypothesis 2 that there is no significant difference in teacher effectiveness between trained and untrained teachers towards the preparation for teaching and planning, and classroom management in Champhai District is rejected.

Major findings of the study

- a) The study among the Government Primary School teachers reveals that there is no significant difference in teacher effectiveness towards preparation of teaching and planning, and classroom management with respect to their Gender.



- b) The study reveals that trained teachers are more effective in preparation of teaching and planning, and classroom management compare to untrained teacher.

Conclusion of the study

Research shows that effective teachers are the most important factor contributing to student achievement. Preparation for Teaching and Planning, and Classroom Management are all important characteristic of an effective teacher. The research was conducted among the 81 Government Primary School teachers under Ngopa BRCC, Champhai District, Mizoram. The study reveals that there is no significant difference in teacher effectiveness towards preparation of teaching and planning, and classroom management with respect to their Gender. But the study also revealed that trained teachers are more effective in preparation of teaching and planning, and classroom management compare to untrained teacher. Thus, this study is found to be very important to know the status of the Government Primary School teachers under Ngopa BRCC, Champhai District.

In Mizoram, especially in the Government Primary Schools, teacher should not only be committed and devoted but also be competent and effective to reduce the rate of dropouts or to retain the enrolled masses in the classroom, to make real education possible, to tap the potentialities of the students, to increase the level of achievement, and to improve educational standards remarkably. Inadequate number of teachers in Elementary Schools of Mizoram needs a serious and immediate attention too.

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IMPLEMENTATION AND IMPACT OF SANSAAD ADARSH GRAM YOJANA – A GANDHIAN DREAM OF GRAM SWARAJ

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Abstract

Village Development Plan is prepared under the leadership of Member of Parliament. Thereafter detailed project reports are prepared and submitted by departments to the state government. State Level Empowered Committee (SLEC) reviews, suggest changes and give priority allocation of resources. As of now, 21 Schemes have been amended by various Ministries /Departments of Government of India to give priority to SAGY Gram Panchayat projects. At district level, monthly review meetings are conducted for each Gram Panchayat under the chairpersonship of Member of Parliament. Each projects are reviewed in the presence of representatives of the participating line departments and the progress is updated to the state government. This research article to be discussed about SANSAAD Adarsh Gram Yojana in view of Gandhian Dream of Gram Swaraj.

Key Words: Adarsh Gram, Community Development, Public Health, Integrated Approach, Holistic Progress.

Introduction

PM Narendra Modi shared his vision for the Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana on it's launch.

‘One of the biggest problems for us has been that our development model has been supply-driven. A scheme has been prepared in Lucknow, Gandhi Nagar, or Delhi. The same is attempted to be injected. We want to shift this model from supply-driven to demand driven through Adarsh Gram. There should be an urge developed in the village itself. All we need is to change our mind set. We need to unite people’s hearts. Normally MPs are engaged in political activities, but after this, when they will come to the village, there will be no political activities. It will be like family. Decisions will be taken sitting with the people of the villages. It will re-energise and unite the village.’



Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) was launched on 11th October, 2014 with the aim to translate the comprehensive vision of Mahatma Gandhi about an ideal Indian village into a reality, keeping in view the present context. Under SAGY, each Member of Parliament adopts a Gram Panchayat and guides its holistic progress giving importance for social development at par with infrastructure. The 'Adarsh Grams' are to become schools of local development and governance, inspiring other Gram Panchayats. By involving villagers and leveraging scientific tools, a Village Development Plan is prepared under the leadership of Member of Parliament. Thereafter detailed project reports are prepared and submitted by departments to the state government. State Level Empowered Committee (SLEC) reviews, suggest changes and give priority allocation of resources. As of now, 21 Schemes have been amended by various Ministries /Departments of Government of India to give priority to SAGY Gram Panchayat projects.

At district level, monthly review meetings are conducted for each Gram Panchayat under the chairpersonship of Member of Parliament. Each projects are reviewed in the presence of representatives of the participating line departments and the progress is updated to the state government. It is expected that ach Member of Parliament will spearhead development of one Gram Panchayat as a model one by 2016, then two more by 2019 and thereafter five more by 2024. 696 GPs have been adopted by MPs across the country so far.

Each District Collector has nominated a Charge Officer of sufficient seniority to coordinate the implementation at the local level who will be fully responsible and accountable for the implementation. Ministry of Rural Development organised training programmes for 653 Charge Officers at 9 regional locations across India. A National Workshop was organised on 23rd-24th September, 2015 at Bhopal by Ministry of Rural Development, where MPs, State Governments, District Collectors, Gram Pradhans from across all States were invited. The selected Good Practices by National Level Committee of the Ministry of Rural Development were presented through a detailed exhibition so that similar good practices could be adopted in SAGY Gram Panchayats. The Ministry has also developed 35 indicators as 'Panchayat Darpan' to monitor the progress of the SAGY Gram Panchayats.

Goal of Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana

Primarily, Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana centres upon development of three Adarsh Gram (falling within the areas of MPs) by March 2019, of which one is to be accomplished by 2016. After that five such Adarsh Grams (one per year per MP) is going to be picked up and developed by 2024. The MPs will identify one Gram Panchayat, from their respective constituencies on immediate



basis and two others will be taken up little latter. The Lok Sabha MP has to choose a Gram Panchayat from within his/her constituency while the Rajya Sabha MP is supposed to pick up a Gram Panchayat from the rural area of the district of his/her liking in the state from which he/she has been elected. However, the nominated MPs can enjoy the privilege of selecting a Gram Panchayat from the rural area of any district in the country. In Urban constituencies where there are no Gram Panchayats, the MP can identify a Gram Panchayat from a nearby rural constituency.

India lives in its villages, and development of villages will be critical if we want to close the gap between the “haves and have notes” for a better human development. In the Human Development Report (HDR) 2014, India ranks at 135th place both for the overall Human Development Index (HDI) and the Gender Development Index (GDI), a rating classed by the United Nations as “medium human development.” There is a substantial inequity in terms of health and development progress among the rural population. Among the states those are doing well, there remain pockets where not much has changed since independence. This inequity further worsens with every passing year, with health being one of the major determinants for worsening inequity. In India, paying for healthcare has become a major source of impoverishment for the poor and even the middle class.

Even the basic sanitation facilities are not available to all across India. According to the 2011 census, only 32.7% of rural households have access to toilets. India continues to have the largest number of people in the world defecating in the open. It has remained a challenge to evolve a strategy and process, addressing the various social determinants affecting the human development of the population, to make a paradigm shift. On the occasion of 68th Independence Day, Prime Minister, Mr. Narendra Modi announced “**Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana**” – a holistic comprehensive sustainable approach to empower Indian villages and make it a model. He has urged the Member of Parliament (MP)'s to adopt one village of their choice that should include all interventions of health, education, infrastructure, sanitation, hygiene, livelihood, and social aspects of human development. Also on 2 October 2014, Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modi launched the “Swachh Bharat Abhiyan” Both these missions can practically be combined to work for betterment of the rural Indian population and realizing the Gandhian dream of an ideal village.

Gandhian Concept

The word Swaraj is a sacred word, a Vedic word, meaning self-rule and self-restraint, and not freedom from all restraint which “independence” often means. Real Swaraj will come not by the acquisition of authority by a few but by the acquisition of the capacity by all to resist authority when it is abused. In other



words, Swaraj is to be obtained by empowering the masses to a sense of their capacity to regulate and control authority. Gandhian vision of ideal village or village Swaraj is that it is a complete republic, independent of its neighbors for its own wants and yet interdependent for many others in which dependence is necessary.

An ideal Indian village will be so constructed as to lend itself to perfect sanitation. It will have cottages with sufficient light and ventilation built of a material obtainable within a radius of five miles of it. The cottages will have courtyards enabling householders to plant vegetables for domestic use and to house their cattle. The village lanes and streets will be free of all avoidable dust. It will have wells according to its needs and accessible to all. It will have houses of worship for all, also a common meeting place, a village common for grazing its cattle, a co-operative dairy, primary and secondary schools in which industrial education will be the central fact, and it will have Panchayats for settling disputes. It will produce its own grains, vegetables and fruit, and its own Khadi. This is roughly my idea of a model village... I am convinced that the villagers can, under intelligent guidance, double the village income as distinguished from individual income. There are in our villages' inexhaustible resources not for commercial purposes in every case but certainly for local purposes in almost every case. The greatest tragedy is the hopeless unwillingness of the villagers to better their lot. My ideal village will contain intelligent human beings. They will not live in dirt and darkness as animals. Men and women will be free and able to hold their own against anyone in the world. As Gandhiji himself said, **“I know that the work (of shaping the ideal village) is as difficult as to make of India an ideal country... But if one can produce one ideal village, he will have provided a pattern not only for the whole country but perhaps for the whole world. More than this a seeker may not aspire after.”**

Role of the Gram Panchayat

Gandhiji made it very clear that concentration of either economic or political power would violate all the essential principles of participatory democracy and thereby of Swaraj. To promote decentralization, Gandhiji suggested the institution of village republics both as institutions of parallel politics and as units of economic autonomy. Village being the lowest unit of a decentralized system, politically a village has to be small enough to permit everyone to participate directly in the decision-making process. It is the basic institution of participatory democracy. Panchayat Raj is a system and process of good governance. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has issued specific guidelines to make Gram Sabha as a vibrant forum for promoting planned economic and social development of the villages in a transparent way. It offers equal opportunity to all citizens including the poor, the women, and the marginalized to



discuss and criticize, approve, or reject proposals of the Gram Panchayat and also assess its performance.

According to Mahatma Gandhi, utilization of the local resources is quite fundamental to the development of the Panchayat Raj system. The Panchayats with the Gram Sabhas should be so organized as to identify the resources locally available for development in the agricultural and industrial sectors. The Gram Panchayat elected annually by the adult villagers, male and female, possessing minimum prescribed qualifications, will conduct the Government of the village.

Gandhiji proposed the following rules for the guidance of village workers

1. A Panchayat should in the first instance be elected by a public meeting called for the purpose by beat of drums;
2. It should be recommended by the Tahsil Committee;
3. Such Panchayat should have no criminal jurisdiction;
4. It may try civil suits if the parties to them refer their disputes to the Panchayat;
5. No one should be compelled to refer any matter to the Panchayat;
6. No Panchayat should have any authority to impose fines, the only sanction behind its civil decrees being its moral authority, strict impartiality and the willing obedience of the parties concerned;
7. There should be no social or other boycott for the time being;
8. Every Panchayat will be expected to attend to the education of boys and girls in its village, sanitation, medical needs, maintenance and cleanliness of village wells or ponds, and upliftment of and the daily wants of the vulnerable.

The Gandhian ideas of Gram Swaraj and Panchayat Raj system can become vehicles for ushering in the much-needed social and political change by including all the stakeholders in the process of decision-making and public policy formulation. As Gandhi said, “Panchayat Raj represents true democracy realized. We would regard the humblest and the lowest Indian as being equally the ruler of India with the tallest in the land.” Therefore, concerted, systematic, and sustained endeavors are needed on the part of those for whom Gram Swaraj remains a cherished dream for the empowerment of people and for a participatory democracy.

Best Practices

The “KHOJ–A Search for Innovations and Sustainability in Community Health and Development” projects undertaken by the VHAI in 14 pockets of the country indicate that it is possible to involve community for their own development and health promotion. The thrust areas of the Khoj program were Health, Community Development, Community organization, and



Environment. The main emphasis of projects on health was health interventions – providing curative services in KHOJ health center, health and relief camps. In KHOJ, women's health status was given due consideration with focus on adopting holistic approach to reproductive health. Specific health issues like malaria, diarrhea, and measles that were both a cause of mortality and morbidity was looked into. Besides curative health, health promotion was emphasized upon to develop need based area specific communication strategy.

With regard to Community development, the core principle of KHOJ was that health issues could not be segregated completely from community development. Thus, focus was on capacity building which involved vocational training, training for income generation activities and utilization of locally available resources. Focus was also on formation of Self Help Group's (SHG's) that were linked with banks and encouraged to initiate income generation activity. After KHOJ intervention, there was a drop in Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and maternal deaths, percentage of women receiving ante natal care increased and so also the numbers of deliveries conducted by Traditional Birth Attendant (TBA), local Panchayats were strengthened and sustainable income generation programs implemented.

Communitization of public health services under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and the role of Village Health Nutrition and Sanitation Committee (VHNSC) in village development NRHM envisages the “Communitization” of public health services enabling both, public health employees as well as local communities to develop ownership in the Public Health Service Institution. The process of communitization is expected to help in universal access to equitable, affordable, and quality health care that is accountable and responsive to the needs of the people. One of the approaches of NRHM for communitization is constitution of VHNSC. The committee is expected to work collectively on issues related to health and social determinants at the village level. The VHNSC is particularly envisaged as being central to “community action” under NRHM, to support the process of Decentralized Health Planning. The committee, therefore, is envisioned to play leadership role for providing a platform for improving health awareness and access to health services, address specific local needs, and serve as a mechanism for community based planning and monitoring. The committee functions under the overall supervision of Gram Panchayat.

The committee is formed at each of the revenue village level and should have a minimum of 15 members with representatives from elected member of the Panchayat, Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM), Anganwadi workers, Teachers, Community health volunteers, and Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA)



The objectives of VHNSC under NRHM are as

- To provide an institutional mechanism for the community to be informed of health programs and government initiatives and to participate in the planning and implementation of these programs, leading to better outcomes.
- To provide a platform for convergent action on social determinants and all public services directly or indirectly related to health.
- To provide an institutional mechanism for the community to voice health needs, experiences and issues with access to health services, so that the institutions of local government and public health service providers can take note and respond appropriately.
- To empower Panchayats with the understanding and mechanisms required for them to play their role in governance of health and other public services and to enable communities through their leadership to take collective action for the attainment of better health status in the village.
- To provide support and facilitation to the community health workers – ASHA and other frontline healthcare providers who have to interface with the community and provide services.

The VHNSC under NRHM need to be revitalized and their capacity building is must for fulfilling their proposed role. This platform of VHNSC should be better used by converting to Village Development Committee that should work as an arm of Gram Panchayat for the integrated development of the village.

Integrated Approach the Need of the Hour

The need of the hour is to bring about a holistic change in the lives of beneficiaries among the villagers by uplifting their socioeconomic and health status through effective linkages through community, governmental and other developmental agencies. The VHNSC aka Village Development Committee should prepare an Integrated Village Development Plan with technical guidance of local organizations/agencies.

Community-based organization will be the key to bring about the overall development of the villages. Most importantly, communities need to control the process. The ultimate goal is for communities to have the confidence and competence to make informed choices from a range of appropriate options for sustainable and equitable development.



Proposed Impact Measures

Physical infrastructure

- All residents should have adequate housing, and there should be no homeless family.
- Ensure that the village has good connectivity with the nearest major road by an all-weather road.
- Access to safe drinking water of all households on a sustainable basis.
- Electrification of all houses.
- The village should have clean internal roads, and adequate street lighting.
- Village should have adequate communication facilities, such as post-office, telephones, and internet access in form of e-chaupal.
- Have a fair price shop and community pharmacy.
- Have a panchayat ghar or panchayat office with provision of a community hall for village meetings.
- Have paved streets with pukka covered drains.

Sanitation and environment

- The village should have a high degree of sanitation - no open-field defecation; all houses should have and use sanitary toilets. The drains should not be choked up and an efficient waste disposal system is there. The village should fulfil “Nirmal Gram Puraskar” norms.
- The Village should care for its environment by planting trees, water harvesting, and maintenance of water bodies, use of LPG or smokeless chulhas, focus on garbage disposal.
- Adopting energy saving methods like solar gas or biogas.

Health and overall human resource development

- Should have an Anganwadi center and schools of appropriate levels.
- The village should have a building for its Anganwadi, school, health center, panchayat, and community hall.
- The village should have adequate facility for sports and other physical activities. Ensure that all children in the age-group of 0-6 years should be enrolled in, and regularly attend the Anganwadi. Likewise, all children in the 6-14 years age-group should be enrolled in and regularly attend school.
- All adults should be at least functionally literate, and should have access to facilities for continuing education.
- Access for all to primary healthcare and Reproductive Child Health (RCH) facilities (proper ante-natal and post-natal care for mothers,



- 100% institutional deliveries, full immunization of children, and observance of the small family norm).
- The village should take special care of its women, children, senior citizens, and persons with disabilities by strengthen ties within the community.
- Create awareness on various governmental schemes through intensive awareness campaigns.
- There should be no public consumption of liquor or any other intoxicating substances, and their use in general should be discouraged.
- Ensure and strengthen the village to have an active Gram Sabha/Gram Panchayat, women's Self-help Group/MahilaMandal and youth club.

Summing Up

As a part of their social responsibility, medical colleges needs to play the role of catalyst to bring all the stakeholders Villages level committees, Panchayat Raj Institution (PRI) members, Health functionaries – Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA), Anganwadi worker (AWW), ANM, multi-purpose worker (MPW), School students and teachers, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), etc. on one platform and make an integrated plan for development of villages in their community development block area. Capacity building of the community and household will be pivotal if sustainable development is to be ensured and the Gandhian dream of Gram Swaraj is to be realized.

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MSME'S IN INDIA – A STUDY ON IMPORTANCE, ROLE IN PROPELLING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, OPPORTUNITIES & CHALLENGES

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Abstract

The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) sector forms the very backbone of the Indian economy. It contributes over a remarkable 8% to the country's GDP, in spite of 90% of MSMEs established in unorganized sector. Moreover, MSMEs are a key sector for employment generation and entrepreneurial development and also help in overall inclusive development of the society, thereby facilitating India's socio-economic transformation. The study makes an attempt to focus on the Importance of MSME in economic development, Employment generation, opportunities and subsidies available, growth potential, issues and challenges in MSME sector.

Keywords: MSME; Importance; Economic Development; Employment Opportunities; Subsidies; Challenges.

Introduction

MSME sector has emerged as a highly vibrant and dynamic sector of the Indian economy over the last five decades. The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, a branch of the Government of India, is the apex medium enterprises in India. The Minister of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises is Giriraj Singh since 03 September 2017. MSMEs play a vital role for the growth of Indian economy by contributing nearly 8% of the country's GDP, 45% of industrial output, 40% of exports, employing 60 million people, create 1.3 million jobs every year and produce more than 8000 quality products for the Indian and international markets. MSME's Contribution towards GDP from the current 8% to 15% by 2020, and increase the sector's share of employment from the current 28% to over 50% of total employment across the agricultural, manufacturing and services sectors, according to a new KPMG-CII study.



There are approximately 30 million MSME Units in India and 12 million persons are expected to join the workforce in the next 3 years. As per the National Sample Survey (NSS) 73rd round, in 2015-2016, there were around 633.8 lac unincorporated non-agriculture enterprises in the country which are dealing in different economic activities providing employment to 11.10 crore workers. They are the nurseries for entrepreneurship and innovation. Entrepreneurship is indispensable to accelerate the industrial growth. This sector is the only solution to the problems of poverty, insecurity, and unemployment.

Objectives

The main objectives of the present study are:

1. To Examine the importance of MSME's
2. To explore the contributions and role of MSMEs in economic development.
3. To analyze employment generation opportunities.
4. To examine the opportunities and subsidies available for MSMEs.
5. To analyze and understand the Challenges of MSMEs.

Literature review

To justify the need of present study, following literatures have been reviewed:

R. Balaji Ravi Gopal , Dr K. ChengaiahChetty and Dr. S. Neelima(2018) highlighted that the government needs to work more at grass root levels as the small entrepreneurs are not well educated. More SME clusters may be formed in the districts of Nellore, Guntur, and Vizianagaram districts as there are not enough clusters.

Parthajeet Das (2017) observed the issues and challenges and analyzed that this sector has exhibited enough resilience to sustain itself on the strength of our traditional skills and expertise and by infusion of new technologies, capital and innovative marketing strategies. Appropriate strategies should be evolved for creation of an enabling ecosystem where these enterprises are able to access the benefits meant for themselves.

Mrs Ashu Katyal , Mrs Betsy Xaviour(2015) analysed that there should be some procedure to provide basic HR functional training to owners so that initially they can handle HR Functions and understand the importance of HR in organizations.

Ishu Garg & Suraj Walia(2012) analysed that to face the competition in the long run and to be economically viable, the MSME sector needs to improve its productivity and quality, reduce costs (given the higher qualities) and innovate.



Bhuvan Lamba & Manav Aggarwal examined the role and challenges in MSMEs and concluded that there are various opportunities available for the growth of MSME, but entrepreneurship is very good platform to promote and growth of this industry and provides employment generation.

Research Methodology

The data for the present study have been collected from various Secondary sources like Results of various research findings published in online Journals on similar research topics, economic times, business insider, Wikipedia and especially from the annual report published by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, the government of India for various years.

Definitions of MSMEs

MSME (Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises), as the name suggests, includes enterprises that are at a medium or below the medium level with respect to the terms of production and investment. MSME, in India, follows The MSME Act, 2006 is that **The Micro Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006**. Classification of an enterprise is done in terms of investment.

Table 1: Classification of Msme's Based on Investment Slabs

Manufacturing Sector	
Enterprise Category	Investment in plant & machinery
Micro Enterprises	Does not exceed twenty five lakh rupees
Small Enterprises	More than twenty five lakh rupees but does not exceed five crore rupees
Medium Enterprises	More than five crore rupees but does not exceed ten crore rupees
Service Sector	
Enterprise Category	Investment in equipment
Micro Enterprises	Does not exceed ten lakh rupees:
Small Enterprises	More than ten lakh rupees but does not exceed two crore rupees
Medium Enterprises	More than two crore rupees but does not exceed five core rupees

Importance of MSME

The Role of MSME in India has been described below:

1. **Large-scale employment:** Capital required in this type of industries is comparatively low and are labour intensive institutions which creates vat employment opportunities. India produces about 1.2 million graduates per



year out of which the total number of engineers are around 0.8 million. There is no economy so far that could provide that large number of freshers in one year only. MSME is the boon for the fresh talent in India.

2. **Economic stability in terms of Growth and leverage Exports:** it contributes 8% to GDP. Considering the contribution of MSME to manufacturing, exports, and employment, other sectors are also benefitting from it. After implementation of the GST, 40% of MSME sector applied for GST Registration and thereby contributes to 11% government revenue.
3. **Inclusive Growth:** Balanced economic regional development, labour intensive and cost intensive units make inclusive and sustainable growth of the country.
4. **Cheap Labour and minimum overhead:** In MSME, the requirement of labour is less and it does not need a highly skilled labourer when compared to large scale units. Therefore, the indirect expenses incurred by the owner are also low.
5. **Simple Organisational Structure :** Centralized management with limited resources in msme makes the owner control the organization by himself and no external specialist is needed. From this decision making gets easy and efficient..
6. **Backbone for “Make in India” mission:** The signature initiative by the PM of India “Make in India” has been made easy with MSME. It is taken as a backbone in making this dreams a possibility. In addition, the government has directed the financial institutions to lend more credit to enterprises in the MSME sector

Role of MSMEs in Indian Economy

MSME not only play crucial role in providing large employment opportunities at comparatively lower capital cost than large industries but also help in industrialization of rural & backward areas, thereby, reducing regional imbalances, assuring more equitable distribution of national income and wealth.

MSMEs have been contributing significantly to the expansion of entrepreneurial Endeavour's through business innovations. As per the data available with Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, the contribution of MSME Sector in country's Gross Value Added (GVA) and Gross Domestic Product (GDP), at current prices for the last five years is as below:



Contribution of MSMEs in Country's Economy at Current Price

Table 2: Contribution of MSMEs in Country's Economy at Current Price

(Figures in Rs. Crores adjusted for FISIM at current prices)						
Year	MSME GVA	Growth (%)	Total GVA	Share of MSME in GVA (%)	Total GDP	Share of MSME in GDP (in %)
2011-12	2583263	-	8106946	31.86	8736329	29.57
2012-13	2977623	15.27	9202692	32.36	9944013	29.94
2013-14	3343009	12.27	10363153	32.26	11233522	29.76
2014-15	3658196	9.43	11481794	31.86	12445128	29.39
2015-16	3936788	7.62	12458642	31.60	13682035	28.77

Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation

The contribution of Manufacturing MSMEs in the country's total Manufacturing GVO (Gross Value of Output) at current prices has also remained consistent at about 33%, i.e. one- third during the last five years.

Estimated Employment in MSME Sector (Broad Activity Category Wise)

As per the National Sample Survey (NSS) 73rd round conducted during the period 2015-16, MSME sector has been creating 11.10 crore jobs (360.41 lakh in Manufacturing, 387.18 lakh in Trade and 362.82 lakh in Other Services and 0.07 lakh in Non-captive Electricity Generation and Transmission) in the rural and the urban areas across the country.

Table 3: Employment in MSMEs-Activity-Wise

Nature of activity	Job (in lakhs)
Electricity*	0.07
Manufacturing	360.41
Trade	362.22
Otherservices	387.18

*Non-captive electricity generation and transmission

Estimated Number of MSMEs (Activity Wise)



As per the National Sample Survey (NSS) 73rd round 2015-16, conducted by National Sample Survey Office, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, there were 633.88 lakh unincorporated non-agriculture MSMEs in the country engaged in different economic activities (196.64 lakh in Manufacturing, 230.35 lakh in Trade and 206.84 lakh in Other Services and 0.03 lakh in Non-captive Electricity Generation and Transmission,) excluding the MSMEs registered under (a) Sections 2m(i) and 2m(ii) of the Factories Act, 1948, (b) Companies Act, 1956 and (c) Construction activities falling under Section F of National Industrial Classification (NIC) 2008

Table 4: Number of MSMEs-Activity Wise

Activity Category	Estimated Number of Enterprises (in lakh)			Share (%)
	Rural	Urban	Total	
Manufacturing	114.14	82.50	196.65	31
Trade	108.71	121.64	230.35	36
Other Services	102.00	104.85	206.85	33
Electricity*	0.03	0.01	0.04	0
All	324.88	309.00	633.88	100

*Non-captive electricity generation and transmission and distribution by units not registered with the Central Electricity Authority (CEA)

Comparative Analysis between Fourth All India MSME Census (2006-07) and NSS 73rd Round (2015-16)

Comprehensive information on the MSME Sector can be obtained from both Fourth all India MSME Census held in 2006-07 and the NSS 73rd Round (2015-16). Being held almost 10 years time gap, a comparison of the two sets of results can capture the growth of the basic parameters of the MSME Sector over a decade.

Table 5: Growth of MSMEs (Figures in lakh)

Parameter	NSS 73 rd Round, 2015-16	Fourth All India Census of MSMEs, 2006-07	Annual Compound Growth Rate (%)
No. of MSMEs (Total)	633.88	361.76	6.43
Manufacturing	196.65	115.00	6.14
Services	437.23	246.76	6.56
Employment (Total)	1109.89	805.24	3.63
Manufacturing	360.42	320.03	1.33
Services	749.47	485.21	4.95

* Service includes Trade, Electricity & Other Services.



Opportunities and Government subsidies to MSME

In India, the youth is energized with intellectual capabilities. India needs to promote better business climate to take advantage of youth age factor. The Indian government has already initiated taking steps providing subsidies and incentives to promote business as a career option rather than job career. Entrepreneurs are assisted from various ministries for a stable beginning. What government aims is to provide MSME Schemes under one roof. Entrepreneurs should be provided with full information so as to receive maximum benefits of subsidies. This would enhance productivity, expansion, modernization.

- SME Division scheme is providing financial assistance on international cooperation.
- Prime minister's Employment Generation Programme provides financial assistance to micro enterprises costing up to Rs. 10 Lakh in the service sector and Rs. 25 Lakh in the manufacturing sector. This assistance is availed in the form of subsidy.
- Promotional Package includes credit and fiscal support, infrastructure, technology, and marketing support. It also provides support to women entrepreneurs.
- Credit Guarantee Scheme provides relief to those micro and small enterprises that are unable to pledge collateral security to obtain loans. Collateral free loans up to a limit of 50 lakh for individual MSMEs.
- Rajiv Gandhi Udyami Mitra Yojna– This Yojna provides support to new micro and small enterprises through handholding of first potential entrepreneurs. Udyami helpline gives guidelines on how to start a business assessing loans from banks.
- Performance and Credit Rating Scheme – government launched this scheme to encourage MSEs to maintain the good financial record in order to earn higher rating for their credit requirements.
- Financial assistance on Bar Code – Barcodes are series of black lines and white spaces on product packages. In order to enhance marketing competitiveness, Ministry of MSME provides financial assistance for reimbursement of 75 % of one-time registration fee w.e.f. 1st January 2002 and 75 % of the annual recurring fee for first three years w.e.f. 1st June 2007 paid by MSME for using bar coding.
- Schemes like Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme, Marketing Assistance, Credit Guarantee, Micro Finance Programme, Market Development Assistance and much more are providing a great helping hand in the working of MSMEs.



Moreover, financial assistance up to Rs. 10 Lakh for copier, computers, travel expenses etc. is provided to strengthen the role of MSMEs. The Indian government is making every step possible to enhance the awareness regarding its schemes throughout the nation.

Challenges for MSME's

In the recent past, MSME has significantly developed and it has created a culture of entrepreneurship. These enterprises provide a variety of products and services to meet domestic and international needs. However, at some initial point, various problems are faced by them and there was a bit of struggle also they faced. Some of the major problems are-

- **Limited raw material:** it has turned out to be an absolute scarcity. Moreover, poor quality of raw material is available at high costs. The emergence of modern small-scale industries has led to the scarcity of material to micro and small enterprises that are mostly dependent upon the local raw material for their production efforts. E.g. handloom industry faces this kind of crises.
- **Financial struggle:** Lack of adequate capital hampers their growth from expansion. These industries generally belong to the poor class who have limited source of credit. Due to the weaker economic position, such companies fear from taking loans from commercial banks.
- **Poor marketing skills:** They have a weak marketing strategy and as a result, face competitive disadvantages. In this field, large companies take a greater advantage leaving behind small enterprises. However, the Indian government has now reserved certain items for this purpose.
- **Non-availability of technology** for manufacturing best quality products restricts growth level. The Huge cost is required to invest in technology and that cannot be fulfilled by these enterprises. At last, they have to manage with minimum technology for production.
- **Lack of power:** Sometimes, MSME's have to face entire day cut out creating hindrance in production and leading to losses.
- **Low manpower:** Due to low budget, these enterprises cannot employ a large number of workers which further leads to less outcome. Only limited manpower perform tasks throughout the day.
- **Poor Marketing Strategies:** Today, the problem faced by companies is not the shortage of goods, but lack of customers. Most companies are unable to sell their goods and consequently go bankrupt.
- **Lack of innovation:** MSME sector lacks research and development activities and thereby not able to innovate new products as large business organizations do.



But overall, the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has been executing various schemes and programs to overcome all these problems

Roadmap of RBI for providing impetus to MSME's Progress

- **Expert panel to study MSME distress:** To identify causes and propose long term solutions for the economic and financial sustainability of the MSME sector, RBI will constitute an expert committee. The composition of the committee and its terms of reference will be finalised by the end of December, and the report will be submitted by the end of June 2019.
- **Prudential norms:** “In order to enable the MSMEs tide over the impact of demonetisation and GST, RBI undertook regulatory forbearance in prudential norms,” said M K Jain, RBI deputy governor, after Wednesday’s bimonthly monetary policy announcement. “The increasing stress in the sector is a matter of concern. A comprehensive approach needs to be adopted to understand the problems of the MSMEs and the challenges faced by them for a holistic development of the sector.”
- **Financial Upliftment :**RBI has taken several steps, such as setting up a trades receivables discounting system and allowing banks to co-originate loans with non-banking finance NSE -4.04 % companies, to facilitate the flow of credit to the sector. With the liquidity squeeze in the NBFC sector, credit flow to MSMEs is understood to have taken a hit. MSMEs have relied on NBFCs in the past two decades to finance their expansion. **On Nov 18,** the RBI board had advised the central bank management to consider a scheme for the restructuring of stressed standard assets of MSME borrowers with aggregate credit facilities of up to 25 crore, subject to conditions that would ensure financial stability.
- **Budget 2019 Support:** It had provided 2% concession on interest for SME loans upto Rs 1 crore for GST filing SMEs. This will provide a significant boost and encourage entrepreneurship, whilst helping widen the base of taxpaying firms. Also, very happy to see hat businesses with less than Rs. 5 crore annual turnover, covering nearly 90% of GST filing companies, being allowed to file quarterly GST returns.
- **RBI loan breather for MSMEs:** RBI has permitted a one-time restructuring of existing loans to MSMEs that are in default but ‘standard’ as on January 1, 2019, without an asset classification downgrade. While extended repayment periods, additional capital expenditure and relaxed interest servicing requirements seem the immediate benefits that can accrue to small businesses



Conclusion

MSME is the backbone of the Indian economy. The benefits arising by the registration backed by 'Make in India' programme will become a boon for the sector to grow faster and can add to the further development of the economy. This sector has proven instrumental in the growth of the nation, contributing to GDP, creating huge employment opportunities for the unskilled, fresh graduates, and the underemployed. MSME sector is having wide opportunities to develop with so many schemes and subsidies provided by banks and government. The government should take special care by addressing the importance of MSME in terms of providing more and more advantages by implementing better regulations and enable financial institutions to lend more credit at less interest rate for sustainability of this sector.

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HIV AND LIABILITY IN TORT---A DELIBERATION

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Introduction

A tort¹ is a form of civil injury or wrong .An action in tort arises when the defendant , without just cause or excuse commits an act (or an omission)which results in some form of harm to the plaintiff, The distinguishing feature between a contract and a tort is that in the former the duties of the parties towards each other are fixed by themselves , whereas in the latter , the duties towards the person in general are laid down by law unlike in a criminal llaw suit the main aim of a tort action is to compensate the victim for damages , sometimes ,a punitive element may be incorporated into an award of damages . Another aim of tort law is to deter people from harming one another in respect of their property ,person or reputation.

- Causes of action in tort and their relevance to HIV/AIDS
- Trespass to the person
- Trespass to the person has long been established as a cause of action in tort. Interference with personal liberty is action able even without damage.

Battery

In the united states ,the restatement (second)of torts sec 525 defines as an intentional , harmful or offensive and unjustifiable contact with the body of another made without that person's consent . English law simply defines battery as the intentional application of force to the person of another without lawful justification²

Tort law is a legal mechanism used to discourage individuals from subjecting others to unreasonable risks, and to compensate those who have been injured by unreasonably risk behaviour .Given the devastating effect of HIV infection and the high cost of medical treatment the potential for litigation related to HIV infection is very great. The largest amount of aids related liability litigation has involved suits for the receipt of HIV infected blood and blood products.

There also have been a number of suits filed relating to the sexual transmission of HIV. The most widely publicized of these suits was the action brought by



Mark Christian, a Rock Hudsons lover. It resulted in an award Of \$14.5million for emotional distress and \$7.25million in punitive damages . The jury hearing the case found that Hudson that exhibited outrageous conduct in not disclosing is HIV infection to christian and in continuing to engage in unprotected sexual relations.

Willful transmission of hiv aids

Transmission of diseases through sexual contact³ or other means such as willful needle pricks or knowingly sharing intravenous(IV) needles would amount to battery. The defendant in such cases may be liable to the person who becomes infected with the virus. In the event of death of a victim ,liability may extend to his or her survivors in a wrongful death claim.

It is clear from the wording of the restatement that the intention need not be to cause harm (e.g.spread HIV)but to commit the unjustifiable contact(e.g.have sex) . if the deendant can prove that he did not know his HIV-positive statuS, he would not be held liable, as having sex would then not be unjustifiable Battery is not only a civil wrong but a criminal one . in State vs Lankford⁴ the defendant was convicted for criminal assault and battery for infecting is wife with syphilis.

A third area of litigation that has spawned by AIDS involves suits for AIDS related psychic distresss .A women in Chicago sued an HIV infected airline ticket agent who bit her, the woman claimed psychic distress as a result of the incident. similarly, a woman in New york unsuccessfully sued her husband , after he revealed his homosexual affairs to her for damages for” Aids phobia”. allegedly suffered upon learning of her spouse’s high risk candidacy for AIDS.

Compulsory medical examination and informed consent

Compulsory examination or treatment of a patient without informed consent is tortuous.⁵ The words of the English judge “no msn of professional skill can justify the substitution of the will of the surgeon for that of his patient⁶”and his American countner part ,”Every human being of adult years and sound mind has a right to determine what shall be done with his own body ”amply exemplify the legal recognition that it is the patient who knows what is best for him or her The doctor should only give the relevant information to the patient so as to help the latter to make his or her own decision. He should never impose what he thinks is best for the patient against the patient’s will since the medical decision- making process is strictly not a clinical one. it is a complicated combination involving moral and cultural values , socio -economic circumstances ,and other individual biases which the doctor may be ignorant of.



In an emergency when immediate therapeutic measures have to be taken without delay or when the patient is unconscious⁷, consent may be considered to be implied. But expressed consent should be taken at the earliest opportunity. As a means of avoiding frivolous lawsuits, it is advisable for doctors to get an attestation from another medical officer, confirming that it is an emergency, before starting therapy in such cases. Implied consent also covers non-invasive examination of a patient who has willfully come to the doctor for treatment.

Consent to medical examination and treatment is a legal concept rather than a question in traditional medical ethics. For example, the Hippocratic oath does not refer to consent as it does to confidentiality and other ethical norms.

The doctor is required to give detailed information about the procedure before obtaining the signature indicating consent. This includes informing the patient about the adverse effects of the envisaged procedure, its complications, the alternatives available and their advantages and disadvantages.

There are two principal standards of disclosure described in medico-literature. According to the American standard laid down in *Canterbury v. Spence*⁸, all information necessary for the patient to make a therapeutic decision should be divulged. This leaves room for “wisdom after the event”. The British standard, laid down in the *Sidaway* case⁹, requires the doctor to inform only details which an ordinary doctor in the community would inform a patient in like circumstances.

Negligence

Negligence is one of the grounds for the most tort actions related to HIV/AIDS. It is based on fault liability theory, i.e., that the plaintiff must prove fault on the part of the defendant. A plaintiff who has been injured by the negligent conduct of the defendant should establish the existence of the following elements for compensation¹⁰

- A duty of care
- Breach of this duty
- Causation
- Damages
- Duty of care

The law does not impose a legal duty of care in all moral circumstances in which a duty to care seems to exist. The rule that you are to love your neighbor



becomes in law, you must not injure your neighbor¹¹. A neighbor, here, refers to any person which is so closely and directly affected by one's act that one should have such person in contemplation as being so affected by the act in question¹²

Breach of duty to care

Negligence¹³ may be defined as a failure to exercise a reasonable degree of skill and care. This will include an omission of an act that a reasonable and prudent man would do or the commission of an act that a reasonable and prudent man would not do. A reasonable person is expected to take steps to prevent foreseeable harm.

The application of the reasonability test will depend on the circumstances of the case. The standard expected may be that of a reasonable blood donor or a blood bank in a case of negligent blood transfusion. It may be a reasonable doctor in case of negligent misdiagnosis.

The defendant would not be liable if he or she succeeds in establishing a legally valid excuse for the conduct. Voluntary assumption of risk and contributory negligence are commonly pledged defences in alleged negligence.

Blood and Blood Products

Transmission of AIDS through blood products, including cases involving transfusions and the providing of the plasma blood product factor VIII to hemophiliacs, has accounted for approximately two to three percent of the reported medical cases of diagnosed AIDS. A claim of liability against a hospital or blood bank that provides infected blood can be based on the contention that the hospital or blood bank supplied an unfit product for patient use. Several bases for recovery in such actions have been suggested, including breach of an implied warranty, strict liability, lack of informed consent, battery and negligence.

HIV infected blood and blood products

The majority of AIDS-related tort cases in the United States in the early period of the epidemic involved the receipt of HIV-infected blood or blood products.¹⁴ Since the duty of care owed to a patient is judge based on the standard applicable at the time of transfusion, it is not a basis of liability for transfusions that occurred before the discovery of the syndrome. Before the Centers for Disease Control reported cases of pneumocystis carinii pneumonia in persons with haemophilia and blood transfusion recipients in 1982¹⁵ blood banks would not have had a reason to foresee a risk of HIV.



Spread of HIV through personnel and equipment

Needles and scalpel blades and other equipment used in medical and surgical procedures which are contaminated with HIV infected blood can transmit HIV through injury. It may be accidental, negligent¹⁶ or wilfully caused. Action has been brought against hospitals that have failed to dispose hazardous waste such as HIV contaminated needles. Complaints have been made even of reusing disposable swabs on mucous membranes, causing anxiety in the plaintiff. Although the statistical risk of transmission through means is minimal, the phobia it causes may be substantial.

The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) published in 1991 a case of a dentist transmitting HIV to five 'patients'¹⁷. Thereafter the American Medical Association (AMA) through its new release dated 17 January 1991, informed its membership that "physicians who are HIV positive have an ethical obligation not to engage in any professional activity which has an identifiable risk of transmission of infection to the patient". The courts have held a similar view¹⁸ and allowed hospitals to regulate the types of procedures HIV seropositive doctors can engage in.

The risk of spreading the infection through an infected health care provider to a patient is minimal and in most cases only a theoretical possibility. But due to ignorance even in developed countries such as the USA, people have been anxious after learning that their doctor had died of AIDS. However the courts have refused to consider mere fear of a disease transmittable by a doctor as one deserving compensation.¹⁹

A plaintiff is usually not compensated for mere negligence of the defendant unless the person has suffered damages. There are different forms of damages. Nominal damages- a small sum of money, that is awarded to the plaintiff as an expression of the recognition of a right rather than for actual compensation. E.g. One pound

Exemplary damages-- a form of exaggerated damages, awarded for outrageous conduct of the defendant. Such awards have been criticized by some jurists as bringing a criminal element into civil law. At least in the UK the scope for such awards is quite narrow²⁰

Real damages-- awarded with the sum of putting the person whose right has been invaded in the same position as if it has been respected²¹. Consideration is given to the loss of the plaintiff rather than to the ability of the defendant to pay



General damages²².—what the law presumes to follow the wrong complained of. Therefore, they need not be expressly mention them in the pleadings.

Special damages-- damages that do not generally follow the alleged wrong. Therefore, the plaintiff should expressly mentioned them in the plaint. The defendant will thus have the Opportunity for negating such allegations.

Calculation of damages may be a problem in HIV/AIDS related litigation as the effects of HIV will vary depending on the individual. It would be difficult to predict at the time of litigation that actual damages that might follow. Sometimes a positive result for the HIV antibody may be due to a "false positive"²³ test. In such cases the defendant may not have caused any 'damage to the plaintiff.

In HIV/AIDS- related litigation , awards may be made to Compensate losses such as loss of earning capacity ,loss of occupation and medical expenses. Although the Roman Law of Delict does not compensate non pecuniary loss, under current tort law even emotional 'damage may be compensated . For example in *Macmohan v Nelson*,²⁴ it was held that the emotional distress caused by an eight month delay in the diagnosis of the plaintiff's cancer was actionable.

Strict liability in tort

A possible basis for an action against a hospital or blood bank supplying HIV-infected blood might be strict liability in tort. The hepatitis transfusion causes are against instructive in determining the possibility of strict liability for providing HIV- infected blood. In *Cunningham and Macneal Memorial Hospital*, the illinois supreme court held that a hospital could be held strictly liable for supplying hepatitis contaminated blood to a patient. The court explicitly rejected a loophole for "unavoidably unsafe products" that provided an exception from strict liability for a product that could not be made fully safe for the intended use given the current 'state of scientific knowledge the court ruled that this'"unavoidably unsafe products" exception was intended to apply to "pure" but sometimes unsafe products such as the vaccine for rabies ,but was not meant to apply" impure" substances such as blood containing HBV.

Most states including Illinois, now have adopted statues that eliminate liability without fault for those who dispense blood products. These statues declare blood transfusions to be a service exempt from the rule of strict liability for a defective product . In those states that have not adopted such statues, the general rule appears to be that suppliers of blood containing HIV, maY rely on the "unavoidably unsafe products" exception to the rule of strict liability when there is no known mechanism to ascertain that blood is contaminated by a virus. while



this rule provides a barrier to liability for blood supplied before the development of the HIV antibody tests it requires that all blood supplied after such tests became available be screened for the antibody.

Defamation

Defamation refers to the unlawful publication of a false statement concerning another person ,making him subject ‘ ,making him subject to ridicule and contempt in *Mccune v Neitzel*, the defendant was held liable for spreading a false rumour that the plaintiff had AIDS.

Since the legal personality is an essential criteria sought English courts , a statement regarding a deceased or unborn person is not generally actionable It will be up to the courts to decide in the future whether this principle should continue in lght of the HIV/AIDS panademic It should be emphasized that a trend of defaming persons using HIV- related statements, even after the death of that person, can have catastrophic public health consequences.²⁵

Defamation is an untrue written (libel) or oral (slander) communication to someone other than the subject that tends to injure the claimant’s reputation . A qualified privilege exists for a good faith publication made in relation to carrying out a public or private duty. This principle is reflected in the case of *Simonsen v Swesom*, ’which involved disclosure by a physician that a patient had a venereal disease .Tthe Nebraska supreme court held that qualified privilege exists when a defendant can show that the disclosure is necessary to prevent the spread of disease ,that the communication is to one whom it is reasonable to suppose might otherwise be exposed , and that the defendant acted in good faith , with reasonable grounds for disclosure and without malice.

The difficulty in obtaining recovery in an action for defamation is illustrated by the case of *France v St. Clares Hospital and Health Center* .The plaintiff alleged defamation on the basis of a letter to his brother for whom the plaintiff was making a directed blood donation. The letter falsely reported that the plaintiff’s blood had tested positive for a venereal disease.A New york state appellate court acknowledged that at common law false imputation of a venereal disease was libelous per se and actionable without the necessity of proving any actual damage ,Nevertheless the court found that constitutional concerns have eroded the law of defamation so that, absent proof of actual damages resulting from harm to the paintiff’S reputation . the plaintiff could not recover on a claim of defendant unless he could prove actual malice.



Despite the difficulties faced by a plaintiff who wishes to bring a defamation suit, the plaintiff in *Mc Cune v Neitzel* succeeded in winning a \$25,240 judgment on the ground that the defendant had spread a false rumour that he AIDS. According to the plaintiff, a twenty seven years old single man he became depressed started drinking, gained weight and was shunned by his friends and neighbors after the defendant stated to others that the plaintiff had AIDS. In rejecting the defendant's requests for a new trial, the Nebraska supreme court found that the defendant had slandered the plaintiff, rejected her contention that she had not meant her statement to become public knowledge, and reversed the trial judge's decision to grant the defendant a new trial on damages on the ground that the jury had been influenced by passion and prejudice in awarding the plaintiff the amount that it had.

Conclusion

An action of tort is a claim for pecuniary compensation in respect of damages suffered because of an invasion of a legally protected interest. As all human interests cannot be legally protected, courts have been vested with the responsibility of deciding which interests should receive legal protection. Originally the Anglo American courts interpreted these interests very narrowly. However in recent times they have recognized less obvious, yet convincing interests such as emotional security, disease phobia or stress trauma. This is an important development in the light of the AIDS pandemic.

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THE PURSUIT OF GENDER EQUALITY: A REVIEW ON TRIPLE TALAQ JUDGEMENT

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Abstract

The stance of Islam regarding certain issues relating to women has remained a hot subject of debate, especially in the last few centuries. Until the latter decades of the twentieth century, the question of women's status and roles in Muslim cultures and societies was profoundly neglected. Islam gave true and due rights to women 1400 years ago when there was ignorance and darkness. In Islam spiritually both men and women are equal. In majority Islamic societies Muslim women are striving not only to attain basic human needs and rights, Muslim women are using Islam to demand gender equality via a more liberal reading of the Holy Qur'an and Islamic jurisprudence, new civil liberties, and new relationships to the outside world. Triple talaq is form of divorce that was practiced in India whereby a Muslim man could legally divorce his wife by pronouncing talaq three times. In India, the practice was held unconstitutional, arbitrary and not a part of Islam by Supreme Court and presidential Ordinance. This paper examines and explores the position of women in Islam religion and seeks to advance knowledge of how Islam, as a religion, can promote gender equality via an Islamic theology framework. It also elucidates the concept and practice of Triple Talaq and its impact on Muslim women.

Keywords: Triple talaq, Patriarch, Muslim Women, Reconciliation, Divorce.

Islam and Women

Defined by a core set of beliefs and practices, Islam, the second largest religious faith in the world, is a monotheistic religion based on revelations received by the Prophet Muhammad in the seventh century, which were later recorded in the Qur'an—Islam's sacred text. Islam is "din wa dawla": both a system of individual faith and conduct, and a comprehensive guide for the organization of society and state. Islam is an action-oriented worldview that encompasses social, cultural, and political elements, including religious and secular reasoning (Barazangi, 2009) whose adherents are called Muslims. Long committed to religious pluralism (Mazrui, 2005), Islam posits a message of equality, universalism, diversity, inclusiveness, peace, and submission also advances, "Islam is a religion that emphasizes equilibrium and justice in all



aspects of human life” (p. 31). The foundation of Islamic pluralism can be found within verse 2:256, which says: “There can be no compulsion in religion” (Qur’an 2:256). Islam also provides its adherents with a framework for worship called The Five Pillars of Islam which serves as a sign of their commitment to the faith. Nasr (2003) identifies the Five Pillars of Islam as: 1) The Testament of Faith (Shahada)—La ilaha illa Llah (“There is no god but God”); 2) canonical prayers (Salat); 3) obligatory fasting of Ramadan (sawm); 4) almsgiving (zakat); and 5) pilgrimage (hajj) as not only the backbone of the Islamic faith, but a way to teach Muslims to consistently work at developing a relationship with God. The application and interpretation of the norms about the behavior and the rights of Muslim women has been a matter of contention for a long time in Muslim societies. In many societies, a woman is still regarded as a second-class citizen and deprived of various basic rights enjoyed by the male population.

In Islam spiritually both men and women are equal. It is duty of all men and women to seek the pleasure of Allah and get Jannah. Islam gave economic rights to women 1400 years ago, 1300 years before the Western world. In Islam, any adult woman whether married or un-married, she was allowed to own or dis-own her property without the permission of anyone else. Prophet (PBUH) said, "It is obligatory on every Muslim to acquire knowledge". Nevertheless, the status of women in pre modern Islam in general conformed not to Quranic ideals but to prevailing patriarchal cultural norms. As a result, improvement of the status of women became a major issue in modern, reformist Islam. Since the mid-nineteenth century, men and women have questioned the legal and social restrictions on women, especially regarding education, seclusion, strict veiling, polygamy, slavery and concubinage. Nationalist movements and new social movement, that emerged in the post–World War II period perceived women and gender issues as crucial to social development. State policies enabled groups of women to enter the male-dominated political sphere and professions previously closed to them, although these policies often caused popular and religious backlash.

Status of Muslim Women in Islamic Countries

The status of Islamic women varies in different Muslim countries, which interpret Islamic religion and law differently, especially with regard to their attitudes toward women. Until the latter decades of the twentieth century, the question of women’s status and roles in Muslim cultures and societies was profoundly neglected. Western-inspired studies of the Muslim world mentioned women in passing, but in stereotyped and sensationalistic ways, while the bulk of locally produced literature on women in Islam consisted of discussions of the “right” place of women in society, including, at best, didactic manuals on how to



live a pious but modern life. Serious empirically based social science research on women and sex-disaggregated data were in short supply. This paucity of rigorous social research began to be remedied in the late 1970s, and by the late 1980s scholarship about women in Muslim societies had truly taken off. The 1990s saw an explosion of writing about women, which is ongoing, as is the growth in the number of interested scholars who address issues of gender and Islam (Priscilla, 2004).

The status of women in Muslim countries differs qualitatively from the ideology of Western culture. Women have fewer legal and social rights, and experience a history of general and pervasive marginalization. The custom and culture is one that doesn't give women their own voices easily, and they are have subservient status under culture, society, and law. Honor crimes are still very prevalent throughout the Muslim world, and in most Islamic countries women aren't allowed to travel, either internationally or locally, without the permission or escort of a husband or male relative. Marriage practices in Muslim countries also marginalize and subordinate women. Women are allowed to have one husband, though some countries permit men to have more than one wife. Husbands can physically beat their wives, and so the legal system gives men the means to ensure a wife's obedience and assert his own control, though women have no way to enforce their husband's obligations of support. A man can quickly divorce his wife out of court, but if a woman seeks a divorce she must present a case, with legitimate and legal grounds, to a court. Marriage is tied to procreation, which is, of course, the main component of reproductive rights. It seems that the subordination of women and their rights in marital law would parallel the access and opportunities of reproductive choices, but in fact the two issues do not coincide as much as one would assume.

The status of women in the male dominated society of Arabia was certainly inferior to men. Women had no decisive role to play in either production or exchange of commodities in Arabian economy. Reports by Amnesty international and the organization of Islamic cooperation indicate that Muslims are long-standing victims of prejudice in the west. Today, prevalence of Islamophobia in western societies is a mounting concern globally. Muslim women, however, face perhaps the greatest challenges of the Muslim population due to multiple layers of discrimination rooted in religion, gender equality and migration. Muslim women have been fighting for their human rights all over the world. They are facing discrimination and violence both in Islamic and non-Islamic countries. This is often connected to the obligation to dress as Muslim women and cover there head of entire body.



Muslim women in countries like Saudi Arabia and Iran are forced to wear veils by laws and customs that fit within each governments version of true Islamic religion based on their interpretations and understanding of Islam.

In colonial Tunisia, women were veiled, and their lives were largely confined to the private sphere. The oppression of women in colonial Tunisia could have been a result of religious influence, anti-Islamic colonial domination, or a number of other unnamed factors, such as long standing cultural traditions that favored patriarchy. The code of personal status (CPS) was enacted immediately after independence and it abolished many evil practices and their position is increasing. Unlike Tunisia, the legal cord of Saudi Arabia does not guarantee equal rights for women. Women in Syria constitute 49.4% of Syria's population, but they had experienced violations and discrimination in law and practice for decades. During the armed conflict, Syrian women have been exposed to various forms of GBV and human rights violations by government bodies as well as by some armed factions. The status of women in Islam is a contentious issue for external commentators. In places the Quran say's women are equal to men before god. In addition, treatment of women in Islamic countries varies. Islam looks at the different responsibilities of each gender. These responsibilities defined being the traditional family structure where women are respond for the house hold and men are responsible for earning the lively hood for the family. However women in Islam are seen as independent and self reliant individuals there for challenging the traditional view of a family structure. Women in the Islamic world have achieved high political status and have produced more than seven head of states including Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan, Mame Madior Boye of Senegal, Tanus ciller Turkey, queen Rania of Jordan kaqusha jashari of Kosovo, Megawati Sukarnoputri of Indonesia and Bangladesh was the first country in the world to have a female head of state.

The complex relationship between women and Islam is defined by both Islamic texts and the history and culture of the Muslim world. Sharia (Islamic law) provides for differences between Women's and Men's roles rights and obligations. Muslim-majority countries given women varying degrees of rights with regards to marriage, divorce , civil rights, legal status, dress code and education based on different interpretations. Even cohere these difference are acknowledged scholars and other commentators vary as to whether they are just and whether they are a correct interpretation of religious imperatives (Noor, 2009). Conservatives argue that differences between men and women are due to different status and responsibilities, while liberal Muslim feminists and others argue in favour of more original traditional interpretations.



As per the Census of 2011, Muslims constitute 14.2% (Census, 2011). Islam came to the Indian subcontinent at different periods of time and was absorbed in a variety of ways. Muslims, therefore, are not a single homogenous community in India. According to the Anthropological Survey of India, over 350 regional or ethno-linguistic Muslim groups exist in India. A majority of Indian Muslims are Sunni, existing mainly in northern India while, according to one estimate, approximately 10–15 per cent of Indian Muslims are Shias. Muslim women are among the poorest, educationally disenfranchised, economically vulnerable, politically marginalized group in India. It argues that their poor socio-economic status reflects a lack of social opportunity which, though not a feature exclusive to Muslim women, is exacerbated by their marginal status within an overall context of social disadvantage for most Indian women. The social reform debate elicited differing responses from Muslims. Modernists argued for the abolition of traditional gender roles, reform in Muslim law, and a greater public role for Muslim women based on the principle of equal rights (Seema Kazi,1999). Despite pressures of religious orthodoxies, social prejudice and class/gender bias, Muslim women at the start of the twentieth century successfully emerged from the isolation of traditional roles as self-aware individuals, determined to claim a greater role in public affairs. The social reform debate at the turn of the twentieth century generated an awareness of women's issues, and a call for legal changes in the status of women. Women's movement in collaboration with the nationalist leadership sought to introduce legislation favouring women. In 1937 the Shariat Act was passed by the central legislature (GOI). Muslim females in India number more than 71 million (over seven per cent of the population) (Census of India, 2011), and are disadvantaged thrice over in Indian society: as women, as members of a minority community, and as individuals in poverty. The isolation of the Muslim community, along with its attitudes to education, has affected the ability of Muslim women in India to be represented in mainstream public life. The early twentieth century witnessed a nascent women's movement which campaigned for furthering female education, raising the age of marriage for women, and the removal of purdah (Khalidi, Omar, 1997). Muslim women joined other Indian women in the struggle for access to economic resources, education and employment. Since independence, successive Indian governments have avoided taking any legislative measures to end discrimination in personal laws. Reform of Muslim personal law remains an urgent necessity. Law by itself, however, cannot be the sole determinant of Muslim women's status in Indian society. Nor can their status be ascribed to some essential Islamic feature. The socio-economic status of Indian Muslim women mandates attention not only because it is a marker of women's progress, but also because it is difficult to institute legal reforms without simultaneous progress in Muslim women's educational status and economic autonomy. The Constitution of India confers



equal citizenship rights on all Indians and provides safeguards for minorities. Constitutional safeguards are meant to ensure the full and active participation of all communities including Muslims in the country's public life. Article 249 of the Indian Constitution grants, 'Backward Classes' a right to preferential treatment in order to bring them up to par with the rest of the population (Meagher, 2015). This includes the provision of reserved seats for 'Backward Classes' in national and legislative bodies, educational institutions and public employment. Muslim women have the lowest work participation rate (WPR) among all three categories of work, with a large gap between the WPRs for Muslim women and Hindu or Christian women. The Muslim share in public employment is less than 3 per cent. Consequently, the notion that Muslim women's status in India is attributable to certain intrinsic, immutable 'Islamic' features or that their social status derives solely from Muslim laws, is widely prevalent. On the other hand, the appropriation of Muslim women's issues by a vocal and politically influential male Muslim constituency for political purposes poses a considerable challenge to Muslim women's legal empowerment. This was highlighted during the Shah Bano case and the passage of the Muslim Women's Bill in 1986. In a context where the Shari'a is used to justify women's subordination, it is imperative for Muslim women in India to enter the discourse on the Shari'a with reference to personal law, and challenge their historic marginalization from religious knowledge.

The 2005 Government of India Sachar Report, which looked at the social, educational, and economic status of Muslims in India, found that both civil society and government blame the religious community for the position of Muslim women, rather than societal discrimination or faulty development policies (Sachar Report 2006). However, there has since been more evidence of political will to address development issues of Muslims, specifically Muslim women.

Talaq : Meaning and Types

The word talaq is an Arabic word which means "undoing of or a release from a knot". It is used by Muslims jurists to denote the release of women from the marriage tie, and means a divorce. This right has given to a Muslim man to divorce his wife by mere unequivocal statement by saying `talaq' three times. The divorce operates from the time of the pronouncement of talaq. The presence of wife is not necessary. Originally the power was exclusively vested in the husband, and the wife was under no circumstances entitled to claim a divorce. Among the early Romans, as well as the Arthenians, the divorce was easy and frequent. A husband was free to divorce his wife without any reason. In pre-Islamic Arabia divorce was used as an instrument of torture. Men divorced their



wives out of a sudden caprice or whim. Among the pre-Islamic Arabs, the power of divorce possessed by the husband was unlimited. They could divorce their wives at any time, for any reason or without any reason. They could also revoke their divorces and divorce again as many times as they preferred. They could arbitrarily accuse their wives of adultery, dismiss them and leave them with such notoriety as would deter other suitors, while they themselves would go exempt from any formal responsibility of maintenance or legal punishment (Furqan, 1994). These social and moral ills and injustice engaged the attention of the prophet of Islam. Fully conscious of the evils flowing from divorce, he framed the laws of marriage and divorce in order to remove these evils. These laws ensured permanence of marriage, without impairing individual free marriage. When dissolution proceeds from the husband, it is called talaq and when it takes place at the instance of the wife, it is called khula. When it is by mutual consent it is called mubaraa. Before 1939, a Muslim wife had no right to seek divorce except on the ground of false charges of adultery, insanity or impotency of the husband. But the Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act 1939 lays down several other grounds on the basis of which a Muslim wife may get her divorce decree passed by the order of the court. Nevertheless, this practice has been legally recognized in many countries and is particularly practiced in few countries such as Saudi Arabia. At the same time, it has been banned by law in many Islamic countries including Pakistan, Bangladesh, Tunisia, Indonesia, Algeria, Iran, Iraq etc. Around the world, this practice is valid in Sunnis only; most Shia nations have held it invalid.

Muslim Personal Law in India

In India different religions like Hindu, Muslim, Christian and Parsi etc are governed by their own personal law as Hindu law (Hindu law acts 1955-56), Muslim law (Muslim personal laws (Shariat) application act 1937), Christian law, Parsi law (Parsi marriage and divorce act 1936), respectively. Every religion follows their own personal laws in the family matters pertaining to marriage, adoption, succession and so on. The subtext of all personal laws, regardless of religion, is that women are not equal to men. They, therefore, discriminate against women in marriage, inheritance and guardianship of children. Muslims in India are governed by The Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act, 1937. Prior to this act, the personal and religious matters of Muslims were governed by an Anglo-Mohammedan Law, enacted by British. This law deals with marriage, succession, inheritance and charities among Muslims. The Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939 deals with the circumstances in which Muslim women can obtain divorce. As regards Muslims, marriages are governed by the Mohammedan Law prevalent in the country. Under Muslim Law Marriage is referred to as Nikah, an Arabic term which means the union or the



sexes. According to muslim law marriage is a civil contract. It is a contract for legalizing sexual intercourse and procreation of children. As regards divorce, i.e., Talaq, a Muslim wife has a much restricted right to dissolve her marriage. Unwritten and traditional law tried to ameliorate her position by permitting her to see dissolution under the following forms:

Personal laws in India and especially Muslim personal law has been a major political and controversial issue, and has been extensively debated. After the 1986 Shah Bano Case, and the enactment of the Muslim Women (protection of Rights on Divorce) Act thereafter, the debate has assumed a central position, and majority identity politics has gained mileage, evident in the weakening of centrist secular parties. The response of the judiciary on the status on women under the Muslim personal law has been ambivalent. Many of the cases give the impression that the role of our judiciary has been healthy and satisfactory. In many cases Supreme Court has tested personal laws on the touchstone of fundamental rights and to make them consistent with fundamental rights. Whereas in some of the case court held the validity of the personal laws cannot be challenged on the ground that they are in violation of fundamental rights because of the fact parties in personal law is not susceptible to fundamental rights.

The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Ordinance, 2018

The whole triple talaq issue has become a battleground for the culture vs modernity debate. The current debate around triple talaq, centred on the Sharaya Bano and several batches of petitions as well as Supreme courts own suo moto PIL considers certain aspects of Islamic personal laws which amount to gender discrimination and hence violates the constitution misses the point of intersectionality. Since it was the divorced woman who suffered most, the practice of Triple Talaq was challenged via Public Interest Litigations / other cases in Supreme Court as well as High Courts. The issue of triple talaq came in public prominence in 1985 in Shah Bano case. The victimised wife, besides seeking alimony from her husband who gave ger triple talaq, also challenged the long-standing practices of talaq-e-bidat, nikah halala and polygamy. The five judge bench of Supreme Court examined the case (Shayara Bano Vs. Union of India) with two specific questions: Does the practice of Triple talaq enjoy protection of the constitution and is safeguarded by Article 25(1) in the constitution that guarantees all the fundamental right to “profess, practice and propagate religion”? Is the practice of Triple Talaq is an essential feature of Islamic belief and practice?. The SC gave verdict by a 3-2 majority. The essence of the 397 page verdict was as follows: Instant Triple Talaq is unconstitutional and arbitrary(GOI). It violated Islamic law while being used as a tool to oppress the women. The bench also asked the Central Government to enact a law /



legislation in next six months to govern marriage and divorce in the Muslim community.

As per the directions of the Supreme Court, the central government drafted a Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Bill, 2017 and introduced it in Parliament on 28 December 2017. The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights of Marriage) Bill, 2017, which makes instant triple talaq illegal and void and awarding a jail term of up to three years to the husband, was introduced in the Lok Sabha December 28, 2017 amid protests by several opposition parties. The bill, prepared by an inter-ministerial group headed by Home Minister Rajnath Singh, makes instant triple talaq or talaq-e-biddat in any form –spoken, in writing or by electronic means such as email, SMS and Whats App- “ illegal and void” and provides for jail term of three years for the husband. It makes the pronouncement of talaq-e-biddat "void and illegal." According to clause 3 of the Bill, "Any pronouncement of talaq by a person upon his wife, by words, either spoken or written or in electronic form or in any other manner whatsoever, shall be void and illegal." A man who pronounces talaq on his wife will be punished with a jail term and a fine. This Bill also makes the pronouncement of talaq-e-biddat a non-bailable offence (GOI).

Clause 4 of the Bill states, "Whoever pronounces talaq referred to in section 3 upon his wife shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and fine."

Clauses 5 and 6 of the Bill say, " a married Muslim woman upon whom talaq is pronounced, shall be entitled to receive from her husband such amount of subsistence allowance for her and dependent children," and "shall be entitled to custody of her minor children in the event of pronouncement of talaq by her husband."

Clause 7 says, "an offence punishable under this Act shall be cognizable and non-bailable within the meaning of the Code." (The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973)

The triple talaq bill or Muslim women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) bill seeks to outlaw talaq-e-biddat or instant triple talaq and punish offenders with a jail term. The bill was cleared by the Lok Sabha through a voice vote but could not be passed in the Upper House due to a deadlock over the opposition's demand seeking its reference to a Select Committee for close scrutiny. The Rajya Sabha and opposition parties could not pass the triple talaq bill now. The Ordinance to criminalise the practise of “triple talaq”- Muslim Women



(Protection of Rights on Marriage) Ordinance 2018- has been promulgated by the President of India, Ram Nath Kovind on September 19, 2018. The Ordinance makes declaration of talaq a cognizable offence, attracting up to three years imprisonment with a fine. (A cognizable offence is one for which a police officer may arrest an accused person without warrant.) The offence will be cognizable only if information relating to the offence is given by: (i) the married woman (against whom talaq has been declared), or (ii) any person related to her by blood or marriage. The Ordinance provides that the Magistrate may grant bail to the accused. The bail may be granted only after hearing the woman (against whom talaq has been pronounced), and if the Magistrate is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for granting bail. The offence may be compounded by the Magistrate upon the request of the woman (against whom talaq has been declared). Compounding refers to the procedure where the two sides agree to stop legal proceedings, and settle the dispute. The terms and conditions of the compounding of the offence will be determined by the Magistrate. A Muslim woman against whom talaq has been declared, is entitled to seek subsistence allowance from her husband for herself and for her dependent children. The amount of the allowance will be determined by the Magistrate. A Muslim woman against whom such talaq has been declared, is entitled to seek custody of her minor children. The manner of custody will be determined by the Magistrate (GOI, 2018)

Controversies on Triple Talaq Ordinance

Despite being the nation with the 3rd largest Muslim population in the world, unlike most Muslim-majority countries, India has been slow to ban triple talaq. The controversy around triple talaq stems from how it is practiced in modern-day societies. According to Islamic belief, it should be a deliberate and thoughtful practice, carried out over the course of several weeks and cannot be effectuated by an instantaneous pronouncement. Now, with the recent SC judgment, India has joined the list of several other countries like Pakistan, Indonesia, Bangladesh, etc. where triple talaq is considered un-Islamic and has been outlawed for years. The Supreme Court on August 22 ruled that the practice of divorce through triple talaq among Muslims is "void", "illegal" and "unconstitutional". The Bill also contains a punitive provision wherein a man who pronounces talaq on his wife will be punished with a jail term and a fine. It also makes the pronouncement of talaq-e-biddat a non-bailable offence (the Indian Express.com, August 22, 2017).

Immediately after the Indian government announced a bill criminalising "triple talaq", the proposal has been mired in controversy. A recent study found that 79 percent of women divorced through "triple talaq" did not receive any maintenance from their former husbands. Despite the Supreme Court having



declared the practice void in August last year, activists on the ground confirm that it continues unabated. Critics also argue that the government, as well as Muslim women, are likely to misuse the law. This bill could be a stepping stone towards a more comprehensive codification of gender-just Muslim family law reform in India.

The Congress, strongly demands of sending the bill to a select committee for further modification. The government has rejected the Opposition's demand to send the controversial triple talaq legislation criminalising instant triple talaq, or talaq-e-biddat, to a select committee. All India Majlis-e-Ittehadul Muslimeen leader Asaduddin Owaisi and Biju Janata Dal leader Bhartruhari Mahtab strongly opposed the bill, saying it "lacked legislative coherence" and was "conflicting with existing legal provisions". Some civil society organizations have raised questions over the provisions of the bill, saying an amendment to the current legislation would have sufficed. They have also demanded that the bill be referred to a Parliamentary Standing Committee so recommendations are added to the proposed law. According to Ayesha Kidwai (Professor, JNU), "The law is intended to instill fear of the state by being able to walk into your home and incarcerate Muslim men." Some Muslim women have also claimed that such a bill would hamper chances of conciliation between the husband and wife. Others want it to be tried as a civil offence.

Another argument raised by some scholars is that personal law is branch of civil law and therefore the state cannot criminalise instant triple talaq. This argument is simply ludicrous. Domestic violence, Sati, bigamy amongst Hindus and Christians, dowry etc. have been criminalised in spite of being civil matters. A Kerala woman imam responded that, there should be no delay in passing the Bill. The All India Muslim Women Personal Law Board (AIMWPLB), openly denounced instant triple talaq and stated that "This Ordinance is against Muslim women. This will not do justice to Muslim women and will be used to send Muslim men to jail. In Islam, marriage is a civil contract and bringing penal provisions into it is wrong." (India Today, September 20, 2018) Women's Rights Groups activists questioned the government's argument that the Bill would safeguard women's rights. The primary reason for their apprehension, they said, is that the Bill failed to address Muslim women's issues on a wide scale – such as Muslim women's rights in family and marriage, practices of nikah-halala and polygamy. The activists described the Bill as a piecemeal legislation – a tool to "criminalise Muslim men". Women's Wing of the All India Personal Law Board (AIMPLB), hold massive rally in Jaipur against triple talaq bill.



Conclusion

Religions have a patriarchal view of the relationship between genders; the problem regarding gender inequality within Islam is indicative of cultural practices and traditional patriarchal and male-dominated religious interpretations used to subjugate Muslim women for centuries. Throughout recorded history, women have been dehumanized, disposed, diminished, degraded, marginalized, disenfranchised, secluded, subjugated, and silenced. In discussion of Islam, Muslim women, and gender equality, controversy has continued to swirl around the historical inferior position of women. On the completion of seven decades of independence, women in Muslim communities face considerable challenges as citizens of India and as members of India's largest minority. Their poor socio-economic status reflects a lack of social opportunity which, though not a feature exclusive to Muslim women, is exacerbated by their marginal status within an overall context of social disadvantage for most Indian women. The lack of social opportunities for Muslim women is a crucial issue needing urgent action. An improvement in literacy rates would directly influence Muslim women's socio-economic and political status as citizens of India. It is clear that the triple talaq is a gross violation of the rights of women. The right to religious freedom applies equally to women and men. It nowhere gives male citizens the permission to oppress female citizens. Muslim women have been denied their Quranic rights owing to misinterpretations and interference of patriarchal orthodox bodies. The landmark judgement of the Supreme Court and president's ordinance declaring the practice of triple talaq as unconstitutional was indeed applauded.

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WOMEN EMPOWERMENT THROUGH EDUCATION – A POLICY PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract

Women have generally been looked down upon with disdainful contempt. All sorts of strictures have been inflicted upon them, reducing their status to a mere play thing or a slave of man's whims, a mere chattel to be dumb driven. They have been confined to the hearth and home. The orthodox male-oriented society in India has still not been able to adjust itself to the fresh wave of women's liberation. But today the time have changed, the Indian woman has cast off her age-old shackles of serfdom and male domination. She has come to her own and started scaling the ladders of social advance with proud dignity. In Vedic India, woman enjoyed an enviable status. She was considered to be a goddess, something like the Greek, Athens, the supreme source of man's inspiration. She was called 'Ardhangini'. We hear of women sages and scholars in the vedic age. But the status of women suffered a setback in the Brahmanic age. In the muslim rule, women completely lost their glory, they were relegated into the background, cutoff from the mainstreams of life. This research articles to be discussed Woman Empowerment through Education on a Policy Perspective.

Key Words: Women Empowerment, Male Oriented Society, Women Status, Educational Empowerment, Life Skills, Women Liberation.

Introduction

“We shall see better days soon and our progress will be greatly accelerated if male education is persuaded side by side with female education”.

–**Dr.B.R.Ambedkar**

“Our women have a very great part to play in the progress of our country, as the mental and physical contact of women with life is much more lasting and comprehensive than that of men. Now for nothing was it said that ‘the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world’.” In the apron strings of woman is



hidden the revolutionary energy which can establish paradise on this earth.” Women have generally been looked down upon with disdainful contempt. All sorts of strictures have been inflicted upon them, reducing their status to a mere play thing or a slave of man’s whims, a mere chattel to be dumb driven. They have been confined to the hearth and home. The orthodox male-oriented society in India has still not been able to adjust itself to the fresh wave of women’s liberation. But today the time have changed, the Indian woman has cast off her age-old shakles of serfdom and male domination. She has come to her own and started scaling the ladders of social advance with proud dignity.

In Vedic India, woman enjoyed an enviable status. She was considered to be a goddess, something like the Greek, Athena, the supreme source of man’s inspiration. She was called ‘Ardhangini’. We hear of women sages and scholars in the vedic age. But the status of women suffered a setback in the Brahmanic age. In the muslim rule, women completely lost their glory, they were relegated into the background, cutoff from the mainstreams of life. They were devitalized and made dependent of men folk. Evil and inhuman ill-practices fostered in the society to deharmonise them; chief among them being the Puradah’ system. ‘Sati’ system, child marriage denial of education and permanent ban on widow re-marriages. The Britishers knew well the supreme value of mother in nation buildings. So they cleverly engaged selfish ‘Pandits’ and ‘Mullahas’ for preaching feminine inferiority. Women were reduced to mere household drudges, in a way, they lived a semi-dead life.

Freedom of Women

With the dawn of freedom our national leaders, Gandhiji, Nehruji and Dr. Rajendra Prasad in particular, began to think seriously about the urgent need of feminine emancipation. They realized the fact that so long as women of India were not uplifted and emancipated and granted equal status with men in all walks of life- political, economic, domestic, educational—India could neither progress nor make any advance. So they provided, for full equality to women in the Constitution. The Parliament enacted the Hindu Code Bill and the Hindu Succession Act, conferring on women the right to personal property and an absolute right to divorce. Now, the Indian women have re-captured they dignity, individuality and respect. They have a franchise, they are free to join any service or follow any profession. Free India has, besides her woman Prime Minister (the late Smt. Indira Gandhi) woman ambassadors women Cabinet Ministers, women legislators, women Governors, women scientists-engineers-doctors, women-generals, women public officers and magistrates. Smt. Vijayalakshmi Pandit created a singular record by becoming President of the United Nations General Assembly.



With Use encouragement of co-education, women have cast off the age-old inferiority complex and today they are marching side by side with men-folk in every walk of life. Women are actually proving to be academically better, and socially more active. We come across the results of competitive Examinations. In All India Services, Civil and Police and Indian Universities and we are happily surprised to note that women capture most of the merit seats. They are aware of the fast changing social milieu and they are making sustained efforts to scale the ladders of social progress by dint of zeal and dynamism. They are contributing significantly towards the buildings of modern India. Notwithstanding the remarkable change in the position of women, in free India, there is still a great divergence between the constitutional position and the stark reality of deprivation and degradation. Whatever whiff of emancipation has blown in Indian society, has been inhaled and enjoyed by the women belonging to the rich and upper middle class society in cities. Women belonging to the lower Income group and those belonging to the rural areas are still totally untouched by the winds of change. They have still been living in selfish conditions steeped in poverty, ignorance, superstition and slavery. Despite the passing of stringent laws and Art against Dowry, the monster of dowry is still flagging the lives of thousands of hopeless women every year. Mere legislation cannot emancipate the lot of our women. This needs a radical change in our mental make-up and our social structure. For this, we shall have to foster a social emancipating spirit in our everyday life. The conservative male-chauvinistic attitude shall have to give way to liberalism.

Empowering of Women through Education

“Education is one of the most important means of empowering women with the knowledge, skills and self-confidence necessary to participate fully in the development process. Education is important for everyone, but it is especially significant for girls and women. This is true not only because education is an entry point to other opportunities, but also because the educational achievements of women can have ripple effect within the family and across generations. Investing in girls education is one of the most effective ways to reduce poverty. Investments in secondary school education for girls yield especially high dividends. Girls who have been educated are likely to marry later and to have smaller and healthier families. Educated women, can recognize the importance of healthcare and know how to seek it for themselves and their children. Education helps girls and women to know their rights and to gain confidence to claim them. However, women’s literacy rates are significantly lower than men’s in most developing countries.



The education of parents is linked to their children's educational attainment, and the mother's education is usually more influential than the father's. An educated mother's greater influence in household negotiations may allow her to secure more resources for her children. Educated mothers are more likely to be in the labour force, allowing them to pay some of the costs of schooling, and may be more aware of returns to schooling. And educated mothers, averaging fewer children, can concentrate more attention on each child. Besides having fewer children, mothers, with schooling are less likely to have mistimed or unintended births. This has implications for schooling, because poor parents often must choose which of their children to educate. Closing the gender gap in education is a development priority. The 1994 Cairo Consensus recognized education, especially for women, as a force for social and economic development. Universal completion of primary education was set as a 20-year goal, as was wider access to secondary and higher education among girls and women. Closing the gender gap in education by 2015 is also one of the benchmarks for the Millennium Development Goal. Empowerment of women is the key-device to enable them resurrects there status multifariously in the society and reconcile them to share virilities of the fast developing world. It had come out of the consensus arrived at the 40th Session of the UN Commission on Status of Women in New York on March 11, 1996 This device is significant in view of the role that the women can more effectively play in all vital areas the male factor alone is not capable of any effective and reliable performance in socio-economic spheres and a partnership is a must throughout the world in these spheres between men and women to ensure the progress in the right direction. Noteworthy is the fact that there exists car in between the present miserable plight of the women due to the socio economic inequalities that have been persistent throughout the world and the new mandates that require a decisive role of women side by side with the men folk.

Though on Women Empowerment

The Commission has warned all the member states of the UNO that the women concerns are mainstreamed to with the impact of the economic and social changes on families. Eradications of poverty, elimination of gender prejudices discriminations and providing equal opportunities to women to exp their views are essential to check further drift in the socio-economic situations in their respective countries. The commission has stressed this is not just a formality to oblige the women folk with a view of their morale or pacify them. But it is an integral part of empowerment women that they participate in decision making at all levels in all are the critical concerns that were identified in the World Women Conference held in China in 1995. By empowerment of Women is meant that the conferment of power by means of law in all matters affecting gender interests,



related to family well-being and socio economic national affairs, providing for participation in decision making in all such matters. As a matter of all such matters that were categorically termed as 'critical concerns the women in the World Women Conference in China in 1995 were required to be mainstreamed to deal with the impact of economic and social changes on families. In eradication of poverty, counter sexism and viol in the global media. It is not India alone where the plight of women is pitiable and status has been depleting and losing day by day, but it is an international phenomenon, because exploitation of women in the forms of domestic violence, rape and sexual abuse in one form or other is equally found throughout the world including the advanced and developed countries of the west.

Economic and Social Status of Women

And this is the main reason that the status of women their plight have grown into an international problem and a concern the Economic and Social Council of the UN, Experts of the economy have arrived at the consensus that so eradication of poverty is concerned, it requires full and equal participation of women in decision-making at all levels for which their empowerment and autonomy are essential prerequisites. It implies legislative administrative measures to give right to women no inheritance ownership, to credit and to natural resources and technology. It is necessitates to promote women's participation in employment and employment and ensure economic and social protection, unemployment, ill-health, maternity, child bearing, widowhood, disability and old-age. Meanwhile in India, reservation of seats in parliament and legislatures for women is being actively pursued at the Government to offer a political toast to entertain women. Many important court rulings regarding relating to harassment of women at work, maintenance of even if not legally married etc., have made the womenfolk stronger. Many savings and insurance schemes, announced from time to time by the central government and various state governments, have helped women to become economically stronger, resulting in their better social status. The constitutional amendment regarding reservation of one-third seats for women at the level of Panchayat has enabled one million women to participate in the decision-making process, right from the grassroots up district level. At the international level, however, the initiatives to improve editions for the women have resulted in the creation of an international legal framework to achieve legal equality by UN bodies are also continually striving to bring about equality by raising public awareness and by a commitment to change long ingrained traditions and attitudes, rich prolong discriminations.



Understanding Women Empowerment

Empowerment is a construct shared by many disciplines and arenas: community development, psychology, education, economics and studies of social movements and organisations, among others. How empowerment is understood varies among these perspectives. In recent empowerment literature, the meaning of the term empowerment is often assumed rather than explained or defined. Rappoport (1984) has noted that it is easy to define empowerment by its absence but difficult to define in action as it takes on different forms in different people and contexts. Even defining the concept is subject to debate. As a general definition however, we suggest that empowerment is a multi-dimensional social process that helps people gain control over their own lives. It is a process that fosters power (that is, the capacity to implement) in people, for use in their own lives, their communities, and in their society, by acting on issues that they define as important. We suggest that three components of our definition are basic to any understanding of empowerment. Empowerment is multi-dimensional social, and a process. It is multi-dimensional in that it occurs within sociological, psychological, economic and other dimensions. Empowerment also occurs at various levels, such as individual, group, and community. Empowerment, by definition, is a social process, since it occurs in relationship to others. Empowerment is a process that is similar to a path or journey, one that develops as we work through it. Other aspects of empowerment may vary according to the specific context and people involved, but these remain constant. In addition, one important implication of this definition of empowerment is that the individual and community are fundamentally connected.

What need to be done

The People Empowerment People (PEP) program uses the definition of empowerment to connect research, theory, and practice. The Connecticut PEP programme builds on theory of critical adult education developed by Friere (1970), Horton (1989), and others. PEP focuses on the strengths of people, providing opportunities and resources for people to gain experiences and skills while they also gain control over their lives. Underlying this process is mutual respect between participants, facilitators, advisory committee members, and others involved in the program. PEP opens to participants the recognition of their own values and beliefs and encourages expression of their own issues as they define them. The focus is on the connection between individual action and community action, encouraging individual change through training sessions and discussions, and supporting community action through participants' efforts to change their communities. While we cannot give people power and we cannot make them "empowered," we can provide the opportunities, resources and support that they need to become involved themselves. In conclusion, we see



empowerment as a multidimensional social process that helps people gain control over their own lives. It is a process that fosters powers in people for use in their own lives, their communities, and in their society by acting on issues that they define as important. In PEP as in Extension we strive to teach people skills and knowledge that will motivate them to take steps to improve their own lives – to be empowered.

Conclusion

India, the subcontinent, is indubitably a great country of miscellaneous cultures, traditions, religions, castes and geographical characteristics. However, India is even known for its sobriquet 'male-chauvinistic nation'. It's 'Bharath Maatha' who is in turn a woman that serves as the mother of every Indian. While such a woman looks after every Indian child, women in general are simply being disregarded at the dominant men's best. Men ought not to forget the fact that 'men' are in 'Women'. Women are no less than men in India in any sector. Women are not what they really were. Some decades ago, women were limited to the kitchen. Today, Indian women have made their presence felt virtually in every field. Women have ultimately come out of their 'sari' image and entrap the nation by dint of their hard work and power. Women Empowerment is in fact the ability of women to exercise full control over one's actions. Empowerment of women in India is conspicuous by many live examples. But is that all? Are only those women empowered? If not, how about rest of the Indian-Women world? Are the common women vested with powers to drive the nation? These above questions, if posed to our so called leaders would simply be parried. Women have become marionettes in the hands of them.

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Related Web Sites

www.womeneducation.com

<https://www.women.none.org>

<https://womensglobal.org>

<https://www.care.org.girleducation.org>

www.righttoeducation.org



WOMEN PARTICIPATION IN INFORMAL SECTOR - ISSUES AND CHALLENGES TOWARDS GENDER EQUALITY IN INDIA

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This article deals with Informal sector enterprises which are extremely diverse and are to be found in great numbers in all the main economic sectors, most of all in trade and services but also in manufacturing, construction, transport and urban agriculture. They operate with very little capital or none at all, and utilise a low level of technology and skills. Employment in these enterprises is highly unstable and incomes are generally very low and irregular.

Introduction

Women have been working from the time immemorial. But they are invisible in the development process. Much of the women's work which is mainly informal in nature is unrecognized and unpaid, and therefore does not enter many standard force and employment indicators. In India, the unorganised sector accounts for 92 per cent of the total workforce of about 458 million. And more than 90 per cent of women workers are concentrated in informal sector. Women are found to be over-represented in the informal sector because the flexibility, especially in home-based work, is advantageous to them given their other needs and demands upon their time in the form of unpaid labour. Women, who are generally unskilled, are considered to be the cheap source of labour. Typically, work in the informal sector is less remunerative and the conditions are inferior to the organised sector. They lack economic security and legal protection.

The informal sector has acquired great significance over the years as a source of employment and livelihoods for an increasing number of people, especially women, in both rural and urban areas of the developing world. It has particularly become a key mechanism for distributing goods and services to the urban poor. According to the ILO, the informal sector is made up of very small-scale units producing and distributing goods and services and owned and operated by largely independent, self-employed producers employing family labour or a few hired workers and apprentices. Therefore there is much greater vulnerability of workers who are outside the reach of labour legislation or trade union organisation due to absence of workers' rights and social protection. Women workers in particular, are in vulnerable position than their male counterparts.



However, employment status in informal economy can be categorized into two groups: (1) the self-employed who work in small unregistered enterprises; and (2) wage workers who work in insecure and unprotected jobs. Women's employment in unorganised sector consists of self-employment in petty trade, food processing, or in family units of traditional occupations or manufacturing establishments that are small workshops scattered geographically or in various forms of putting out systems. As rapid industrialization and mechanization have destroyed traditional crafts, poor women in the developing countries face extensive and acute unemployment. Women are mainly found in traditional unorganised units as they face difficulties in entering in the more structured units because of illiteracy, low technical skills and lack of opportunities for acquiring either literacy or new skills. As men move up through education and higher jobs, women continue to hold traditional occupations that ensure basic survival for the family. And whenever there is an availability of alternate job opportunities, men are quick to grab it.

Objectives

- To understand Social Security and informal work
- To understand factors responsible for women to work in informal sector
- To examine factors affecting life of women in informal sector
- To understand women's education and participation in informal sector

Data collection:-

The present paper is purely based on secondary data. Necessary data is collected from the published and unpublished sources like books, journals, publications and Government reports. Relevant data was also collected from the websites concerned.

Women in Informal Sector

Indian economy has preponderance of informal sector both, in terms of number of workers and enterprises. This segment of economy has inbuilt vulnerabilities, and the study of informal sector based on reliable data is important for informed decision making and addressing the problems faced. The biggest problem with the informal sector in India is that there is no precise information about the total number of workers which makes it difficult to properly assess the number of women engaged in this sector and also their respective ratios in various diversified occupations. The Report of the National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganised Sector highlights the existence and qualification of unorganised or informal workers, defined as those who do not have employment security, work security and social security. Women's employment in petty ventures provides men and society in general, an insurance against unemployment and sickness, against inflation and wage cuts. Majority of



women, sell or produce goods from their homes, stitching garments, weaving cloth, embroidering textile goods, making crafts, making shoes, processing food or assembling electronic and automobile parts and work as domestic workers. Thus informal employment is generally a large source of employment for women than men in developing world. In Indian context, woman's capacity to earn is to maintain herself, her children and family and not actually to give her the economic independence. Her obligation to her family extends to supporting it in need by earning. Firstly, their work typically operates at very low levels of organization and scale. The reliance on day-to-day profits for survival is high as they have little or no access to institutional credit.

Gender Equality: Women's Economic Empowerment

Gender inequality refers to health, education, economic and political inequalities between men and women in India. Various international gender inequality indices rank India differently on each of these factors, as well as on a composite basis, and these indices are controversial. Gender inequalities, and their social causes, impact India's sex ratio, women's health over their lifetimes, their educational attainment, and economic conditions. Gender inequality in India is a multifaceted issue that concerns men and women. Some argue that various gender equality indices place men at a disadvantage. However, when India's population is examined as a whole, women are at a disadvantage in several important ways. In India, discriminatory attitudes towards either sex have existed for generations and affect the lives of both sexes. Although the constitution of India grants men and women equal rights, gender disparities remain.

The Challenge

Women in India represent 29 per cent of the labour force, down from 35 per cent in 2004. More than half of the work done by women in India is unpaid, and almost all of it is informal and unprotected. Women are not well represented in most sectors, including business leaders. Though they comprise almost 40 per cent of agricultural labour, they control only 9 per cent of land in India. Women are also shut out of the formal financial system. Nearly half of India's women do not have a bank or savings accounts for their own use and 60 per cent of women have no valuable assets to their name. It is unsurprising then that at 17 per cent, India has a lower share of women's contribution to the GDP than the global average of 37 per cent. In addition, women face great physical insecurity. The rate of crimes against women in India stands at 53.9 per cent in India. In Delhi, the capital city, 92 per cent of women reported having experienced sexual or physical violence in public spaces.

The Opportunity

The economic impact of achieving gender equality in India is estimated to be US\$700 billion of added GDP by 2025. The IMF estimates that equal



participation of women in the workforce will increase India's GDP by 27 per cent. More than half of India's women don't have cell phones, and 80 per cent don't use them to connect them to the internet. If as many women as men had phones, it could create US\$17 billion in revenue for phone companies in the next 5 years.

Globally, women make or influence 80 per cent of buying decisions and control US\$20 trillion in spending. There are also social benefits to empowering women. Women spend 90 per cent of their income on their families, and economically empowered women boost demand, have healthier and better-educated children, and raise human development levels. One in three private sector leaders reported that profits increased as a result of efforts to empower women in emerging markets. The Government of India's MUDRA scheme to support micro and small enterprises and direct benefit transfers under the Jan Dhan Yojana seeks to empower women. Women entrepreneurs account for about 78 per cent of the total number of borrowers under MUDRA.

Potential Areas of Focus

The private sector and business community will be crucial in helping bridge the gap between skills and jobs and enable access to decent work for women. Vocational and technical training, life skills and financial literacy programmes for women to help them develop marketable skills and better decision-making abilities cannot be undertaken in a meaningful way without the involvement of industry. Enhancing women's access to the internet and ICT can create a merging market of connected women who can be linked to business opportunities. In addition, as employers, the private sector can invest in women's security against violence at home and in public spaces, and take steps to ensure their mobility through inclusive transport. Globally, mothers of children below the age of five have, at 47.6 per cent, the lowest employment rate compared with 87.9 per cent for fathers and 54.4 per cent for women who had no children, found a June 2018 study of 90 countries by the International Labour Organisation (ILO), Care Work and Care Jobs for the Future of Decent Work.

Defining Women's Work

All over the world, it is women who bear a disproportionate burden of not just child care but also other work around the house – cooking, cleaning, and looking after the elderly and disabled, fetching firewood, fodder and water. In no country do men and women equally share unpaid care work. In 2018, found the ILO report authored by Laura Addati and others, 606 million women of working age all over the world declared them-selves to be unavailable for employment due to unpaid care work, while only 41 million men were inactive for the same reason. It is unpaid care work that constitutes the “main barrier to women's



participation in labour markets”, noted the report. “Motherhood is a penalty but it is not the only one.”

Labour Participation and Wages

The labour force participation rate of women was 80.7 in 2013. Nancy Lockwood of Society for Human Resource Management, the world's largest human resources association with members in 140 countries, in a 2009 report wrote that female labour participation is lower than men, but has been rapidly increasing since the 1990s. Out of India's 397 million workers in 2001, 124 million were women, states Lockwood. Over 50% of Indian labour is employed in agriculture. A majority of rural men work as cultivators, while a majority of women work in livestock maintenance, egg and milk production. States that about 78 percent of rural women are engaged in agriculture, compared to 63 percent of men. About 37% of women are cultivators, but they are more active in the irrigation, weeding, winnowing, transplanting, and harvesting stages of agriculture. About 70 percent of farm work was performed by women in India in 2004. Women's labour participation rate is about 47% in India's tea plantations, 46% in cotton cultivation, 45% growing oil seeds and 39% in horticulture.

Access to Decent Incomes

Macroeconomic policies can be important enablers of gender equality, as they shape the economic environment for women's empowerment. A gender-responsive macroeconomic policy supports: social infrastructure (e.g. childcare and health services); a monetary policy that channels credit to women in agriculture and micro/small enterprises; a fiscal space that provides access to social protection; and the voice of organizations representing women in macroeconomic decision-making. All these factors can improve women's access to decent incomes in the informal sector and facilitate their transition from the informal to the formal economy. Globally, women account for 41 per cent of the agricultural labour force yet they rarely own the land upon which they work. Technological innovations in financial services, such as mobile money-transfer services, can facilitate access to finance at a low cost to women entrepreneurs without any collateral. The financial inclusion of women through macroeconomic tools, such as asset-based reserve requirements, development banking, and loan guarantees, can also help to empower women. Contributory social security schemes usually benefit women in the informal economy less, as these schemes are linked to formal employment. The momentum of the women's movement could drive real progress in efforts to reach economic equality – and the challenges that still stand in the way.

Access to Credit

Although laws are supportive of lending to women and microcredit programs targeted to women are prolific, women often lack



collateral for bank loans due to low levels of property ownership and microcredit schemes have come under scrutiny for coercive lending practices. Although many microcredit programs have been successful and prompted community-based women's self-help groups, a 2012 review of microcredit practices found that women are contacted by multiple lenders and as a result, take on too many loans and overextend their credit. The report found that financial incentives for the recruiters of these programs were not in the best interest of the women they purported to serve. The result was a spate of suicides by women who were unable to pay their debts.

Property Rights

Women have equal rights under the law to own property and receive equal inheritance rights, but in practice, women are at a disadvantage. This is evidenced in the fact that 70% of rural land is owned by men. Laws, such as the Married Women Property Rights Act of 1974 protect women, but few seek legal redress. Although the Hindu Succession Act of 2005 provides equal inheritance rights to ancestral and jointly owned property, the law is weakly enforced, especially in Northern India.

Political Inequalities:

On this measure, India has ranked in top 20 countries worldwide for many years, with 9th best in 2013 – a score reflecting less gender inequality in India's political empowerment than Denmark, Switzerland, Germany, France and United Kingdom. From the prime minister to chief ministers of various states, Indian voters have elected women to its state legislative assemblies and national parliament in large numbers for many decades. Women turnout during India's 2014 parliamentary general elections was 65.63%, compared to 67.09% turnout for men. In 16 states of India, more women voted than men. A total of 260.6 million women exercised their right to vote in April–May 2014 elections for India's parliament. India passed 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments in 1993, which provides for 33 per cent quotas for women's representation in the local self-government institutions. These Amendments were implemented in 1993. This, suggest Ghani et al., has had strong effects for empowering women in India in many spheres.

Occupational Inequalities:

Entrepreneurship:

Different studies have examined the women in entrepreneurship roles and the attitudes and outcomes surrounding their participation in this informal economic sector. The Journal of Commerce indicated that almost 50% of the Indian population consists of women, yet fewer than 5% of businesses are owned by women. In fact, in terms of entrepreneurship as an occupation, 7% of total entrepreneurs in India are women, while the remaining 93% are men. Some of



these barriers include lacking access to institutional credit which presents negative consequences in terms of expanding businesses. In addition, women in this realm may lack a formal designated space for their occupational work and can face gendered violence due to their more open presence in society. The other major challenge for women entrepreneurs is the type of activities performed in their occupational role. However, a primary concern for these women was the lack of alternate employment which initially prompted them to pursue entrepreneurial work, though economic benefits were slowly acquired after gaining a foothold in the industry.

Teaching

There are gender differences in the number of teachers and their impact on education. During the mid-1970s, females were 25% of teachers, increasing to 43% by 2008. Compared to male teachers, female teachers had lower educational qualifications, though a slightly greater proportion of female teachers had received teacher training.^[35] In addition, on average, more female teachers in the study compared to male teachers had over ten years of teaching experience.

Scientific Professions

Multiple factors may contribute to the barriers and discrimination that woman in face in science, although the situation has improved over the years. A 2003 study of four science and technology higher education institutions in India found that 40% of female faculty members felt some form of gender discrimination in their respective institutions, favoring male faculty members. In addition, in terms of hiring practices, the interview committees of these institutions asked female applicants how they would balance their family with work, and why they were applying for a position rather than being a homemaker. Discriminatory hiring practices in favor of men were also pursued due to beliefs that women would be less committed to work after marriage.

Military Service

Women are not allowed to have combat roles in the armed forces. According to a study carried out on this issue, a recommendation was made that female officers be excluded from induction in close combat arms. The study also held that a permanent commission could not be granted to female officers since they have neither been trained for command nor have they been given the responsibility so far. Although changes are appearing and women are playing important roles in army and the defense minister is also female.

Education Inequalities

Schooling

India is on target to meet its Millennium Development Goal of gender parity in education by 2015. UNICEF's measure of attendance rate and Gender



Equality in Education Index (GEEI) capture the quality of education. Despite some gains, India needs to triple its rate of improvement to reach GEEI score of 95% by 2015 under the Millennium Development Goals. In rural India girls continue to be less educated than boys. Recently, many studies have investigated underlying factors that contribute to greater or less educational attainment by girls in different regions of India. According to this study, as the family size increased by each additional child after the first, on average there was quarter of a year decrease in overall years of schooling, with this statistic disfavoring female children in the family compared to male children. In addition, the educational level of the mother in the family also plays a role in the educational attainment of the children, with the study indicating that in families with mothers that had a lower educational level, the outcomes tended to more disadvantageous for educational attainment of the children.

Literacy

Though it is gradually rising, the female literacy rate in India is lower than the male literacy rate. According to Census of India 2011, literacy rate of females is 65.46% compared to males which are 82.14%. Compared to boys, far fewer girls are enrolled in the schools, and many of them drop out. According to majority of the scholars, the major factor behind the improved social and economic status of women in Kerala is literacy. Although this gap has been reduced significantly, problems still remain in the quality of education for girls where boys in the same family will be sent to higher quality private schools and girls sent to the government school in the village.

Reservations for Female Students

Under the Non-Formal Education program, about 40% of the Centers in states and 10% of the centers in UTs are exclusively reserved for females. As of 2000, about 0.3 million NFE centers were catering to about 7.42 million children, out of which about 0.12 million were exclusively for girls. Certain state level engineering, medical and other colleges like in Orissa have reserved 30% of their seats for females. The Prime Minister of India and the Planning Commission also vetoed a proposal to set up an Indian Institute of Technology exclusively for females. Although India had witnessed substantial improvements in female literacy and enrollment rate since the 1990s, the quality of education for female remains to be heavily compromised.

Health

Immunization rates for 2 year olds were 41.7% for girls and 45.3% for boys according to the 2005 National Family Health Survey-3, indicating a slight disadvantage for girls. Malnutrition rates in India are nearly equal in boys and girls. The male to female suicide ratio among adults in India has been about 2:1. This higher male to female ratio is similar to those observed around the



world. Between 1987 and 2007, the suicide rate increased from 7.9 to 10.3 per 100,000, with higher suicide rates in southern and eastern states of India. In 2012, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and West Bengal had the highest proportion of female suicides. Among large population states, Tamil Nadu and Kerala had the highest female suicide rates per 100,000 people in 2012.

Gender-based Violence

Average annual crime rates per 100,000 women in India by its States and Union Territories. Crime rate in this map includes all Indian Penal Code crimes such as rape, sexual assault, insult to modesty, kidnapping, abduction, cruelty by intimate partner or relatives, importation or trafficking of girls, persecution for dowry, dowry deaths, indecency, and all other crimes identified by Indian law. Domestic violence, rape and dowry-related violence are sources of gender violence. According to the National Crime Records Bureau 2013 annual report, 24,923 rape cases were reported across India in 2012. Out of these, 24,470 were committed by relative or neighbor; in other words, the victim knew the alleged rapist in 98 per cent of the cases. Compared to other developed and developing countries, incidence rates of rape per 100,000 people are quite low in India. India records a rape rate of 2 per 100,000 people, compared to 8.1 rapes per 100,000 people in Western Europe, 14.7 per 100,000 in Latin America, 28.6 in the United States, and 40.2 per 100,000 in Southern African region. Other sources of gender violence include those that are dowry-related and honor killings. NCRB report states 8,233 dowry deaths in the country in 2012.

Reasons for Gender Inequalities:

Gender inequality has been historic worldwide phenomena, a human invention and based on gender assumptions. It is linked to kinship rules rooted in cultures and gender norms that organizes human social life, human relations, as well as promotes subordination of women in a form of social strata. AmartyaSen highlighted the need to consider the socio-cultural influences that promote gender inequalities In India, cultural influences favor the preference for sons for reasons related to kinship, lineage, inheritance, identity, status, and economic security.

Patriarchal society

Patriarchy is a social system of privilege in which men are the primary authority figures, occupying roles of political leadership, moral authority, control of property, and authority over women and children. Most of India, with some exceptions, has strong patriarchal and patrilineal customs, where men hold authority over female family members and inherit family property and title. Examples of patriarchy in India include prevailing customs where inheritance passes from father to son, women move in with the husband and his family upon marriage, and marriages include a bride price or dowry. The parents of the



woman essentially lose all they have invested in their daughter to her husband's family, which is a disincentive for investing in their girls during youth. Furthermore, sons are expected to support their parents in old age and women have very limited ability to assist their own parents.

The Digital Revolution

From bit coin to biometric IDs, digital technology is already helping women find new ways to reach economic autonomy. In 2018, it will become an essential tool in bringing women and men closer to parity. Women will only benefit if they have mobile access to the internet, and in low- and-middle-income countries women are 14 per cent less likely to own mobile phones than men. U.N. Women's five-point strategic plan for 2018-2021 includes ensuring women have "income security, decent work and economic autonomy." At the same time, the U.N.'s Commission on the Status of Women is focusing on empowering rural women and girls through improving access to media and information and communication technologies. The next Alliance for Financial Inclusion Global Policy Forum, which is being held later this year in Sochi, Russia, will focus on how the latest technological innovations can help increase financial inclusion for the rural poor and women.

The Growing Need to be Banked:

Even the most advanced technology can't do much to give women greater control over their money if they can't get access to it. In April, the World Bank will release its latest financial inclusion index, the Global index, to reveal whether advances in mobile banking have had any effect on driving down the number of unbanked people, those without bank accounts. The previous Global Index, which looked at the period from 2011 to 2014, showed that only 58 per cent of women had an account, compared with 65 per cent of men. That gap hasn't changed since the index first launched in 2011, even as the number of women opening bank accounts continues to rise. In April, we'll see if the steady move toward mobile banking managed to narrow the gender gap in the unbanked. All of this happens over the background of the countdown to the Sustainable Development Goals. Economic equality relates to 13 of the 17 goals – not just those focusing on poverty, equality and economic growth, but also the goals toward industry and innovation, sanitation and the environment. The WEF says we need 217 years to achieve gender parity; the countries who adopted the Sustainable Development Goals promised to do it in 15. To succeed, there is growing consensus that we need to think bigger. Just as economic equality has an effect on a range of other issues, this year experts say it's time to go beyond looking for ways to help women make money and start seriously tackling the external factors that stop them from doing that in the first place.



Factors such as transport and IT infrastructure (to make it safer and easier for women to travel to banks, or cut out the need for them to visit banks entirely); cultural bias and patriarchal attitudes; education and health.

Statement of the Problem

India, in general, and Andhra Pradesh, in particular, is facing all above ecological problems in deeper and wider. Hunger, poverty and un-employment were the endemic puzzle for Indian States, which are direct the natural resources both in rural and urban India. Informal Employment, Youth Employment, Employment Policy, Labour Market, Labour Policy, Gender and Development, Informal Economy, Gender Equality, Gender Problems, which are inter-disciplinary and inter-locked. The seminar has to study the following objectives in detail.

Problems with Indices

The underlying data used to calculate the index are dated, unreliable and questionable. Further, a nation can be and are being ranked high when both men and women suffer from equal deprivation and lack of empowerment. In other words women have lower economic participation, lower educational attainment, and poorer health and high infant mortalities, rank high if both men and women suffer from these issues equally. If one's goal is to measure progress, prosperity and empowerment of women with equal gender rights, then these indices are not appropriate for ranking or comparing nations. They have limited validity. Instead of rankings, the focus should be on measuring women's development, empowerment and gender parity, particularly by relevant age groups such as children and youth. Nevertheless, it is widely accepted that India along with other developing countries has high gender inequality and lower women's empowerment than developed nations.

Conclusion

In India, the unorganised sector accounts for 92 per cent of the total workforce of about 458 million. And more than 90 per cent of women workers are concentrated in informal sector. Women are mainly found in traditional unorganised units as they face difficulties in entering in the more structured units because of illiteracy, low technical skills and lack of opportunities for acquiring either literacy or new skills. As men move up through education and higher jobs, women continue to hold traditional occupations that ensure basic survival for the family. Gender inequality refers to health, education, economic and political inequalities between men and women in India. Various international gender inequality indices rank India differently on each of these factors, as well as on a composite basis, and these indices are controversial. According to Census of



India 2011, literacy rate of females is 65.46% compared to males which are 82.14%. Compared to boys, far fewer girls are enrolled in the schools, and many of them drop out. In 2018, it will become an essential tool in bringing women and men closer to parity. Women will only benefit if they have mobile access to the internet, and in low- and-middle-income countries women are 14 per cent less likely to own mobile phones than men.

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हिन्दी कथा-साहित्य में सामाजिक जीवन की विषमता

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आज के युग में प्रगति के नाम पर परिवर्तन की प्रक्रिया जारी है। प्रतिपल सामाजिक जीवन का स्वरूप बदल रहा है जिसके कारण हमारे सामने वैषम्य की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो रही है। स्त्री, किसान, आम आदमी और दलित आज भी सामाजिक वैषम्य के शिकार हैं। आदिकाल से आज तक हर क्षेत्र में विषमता की खाई दिखाई देती है। समाज की संरचना अत्यंत जटिल होती है उसमें वर्ण, वंश, लिंग, वर्ग, धर्म, अर्थ, प्रांत आदि स्तर पर कई भेद होते हैं। अहंमन्यता एवं श्रेष्ठतावाद के चलते इन भेदों के आधार पर समाज में वैषम्य की भावना पनपती है जो व्यक्ति एवं समूह के जीवन जीने के समानाधिकारों को बाधित करता है।

समाज और मनुष्य दोनों एक दूसरे के पूरक हैं, दोनों की सार्थकता साथ रहने में है। समाज में आने वाले परिस्थितिगत बदलाव के कारण जातिगत विषमता, स्त्री-पुरुष संबंधों में विषमता, आर्थिक और सामाजिक विकास में विषमता बढ़ती जा रही है। इन विषमताओं को दूर करने के लिए साहित्यकारों ने अनेक रचनाएँ की। इन रचनाओं द्वारा दुःखी-पीड़ित सामान्य जन जीवन की जटिलताओं और कटुता को मिटाने का प्रयास हुआ है। जनसाधारण की समस्याओं उनकी आकांक्षाओं और उलझनों से संबंधित पारिवारिक गुत्थियों की विस्तृत झांकियों को साहित्य में प्रस्तुत किया गया है। संयुक्त पारिवारिक जीवन में विघटन, निराशा और संत्रास बढ़ती जा रही है। दहेज प्रथा, घूसखोरी, अंधविश्वास, ग्रामीण शोषण, आर्थिक विषमता, वेश्यावृत्ति जैसी अनेक विषमता का अंकन साहित्य में हो रहा है। इन सभी सामाजिक जीवन के विविध पहलुओं को अपनाते हुए व्यक्ति अपने जीवन का निर्वाह करता है।

प्रारंभ में गौतम बुद्ध ने साम्यवाद की स्थापना की थी। उनका मानना था कि व्यक्तिगत संपत्ति ही मनुष्य के वंचना और शोषण का प्रमुख कारण है। इस कारण उन्होंने बौद्ध भिक्षुक के स्वामित्व में सुई-धागा, भिक्षा की कटोरी और चीवर से अधिक और अन्य किसी भी तरह के संपत्ति का निषेध किया था। बुद्ध के साम्यवादी संगठित प्रयासों से ही भारतीय वर्ण व्यवस्था में शिथिलता आयी थी। परंतु धीरे-धीरे सामाजिक जीवन में बदलते जातिगत वर्णव्यवस्था के कारण बौद्ध सिद्धांतों को नकारा जाने लगा



और सामाजिक जीवन में बदलाव आने लगा वर्ग संघर्ष और आर्थिक विषमता बढ़ने लगी ।

कृषक जीवन की विषमता :-

भारतीय ग्रामीण संस्कृति का अभिन्न अंग कृषक जीवन है, क्योंकि भारत एक कृषि- प्रधान देश है । भारतीय समाज में बड़े-छोटे किसान, भूमिहीन किसानों के खान-पान, वेषभूषा, शिक्षा-दीक्षा, आर्थिक स्थिति, सामाजिक- राजनीतिक स्वरूप और श्रम के संदर्भ में भेद दिखाई देते हैं । किसानों के जीवन के विभिन्न पहलुओं का अंकन साहित्यकारों ने अपने साहित्य में किया है । हिन्दी साहित्य के प्रारंभिक दौर अर्थात् प्रेमचंद एवं प्रेमचंदोत्तर काल में किसान और जमिंदारी व्यवस्था पर अधिक साहित्य लिखे गये थे । विशेषकर जमींदारों और बड़े किसानों के ऐशो आराम और खानदानी ठाट-बाट का चित्रण साहित्य में अधिक मात्रा में मिलता है । ग्रामीण जीवन की हृदयद्रावक तस्वीर को आधुनिक साहित्यकारों ने सजीव रूप से प्रस्तुत किया है । भारतीय समाजिक जीवन में अनेक विषमताएँ नजर आती हैं जिसके कारण शोषक और शोषित वर्ग का निर्माण हुआ है । गरीब अर्थ के अभाव में अपने जीवन की बुनियादी जरूरतों को भी पूरा करने में असमर्थ हैं । पूंजिपतियों, साहूकारों और ऐजेंट के द्वारा गरीब मजदूर और किसान ठगे जा रहे हैं । बढ़ती महंगाई और परेशानियों के कारण गरीब किसानों में आत्महत्या भी बढ़ रही है । महाजनों और जमिंदारों के निष्ठुर पंजों से मुक्ति की छटपटाहट के लिए किसानों द्वारा किए जाने वाले मूक विद्रोह व संघर्ष को हम "डूब" उपन्यास में देख सकते हैं । "डूब" उपन्यास में जमींदार देवी सिंह के रहन-सहन का चित्रण है । गाँव का प्रधान बनने का सपने देखने वाला देवीसिंह का रहन-सहन ऊँचा है- "ठाकुर देवीसिंह यो काफ़ी समृद्ध हैं । हवेली, मवेशी, खेती-खलिहान, लठैत सब कुछ है उसके पास ।" चमार जाति जब ठाकुर देवीसिंह के खिलाफ़ आवाज उठाते हैं तो वे उनका शोषण करते हैं । (डा. वीरेंद्र जैन, डूब-पृष्ठ-19) "विकल्प" उपन्यास में जमिंदारी व्यवस्था में किये जाने वाले शोषण का चित्रण है । राजापुर के बड़े चौबे द्वारा किये जाने वाले भोगवादी प्रवृत्ति अनैतिकता और अन्याय का उपन्यास में सजीव चित्रण है ।

भारतीय किसानों की जीवन स्थिति सादगीपूर्ण है परंतु उनका जीवन बेहाल है । किसान जी-तोड़ मेहनतकर अपने परिवार का जुगाड करते हैं । किसानों के भोजन में प्याज- मिर्ची, आचार जैसा रूखा-सूखा भोजन ही रहता है । "बेदखल" उपन्यास में किसान सुचित की परिस्थिति भिखारीनुमा है । फूस की झोपडी में रहने वाला सुचित नंगे पैर और नंगे बदन ही रहता है यहां तक की माँ - बीवी को भी ढंग के कपडे मयस्सर नहीं



होता है। खलीहान के समय श्रम करने वाले किसान नमक लगी इमली, मिर्ची और मोटी रोटी खाते हैं। जिससे किसानों की परिस्थिति को आसानी से आंका जा सकता है।

“सोनामाटी” उपन्यास में ऋणग्रस्त किसान की बेबसी का सजीव चित्रण है। बेटी का विवाह और दहेज की चिंता में दुःखी वृद्ध रामरूप जैसे किसानों की परिस्थिति को लेखक इस प्रकार चित्रित करते हैं- “बड़े बाप के हाथों खेती बस होती रही है। किसी-किसी खेत से बीज नहीं लौटता, बाढ़ में घर ढह गया है। सम्प्रति लडकी की शादी सर पर सवार, कर्ज का बोझ ऊपर से।” गरीबी, भुखमरी, अपमान, मजबूरी, उधारी, ब्याज का बोझ, मानसिक और शारिरिक शोषण ही किसानों की जिंदगी की त्रासदी है। रामरूप जैसे गरीब लाचार किसानों की जिंदगी से खेलने वाले जमिंदार हनुमानप्रसाद और उसके गुंडों का सटीक चित्रण उपन्यास में किया गया है। साथ ही सरकारी कार्यालयों में भी अनपढ़ किसानों के साथ किये जाने वाले अपमान जनक व्यवहार को लेखक ने बहुत ही यथार्थ रूप से प्रस्तुत किया है।

“विकल्प” उपन्यास में नादान, बेबस, अनपढ़, ईमानदार, घर-गृहस्ती और ऋण के बोझ में दबे छोटे किसानों को किस प्रकार ठगा जाता है और उनकी मासूमियत से कैसे खेला जाता, जैसे विषयों को लेखक सामाजिक जीवन के संदर्भ में अपने उपन्यास में प्रस्तुत करने में सफल हुए हैं। गंदगी युक्त स्थान पर रहने वाले किसानों के साथ साहुकारों की ठगनीति को साहित्यकारों ने प्रस्तुत किया है। सरकारी योजनाओं के मोह-भंग में पिसते नादान किसानों की परिस्थिति का जीवंत चित्रण ही “विकल्प” उपन्यास है। आज किसान सरकारी ऋण नीति के कारण और ऋणग्रस्त हो रहे हैं। ठगा किसान दो जून रोटी की फ़िक्र में विवशतावश मजदूरी कर रहे हैं। इस प्रकार किसानों का जीवन फ़टेहाल, बेबस और बद-से-बदलता है वह अपनी बुनियादी जरूरतों को पूरा करने में भी असमर्थ है। पूरा परिवार अभावग्रस्ता का जीवन जी रहा है। इस प्रकार कृषि वर्ग प्रधान भारतीय जीवन पर आधारित कथा-साहित्य में किसानों के जीवन के विविध संदर्भ नजर आते हैं। आर्थिक स्थिति, शोषण, श्रम और सामाजिक प्रतिष्ठा में विषमता के कारण किसानों का जीवन अभावग्रस्त और दुर्भर है। जी-तोड़ मेहनत करने वाले किसानों को कभी भी अच्छा और पेटभर भोजन नहीं मिलता। इस प्रकार ग्रामीण जीवन की हृदयद्रावक तस्वीर को आधुनिक साहित्यकारों ने प्रस्तुत किया है।

शहरों और गाँवों की सामाजिक व्यवस्था में घुटता सामान्य जीवन की विडंबनापूर्ण स्थिति को साहित्यकारों ने प्रस्तुत किया है। सामाजिक जीवन में अर्थ के आधार पर ही संबंधों की गरीमा बदलती जा रही है। स्त्री हो या पुरुष अर्थ की कसौटी पर ही उनके संबंधों का विश्लेषण किया जा रहा है, अर्थात् समाज में इन्सान की हैसियत



उसके व्यक्तित्व से नहीं उसके रुतबे से की जाती है। अस्तित्व की लड़ाई के लिए संघर्ष करने वाले निम्नवर्ग हमारे सामाजिक ढांचे की रीढ़ है। लेखक व्यापक अनुभव के दायरे से गुजरता है। जहाँ एक ओर वह गाँव की गरीबी, पिछड़ेपन, रूढ़ियों में फंसे लोगों की बेबसी, औरतों और हरिजनो का शोषण पर चिंता व्यक्त करते हुए साहित्य लिखते हैं वही शहरी जीवन में बढ़ते अजनबीपन, परायेपन, कुंठा और स्वार्थी संबंधों के टकराव जैसे अंशों को अछूता नहीं छोड़ते हैं। कथा साहित्य में नवीन जीवन दृष्टि के विविध संवेदनाओं को प्रस्तुत किया गया है। सामाजिक रूप से जातिगत जड़ता महानगरीय जीवन के मूल में दिखाई देता है। युवाओं में दिखने वाली विषमता का विद्रोह रोजी-रोटी से जुड़ी बेकारी की समस्या से है, वहीं समाजिक जीवन में नारी अपने अस्तित्व के लिए स्वावलंबी बनकर संघर्षरत है।

अजनबीपन व्यक्ति के भीतर गहरे स्तर पर दिखाई दे रही है। हमारी भारतीय सांस्कृतिक विरासत में जो एकता का भाव है वह अब विलीन हो रहा है। परंपरा का एक तारतम्य जो परिवार को जोड़े हुए था सहसा खोता जा रहा है। उसके स्थान पर रिक्तता, निराशा, गहरा असंतोष जैसे भाव जन्म ले रहे हैं। कुंठा, व्यग्रता और खंडित मानसिकता की स्थिति में व्यक्ति का व्यक्तित्व कई भागों में विभाजित हो गया है। संवेदनशील व्यक्ति स्वतंत्रता की चाह में मृगमरीचिका के समान घूम रहा है। फलस्वरूप सामाजिक जीवन में विघटन, बिखराव, आलगाव बड़ रहा है। पारिवारिक जीवन में भी पति-पत्नी के रिश्तों में उपजनेवाली विविध संवेदनाओं में डूबते-उभरते आपसी मनःस्थितियों से टकराती संबंधों की नाव बिखरती जा रही है।

संबंधों की संवेदनशीलता में अभाव ग्रस्तता व्यक्ति के भीतर संत्रास पैदा करती है। रमेश उपाध्याय की "बहाव" कहानी में भारतीय पुरुष की विदेशी स्त्री से विवाह दिखाकर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संवेदना की अभिव्यक्ति की गयी है। कहानी की पात्रा जूली कहती है - "मैं अमरिकी और तुम भारतीय, मैं ईसाई और तुम हिन्दू, मैं गौरी और तुम काले, मैं आध्यात्मिक शांति खोजने वाली और तुम सारी दुनिया को शोषण और उत्पीड़न से बचाने वाले कहीं कोई मेल है।

लेखक राम्दरश मिश्र ने व्यक्ति, परिवार और समाज की विभिन्न विसंगतियों से जुड़ी यथार्थ पक्ष को अपनी कहानियों में प्रस्तुत किया है। सुरेद्र तिवारी के शब्दों में- "मिश्र जी की समग्र कहानियों के बीच से यदि गुजरा जाये तो दो बातें स्पष्ट होती हैं। एक तो यह की उनकी कहानियों में समाज के शोषित-उपेक्षित वर्ग के जीवन का यथार्थ अधिक व्यक्त हुआ है और दूसरा उनकी कहानियों में पीड़ा बोध बराबर बना रहता है"। "दौड़" उपन्यास में ममता कालिया ने बताया है कि किस प्रकार परिवार में बच्चे अपने



ही घर के बड़ों का आदर करना भूल रहे हैं। पवन अपनी मनपसंद लडकी स्टैला से शादी करता है। सघन विदेश पढायी के लिये जाकर वहीं रह जाता है।

आज सामाजिक जीवन में पति-पत्नी के संबंधों के बीच तनाव बड़ रहा है जिसके कारण संबंध टूट रहे हैं। माता-पिता, भाई-बहिन, आदि के संबंधों में टकराव आ रहा है। सदियों से नारी के मन-मष्तिष्क में रूढीगत परंपराएँ समायी हुई हैं, जिससे मुक्त होना उसके लिए वह सहज नहीं है। कृष्णा सोबती ने "डार से बिछुरे", "मित्रो मरजानी" और "सूरज मुखी अंधरे के" उपन्यास में नारी की उन्नत परिस्थिति को दिखाया है, जिसमें वह अपने "स्व" की पहचान के लिए नया इतिहास रचते हुए दिखती है। समकालीन साहित्य में स्त्री को स्व की पहचान दिलाने के लिए, उसके अस्तित्व के लिए, सदियों से बंद दरवाजे को लांघने का प्रयास करने वाली नारी का चित्रण किया है। नारी के विकास के बिना समाज और देश का विकास असंभव है, इसलिए समाज में स्त्री - पुरुष के वैषम्य पूर्ण व्यवहार को त्याग कर नारी को समानाधिकार प्रदान करना चाहिए।

डा. रोहिणी अग्रवाल के अनुसार - "विवाह का मुख्य लक्ष्य वैयक्तिक संतुष्टी, वैयक्तिक हितों व आकांक्षाओं की पूर्ति न होकर परिवार व समाज के प्रति एक सामाजिक कर्तव्य है"। वर्तमान युग में सामाजिक परिवर्तन की प्रक्रिया में भौतिकवादी दृष्टिकोण, पाश्चात्य प्रभाव, आर्थिक स्वतंत्रता, स्वच्छंद जीवन पद्धति आदि के कारण पति-पत्नी के स्थापित मूल्यों में विघटन आ रहा है। पति-पत्नी में अविश्वास, संदेह, तनाव एवं व्यसनाधीनता जैसे विघटनकारी तत्व बड़ रहे हैं। वैचारिक भिन्नता के कारण पति-पत्नी के जीवन में आने वाले तनाव का चित्रण हिन्दी उपन्यासकार मधु भंडारी के "कालचक्र" उपन्यास में स्पष्ट रूप से प्रस्तुत किया गया है। कल्पना और कुमारेश दोनो पति-पत्नी नौकरी पेशा हैं।

"कौन-सी जमीन अपनी" कहानी संग्रह में लेखिका डा. सुधा ओम ढाँगरा ने "क्षितिज से परे" कहानी में मुख्य पात्रा सारंगी द्वारा उपेक्षित पत्नी के मानसिक क्षोभ को सुंदर रूप से प्रस्तुत किया है। चालीस वर्ष के वैवाहिक जीवन में प्रतिक्षण पति द्वारा प्रेम और सम्मान के बदले उपेक्षा और अपमान ही मिलने के कारण तलाक की माँग करती है। सारंगी वकील को बताती है कि किस तरह उसके वैवाहिक जीवन के प्रारंभ में ही "बेवकूफ" शब्द उसके साथ चिपकने लगा। पति अपनी बौद्धिकता के दंभ में बच्चों के सामने भी उसे अपमानित करता है और नाति-पोतियों के सामने भी। इस प्रकार पत्नी का सर्वस्व पति ही होता है और पति के प्यार भरी बातों से ही पत्नी स्वर्ग सुख का अनुभव करती है परंतु जब पति पत्नी के प्रति उदासीन हो तब पत्नी वैवाहिक जीवन पराकाष्ठा के स्तर पर होता है -



“नई-नई शादी हुई थी और पति को अपने प्रति नीरस पाकर चिपट गई थी उनके साथ । कमरे का एकांत और उम्र की उफान को रोक नहीं पाई थी । रो पडी थी, “बोलिये, मैं ऐसा क्या करू कि आप खुश हो जाएं ।कठपुतली की तरह समर्पित रही हूँ..उन्हें ही खुश करने में लगी रही...वे खुश नहीं हुए। बच्चों के बाद तो मेरा समर्पण भी स्वीकार नहीं किया । थक गई हूँ मैं ।”(पृष्ठ - 86)इस प्रकार पति-पत्नी के जीवन - मीमांसा, जीवन-दर्शन और सोच में जमी- आसमान का अंतर है । पति के दर्प में चकनाचूर पत्नी के जीवन संघर्ष को लेखिका ने सटीक रूप से प्रस्तुत किया है ।

सामाजिक जीवन की विषमता का एक अन्य पहलू वृद्ध जीवन भी है । आज के यांत्रिक जीवन में मनुष्य के बीच जो आपसी प्रेम, सम्मान और त्याग की भावना है वह भी लुप्त होते जा रहे हैं । इसी संबंधों के दायरे में वृद्धावस्था आती है । शारीरिक रूप से कमजोर वृद्धों का जीवन दयनीय हो रहा है । जीवन भर परिवार के लिए श्रम करने वाले बड़े-बूढ़े जब अपने बच्चों पर निर्भर हो जाते हैं तो वे मानसिक क्षुब्धता से पीड़ित होते हैं । राजी सेठ के “सारा आकाश” कहानी में उपेक्षित वृद्ध पिता की कहानी है । प्रस्तुत कहानी में बूढ़ी पीढ़ी की उदास मानसिकता, अकेलापन, शारीरिक उत्पीड़न, जर्जर जीवन को प्रस्तुत किया गया है । वृद्ध पिता को लकवा मार गया है । बहू की क्रोध और खीज की कसमसाहट से क्षुब्ध ससुर, अपने बेटे के प्रेम की ताक में रहता है । काम में व्यस्त रहने वाला बेटा पिता का हाल-चाल भी नहीं पूछता । वृद्ध पिता का अकेलापन उब को समझने और पहचानने की कोशीश भी नहीं करता ।

“वापसी” कहानी में उषा प्रियंवदा ने यथार्थ और संभावित के बीच व्यक्ति के संवेदनात्मक स्तर को पाने की कोशीश की है । इस संबंध में प्रियंवदा का कहना है “कहानी लिखते समय मेरे मन में एक प्राणी का अकेलापन और परिवार में अपनी उचित जगह न पाने की पीडा थी पर उसमें कल्पना और स्मृति का एसा मिश्रण था कि कोई भी उन्हें पहचान न सका । मेरी अंतर्दृष्टि, संवेदनशीलता इतने घुल्मिल गए की वह मेरे संबंधी न रहकर एक नये अपने ही संपूर्ण प्राणी बन गये कहानी के घटना चक्र और संबंधी के जीवन में कोई साम्य न था । मेरी कल्पना और सृजनशीलता ने एक परिचित व्यक्ति की छाया का आभास मात्र लेकर गजाधर बाबू को जन्म दिया । (निर्मल जैन-कथा समय में तीन हमसफ़र पृष्ठ -32)गृहस्त जीवन में वृद्धों की असंगत एवंदयनीय परिस्थिति को हृदय द्रावक रूप से प्रस्तुत किया गया है

साहित्य में समाज की समस्याओं का चित्रण, निदान, उपचार आदि ही नहीं बल्की सामाजिक जीवन की समस्त संस्कारों की पृष्ठभूमि पर स्पष्ट निर्देशन भी प्रस्तुत किया जाता है । समकालीन साहित्यकारों ने सामजिक समस्या के नग्न रूप को प्रस्तुत किया



है। शहरों और गाँवों की सामाजिक व्यवस्था में घुटता सामान्य जीवन की विडंबनापूर्ण स्थिति को साहित्यकारों ने प्रस्तुत किया है। विषमता से उत्पन्न सकारात्मक और नकारात्मक पहलुओं को लेखक ने प्रस्तुत किया है। समाज की संरचना अत्यंत जटील होती है। उसमें वर्ण, वंश, लिंग, वर्ग, धर्म, अर्थ, प्रांत आदि स्तर पर कई भेद होते हैं। अहंमन्यता एवं श्रेष्ठतावाद के चलते इन भेदों के आधार पर समाज में वैषम्य की भावना पनपती है जो व्यक्ति एवं समूह के जीवन जीने के समानाधिकारों को बाधित करता है। साहित्य की सशक्त विधा कथा-साहित्य में भी कहानीकारों ने वैषम्य के विविध आयामों को अत्यंत प्रभावशाली ढंग से उद्घाटित किया है।

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INVESTIGATION OF FEMALES' GENITAL MUTILATION: CASE OF FINCHA TOWN

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Abstract

Context: The world health organization defines female genital mutilation as all procedure that involve partial or total removal of external female genitalia for non medical reason (WHO,2010) it is a deep rooted traditional practice which is violence against the girls & human as it has severe physical & mental consequences which adversely affect their health (Muktar et al., 2013). In Ethiopia FGM is widely practiced. The national committee on traditional practice in Ethiopia (NCTPE) respect that more than 90% of women and girls had under gone female genital mutilation (Aseffa, et al 2005).

Aims: To investigate the current practice of female genital mutilation in case of Fincha town Horo Guduru Wollega zone.

Methods: This study was conducted from 1, September 2018 to April 2019 and encompassed 3941 total populations are there at Fincha town. Retrospectives data were collected by reviewing patients' medical and surgical wards history. The Cox Semi-parametric regression and parametric PH Weibull, Exponential, Log-logistic and log-normal models were used for analyzing survival analysis of stroke patients using R software.

Results: A totals of 68 women were included in the study and among those 86% of them were affected by female genital mutilation. The mean and median survival time of age was 15-20 years. The study also found out that FGM was a practice performed on the girls and women due to cultural beliefs that female genital mutilation (FGM) is used to signify a rite of passage from childhood to adulthood. To simplify that one is ready for marriage and other responsibilities that married women have, for instance taking care of the husband and bearing children.

Other female genital mutilation consequences, which were revealed by the research, include the physical consequences, psychological consequences and social consequences, which occurred before and after the mutilation procedure.



Conclusion: female genital mutilation is a criminal offence according to legislation because it causes pain, violates the human rights and the health of women and puts girls at risk. Empowering people in the community with knowledge on the subject and providing the necessary resources will help eliminating the practice.

Keyword: Female genitals mutilation, Clitoridectomy, Excision, Infibulations

1. Introduction

1.1. Background of the Study

Female genital mutation is a gender based practice takes place as regions passage or other socio cultural reasons (Adeyemo et al., 2012). Culture often referred to as traditional practice that may be harmless or beneficial & but some may be harm full. However culture is not static, it will changed, adapted & reforming that people will change their behavior when they understand the hazards of harm full female practice & when they realize that is possible to give up harm full (WHO, 1998; Muktar et al., 2013). The world health organization defines female genital mutilation as all procedure that involve partial or total removal of external female genitalia for non medical reason (WHO,2010) it is a deep rooted traditional practice which is violence against the girls & human as it has severe physical & mental consequences which adversely affect their health (Muktar et al., 2013). Because of there is no health benefit from the procedure it is condemned by many human right organization & authoritarian (WHO, 1998) Female genital mutilation or cutting has been classified by W.H.O. In to four types:

Clitoridectomy: is partial or total removal of the clitoris (a small, sensitive and erectile part of the female genitals) and/or in very rare cases only, the prepuce (the fold of skin surrounding the clitoris).

Excision is partial or total removal of the clitoris and the labia minora, with or without excision of the labia majora (the labia are the 'lips' that surround the vagina).

Infibulations are narrowing of the vaginal opening through the creation of a covering seal. The seal is formed by cutting and repositioning the inner, or outer, labia, with or without removal of the clitoris and Comprise s all other harmful procedures performed on the female genitalia for non medical purpose e.g pricking, piercing, incising, scraping and cauterization All types of FGM or cutting have consequences that undermine the health and wellbeing of new barns, girls, human, exposing a situation in the world, sexual & reproductive public health agenda.



1.2 Statement of the Problem

Female genital mutilation is long term cause of health personal. Health consequences of this harmful traditional practice are generally categorize in to immediate complication like death, hemorrhage, shock, injury to the neighboring structure, infection, fracture or dislocations following straggle while performing failure of the wound to heal, tetanus and sever pain and long term complications. Approximately 90% of women and girls in Ethiopia have undergone female genital mutilation (Aseffa, 2005). Estimates on FGM prevalence among communities living outside their native countries have also been made. Since national population survey data are not available for destination countries, estimates of the occurrence of FGM in migrant populations are based on documented prevalence in the country of origin. For example, an estimated 66 000 women in England and Wales have undergone FGM and an estimated 32 000 girls under the age of 15 years have a high probability of having undergone the procedure or are at high risk of it being done (5). Documents from the European Parliament suggest that more than half a million women and girls have undergone, or are at risk of, the procedure in the European Union (6); it is thought that variations in laws and approaches to FGM across the region are leading to cross-border movements of girls so that the procedure can be done (7). The most common risk factors for either undergoing FGM or forcing a girl to undergo the procedure are cultural, religious and social (2). These influences include: n social pressure to conform with peers; n the perception of FGM as necessary to raise a girl properly and prepare her for adulthood and marriage; n the assumption that FGM reduces women's sexual desire, and thereby preserves premarital virginity and prevents promiscuity; n the association of FGM with ideas of cleanliness (hygienic, aesthetic and moral), including the belief that, left uncut, the clitoris would grow excessively; n women's belief, in some rare cases, that FGM improves male sexual pleasure and virility and, in even rarer cases, that FGM facilitates childbirth by improving a women's ability to tolerate the pain of childbirth through the pain of FGM; n the belief that FGM is supported or mandated by religion, or that it facilitates living up to religious expectations of sexual constraint; n the notion that FGM is an important cultural tradition that should not be questioned or stopped, especially not by people from outside the community. So these studies were done in case of Fincha town by searching solution for FGM around the society.



1.3. Objectives

1.3.1 General objectives

- To assess the current practice of female genital mutilation in case of Fincha town Horo Guduru Wollega zone.

1.3.2. Specific objectives

- ❖ To assess the current practice of female genital mutilation.
- ❖ To determine the rate of circumcision in case of Fincha town.
- ❖ To know the number of women affected by female genital mutilation in case of Fincha town.

2. Research Design and Methodology

2.1. Research Design

A community based cross sectional interviewer administered structured questionnaires in house to Momoh (2005, 5) states that female genital mutilation is one of the old practices that is found among the Hittites, Ethiopians and Egyptians. She adds that in ancient Egypt traces of infibulations are still found on the Egyptian mummies. She further argues that in the 19th century FGM was practiced by gynecologists in the UK and USA to cure from insanity and masturbation. Momoh (2005, 1) continues that in societies that practice female genital mutilation different factors of culture are present that support the continuation. According to her research, she mentions certain beliefs, custom rituals, behavioral norms, social hierarchies and religions as some of the factors that encourage the continuation of the practice. She adds that culture is learnt and children learn it from adults. Haralambos and Holborn (2000, 790) define culture as a way of life for its members, a gathering of routines and ideas that are shared and conveyed to further generations. Boyle (2002, 26) states clearly that the dilemma of female genital mutilation is not anymore a matter for Africans only nevertheless, it has taken a turn and is spreading greatly in other parts of the world due to immigration. FGM is undoubtedly a cultural issue and something that holds the society together.

2.2. Research Method

Data was collected using structured questionnaires and interviews. The questionnaire had prepared in English and these were translated to Afaan Oromoo language. The questionnaires are prepared with open and close ended questions.



2.3. Sources of Data

Both primary and secondary data will be used to collect data from the respondents of the kebeles. The study used secondary data from the public health institute and referred females to hospitals for delivery. Primary data is collected by using structured questionnaires and interviewing the respondents of the kebeles.

2.4. The Study Population

Based on 2014 the census of house hold population number of the town is 889 females and 765 males totally 1654 peoples according to the kebele administration office record. From the total population the researcher selects 68 respondents (age 15-20) by using simple random sampling techniques.

2.5. Sample and Sampling Technique

Daniel (995)

$$n = Nz^2pq/d^2 (N-1) + z^2pq$$

n = sample size

N= total population

P= prevalence rate at 95% level (0.95)

Z= degree of confidence at 95% level (1.96)

$$q = 1-p = 0.05$$

d= margin error at 5% (0.05)

$$\text{Then } n = Nz^2pq/d^2 (N-1) + z^2pq$$

$$\text{Which is } = (889) (1.96)^2 (0.05) / (0.05)^2 (889-1) + (1.96)^2 (0.95) (0.05)$$

$$n = 67.5353 = 68 \text{ sample size}$$

3. Presentation Analysis and Interpretation of Data

Undergoing female mutilation at a young age, the participants spoke very negatively about the practice from remembering what they had to undergo after flashbacking what happened to them. They were all against the practice after they had moved from their original homes to Finland and were educated about the practice from the doctors and those who had knowledge on the topic, for example, the women groups and organizations such as African women "africarewo". Since life has not been the same after undergoing the mutilation process, almost all of them have had problems associated with undergoing FGM. The following are some of the direct quotes from the women during the interviewing process.

"I remember the same picture of these two fat women who held me down tightly. The memories are still fresh like it happens yesterday. I remember my friend who was the same as me who died after the process because she lost a lot of blood. I was extremely terrified after hearing my friend screaming and shouting for help because of the pain caused by the cutting. I tried to escape but they brought back. I remember the old try used to carry the broken pieces of glass that were



used as the instruments for the procedure another says I remember not being able to sleep, walk and urinate for days” From all these flashbacks the participants noted that what they underwent through when they were young, the memories keeps on coming back and this has affected them because they did not have anyone to talk to and get the necessary help. The physical health consequence problems after the process show permanent damage to the victims. If they do not die from excessive bleeding and infections such as tetanus, they will have other health risks that may occur during the healing process. Too much removal of the sexual organs from the vaginal area causes problems during delivery such as tearing, and bleeding that puts both the mother and baby at risk. When the mother pushes the baby out, it is difficult for the head to pass thorough a narrow hole and this causes death of the infants. Some of the participants mentioned that scares develop and strange growths that can be as big as a size of grape do grow on their private parts. Through this they are embarrassed when they go to hospitals either to give birth or for examinations if they have any problem. Psychological consequences of FGM also caused psychological problems to the victims. All the participants reported having nightmares many times about pain and remembering how scared they were the day they were mutilated. The pain they experienced during the cutting, is associated with the delivery pain and that has caused women to fear when delivering, remembering the first pain and kill their unborn baby in the process. Removal of the clitoris disclosed loss of interest and desire for sexual needs among the women. They also experience less sexual satisfaction and pain because of vaginal opening. Due to lack of sexual desire, many of the women are experiencing stress and their husbands are cheating on them with women who are not mutilated because they cannot bear the pain. Through cheating, many women are becoming victims of HIV/AIDS, which is transmitted by their husbands. Mutilation causes effects on sexual desires of women and may cause social problems that contribute to divorce, name-calling and feeling of isolation because others do not want to integrate with you. Human rights refers to the basic rights and freedoms that all people are entitled to regardless of Nationality, nation and ethic, origin, sex, language or other status (Amnesty 2010). Most of the African countries that still practice FGM do not take into consideration the welfare of their victims to be breaking the law or violating other people’s rights. This countries have based the practice as one of their traditions that every young female should undergo before regarded as member of the society. Midwives who are doing this kind of work are earning a living by getting some income from the families of the girls whom they mutilate. Illiteracy is one of the reasons why the practice still goes on because many people are not aware of the human rights and what are the consequences they cause to the girls and women in the future. For the Participants who took part in this research, according to the information and analysis based on the interviews,



they have travelled and had education about FGM and human rights. However, the participants fall victims of FGM when they were young and no idea what the practice is all about, and were not able to fight for their rights or escape and find help elsewhere. From the problems they have experienced after mutilation and the kind of education and help they have received has helped them to relate to their experience and came up with the following as ways of how they see their rights are violated by the practice of female genital mutilation. The first point that was mentioned by all the participants was that they were mutilated when they were young without themselves being consulted whether they wanted to undergo the procedure, Moreover, in the case of FGM those under their care are the ones who are subjecting them to this cruel act instead of protecting them. They have a right to enjoy sex. By cutting away the clitoris that is used to stimulate the sexual desire of the women and causing other harm to them, they feel roped of their right to enjoy sex. It has also left some women unproductive due to the dangers associated to it. Based on the charter of sexual and reproductive rights FGM also violates the sexual rights of women. It was important to bring out the issues of FGM, because it is becoming a global issue due to the growing numbers of migrants. Others to be aware of the practice and the consequences it entails to be able to help in future. The research started by conducting the interviews, which took part within the schedule duration. The interviewers were co operative and everything went as expected. Finding information on books and through the internet was successful although not much is been researched on the topic in the field of the social. Through different organizations fighting for the elimination of FGM, they provided good information globally that were so helpful during the research. The practice of FGM, to me was scary because of the little knowledge she had about the practice. Because western countries and culture do not know much on the practice, it was important to introduce the subject, the fact that knowing about FGM would make a difference in working life situations if similar cases come up.

Finalizing the research was very challenging, as this was the first research I have conducted. I did not have any previous experience how to write a research paper and what to include. There were some lectures from the teachers on how to proceed and some information from the books was very helpful during the process. The help of the allocated supervisor reviewed the written work many times and corrections were made. The time I spent was with the research very challenging in many ways. However, the skills and experiences gained during the whole process were useful. The goals that had been set for the research were accomplished. The research questions were answered according to the information collected from the interviews, books and the internet.



4. Recommendations

The following themes helped in answering the research question, flashbacks of the women from the practice, culture and human rights themes. Personally, and professionally, I gained a lot of experience while writing the research paper and searching information from the internet and various books.

Finally, this research work has had a positive impact on my professional development. I have gained knowledge on culturally sensitive practices. This knowledge will be useful for me in the future when working with child protection centers that involve cases of children seeking refugee because of being subjected to dangerous practices such as FGM. In addition, if I am working in immigrant organizations and NGOs dealing with minority cultural groups this knowledge will be useful for me.

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GENDERED HOUSEHOLD: REACHING THE ROOTS OF WOMEN'S POLITICAL PARTICIPATION IN INDIA REDEFINING THE PUBLIC AND THE PRIVATE FOR EQUAL POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

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Abstract

While major changes have occurred in the status of women in India in recent decades, in terms of increased opportunities for political participation of women, what is a matter of concern is that, women's participation in political life is fairly limited. Even though women enjoy equal political rights, very few of them are actually participating in the political decision making, especially at the national and state level. This lower level of participation is not only a consequence of the resources that women possess but also a result of the **place of a woman in the family**. In fact, the research into the reasons of non-political participation of women can be attributed to a single most factor and that is – restriction of women to the Household. The norm that “Woman's place is in the Home” prevailed in almost all the societies well into the 20th century and, it still bears significant influence, in India as well as other parts of the world. The thrust of this paper is that, in so far as this norm is accepted, it has an inhibiting effect on women's participation in politics. The paper argues that those women who can negotiate independent space for themselves within the household are more likely participants in political life.

Key words- Political Participation of Women, Household, Panchayati Raj

Introduction

In the Indian societies, as elsewhere in the world, women, are often restricted to the roles inside the house, as those of wife and mother. Norms that restrict women to the home are still powerful in defining the activities that are deemed appropriate for women—and they exclude political life, which by its very nature takes place in a public forum. In the contemporary world, there are regimes that enforce this principle perhaps most severely (the Taliban in Afghanistan has been in the news recently), but it is also a powerful factor in many other countries such as India and Japan, where there is still a strong expectation that when they marry, women will leave full time employment



outside the home. (Agarwal , 1994) Moreover, the impact of home-centred norms for women is not restricted to non-Western countries. (Chhibber, 2003)

Women in Public Life

In India, a large number of women do not work and by implication spend much of their time at home. In India in 1991, only 22 percent of the women were in the workforce as compared to 52 percent of the men (Gopalan and Shiva 2000, 1991). These proportions are lower than in 1961 when 28 percent of the women were in the workforce (ibid.) Many of the women in 1991, however, worked in the unorganized sector and did not have regular employment; while 28 percent of the men were employed with ‘casual wages’. (Brinton ,1993) Even in the US there is mounting evidence that women are returning to the ‘home’ especially when children need to be raised. 39 percent of the women were casual wage employees (ibid.). In the organized sector, where there is greater job security, the proportion of women employed to total employment was only 16 percent in 1996 up from 11 percent in 1961. (Gopalan and Shiva, 2000) .

Given that few women are in the workforce, women’s participation in political life is fairly limited; as participation in political life is a public activity. While a large enough proportion of women turn out to vote and the gender gap in turnout has dropped to the single digits in the 1990s from almost 20 percent in 1971, women still are not well represented in political life that requires them to be active in the public sphere – such as membership in Parliament and in State Legislative Assemblies. Today, only around 16 per cent of the world’s parliamentarians are women; still far from the target of 30 per cent. This figure implies that politics is still predominantly a men’s business, with men making up 84 per cent of parliamentarians. India ranks 105 th in world classification of women in National Parliaments. (archive/ipu ,2015) It is merely 12.0 per cent. In the First Lok Sabha, there were only 22 women constituting 4.4 per cent of the House. It increased marginally over the years except in the Sixth Lok Sabha when the House had only 19 women members. In the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, there were 49 women members. As per the latest statistics, in 2014 elections, the strength of women members in Lok Sabha is 65. Similarly, in the Rajya Sabha, in 1952, the number of women members was merely 15 constituting 6.94 per cent of the membership of the House. Over the years, the percentage of women has increased and now, out of 243 members, 31 are women constituting 12.8 per cent of the House. In the Rajya Sabha, the representation of women has barely crossed 12 per cent, first time ever. (ipu.2015)

Basu (1992) and Ray (1999) both of them note that political parties in India limit women’s participation. What is remarkable about this very low level of



representation for women is that it occurs even in states like Kerala that have been hailed for their favourable treatment of gender concerns. While women indeed have achieved almost universal literacy in Kerala and are far more active in the labour force, their political presence in the legislative bodies is remarkably low. This difference, by itself, should give pause to arguments that seek to link women's education and employment to a place in public political life axiomatically. (Election Commission, 2003)

At present the average percentage of elected women in State Assemblies is 6.94 per cent, the highest being 14.44 per cent in Haryana and the lowest being 1.34 per cent in Karnataka. States like Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland and Union Territory of Pondicherry have no representation of women in their Assemblies. Even though women enjoy equal political rights, very few of them are actually participating in the elections. Though the number of women participating in the elections may be increasing gradually, they continue to constitute a very small percentage of the total number of contestants. (ipu,2015)

To redress the low level of participation by women in deliberative bodies at the local levels, the government of India, in 1992, amended the constitution (73rd and 74th amendments) that would reserve a third of the seats in the Panchayats (local governments) including the chairpersonship of these local bodies for women. One of the remarkable contributions of this constitutional amendment is that it has indeed brought women into local bodies. But, for most women, years after the adoption of the amendment, women's participation in local politics remains below that of men and that women were not even aware of their new entitlements. (Gopalan and Shiva 2000) .At this juncture, a more pertinent question asked by Chibber is, :Has the amendment changed the gendered nature of participation in India? Evidence that this is not the case comes from a survey conducted in six states, Maharashtra, Gujarat, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Uttar Pradesh, conducted by him, in 1996. (Chibber, 2003)

Therefore, Pradeep Chibber , building on his research, suggests that the lower levels of participation of women in political life can be accounted for by their role in the household. In particular, in the paper, 'Being Public: Stepping outside the Household and Political Participation by Women', he argues that women who can exercise autonomy in and from the household are more likely to be active participants in political life. Political activity takes place in the public sphere. Political participation is fundamentally a public act – for men and for women. In many parts of the world, however, the public space is still inhabited and dominated by men. (Verba. 2001) Women do not have a place in the public space. For women to be politically active they need to be in the public arena. For



this to happen women need to be able to “step out of the household.” Women must have an existence autonomous of the household - households, which Hartmann (1981) noted, are still the sphere of male dominance. As long as women are confined to the ‘home’ and they do not have an identity independent of the household their levels of political participation will necessarily be lower than those of men because they cannot be in the public space. The reason for lower level of political participation, thus, as suggested by Pradeep Chibber, lies in the gendered nature of the household.

Conclusion-

Whether a woman contests local elections or not depends, in addition to socio-economic status, on her position in the household. While a woman’s socio-economic status has a bearing on her interest in politics and political activity the impact of a woman’s position in the household cannot be denied. Whether a woman can negotiate space for herself independent of the household is an important determinant of whether she is an active participant in politics or not. This claim highlights the fact that political participation is a public act and that for women to be equal participants in the public arena they need to be able to step outside the household – a sphere of male dominance in many parts of the world. What can be said for sure is that, women are aware of the advantages that politics brings, but are still not active participants in political life. Since ,women in India have little place in the public arena, they also express less faith in the political process; which is grossly reflected in the position of women in public political life in India – particularly in their virtual absence in legislative bodies – at the state and at the national level. This lower level of participation is not only a consequence of the resources that women possess but also a result of the place of a woman in the family. Women who can negotiate independent space for themselves within the household are more likely participants in political life.

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STATUS OF WAGE EMPLOYMENT IN RURAL ECONOMY - A STUDY ON MGNREGA

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Abstract

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is considered as a "Silver Bullet" for annihilating country destitution and unemployment, by method for creating interest for profitable work compel in towns. Country neediness and unemployment in India have developed in an exceptional way amid the most recent couple of decades. The government of India has passed the national rural employment guarantee act (MGNREGA) in September 2005. It addresses mainly to rural poor and their fundamental right to work and dignity. It also empowers local citizens to play an active role in the implementation of employment guarantee schemes through grama sabha, social audit, participatory planning and other means. It is consider to be a land mark in the history of poverty reduction strategies in India. This scheme intend to provide employment to the rural poor during lean agricultural season and aims to create village asset and bring sustainable development, further, the attempt is to provide adequate employment to women at equal wage. This research article to be discussed Status of Wage Employment in Rural Economy.

Key Words: Women Empowerment, Agriculture Significance, Social Audit, Participatory Planning, Vision of Development, Agrarian Crisis.

Introduction

Smart habitation is an integrated area of villages and city Working in Harmony and whether the rural and urban has reduced to the thin line.

APJ Abdul Kalam.

Labor is the key factor for the growth of any economy and is of particular importance in developing economies as these economies primarily depend on human force for development. Therefore, the growth by way of gainful employment of the labor is essential for the sustainable development. India is no exception to this phenomenon. There was increase in the unemployment rate at the country level especially among female youth during the period 1999-2000 to 2004-2005. At the same time, in states like Andhra



Pradesh, Telangana and Maharashtra, the female unemployment rate has come down during this period. This could be partly attributed to the growth of community institutions like self-help groups (SHGs) in these states with as high as 30 percent households being part of the SHG movement in states like Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is considered as a "Silver Bullet" for annihilating country destitution and unemployment, by method for creating interest for profitable work compel in towns. Country neediness and unemployment in India have developed in an exceptional way amid the most recent couple of decades.

There is a developing frequency of absence of education, visually impaired confidence, hungry individuals, mal-sustained youngsters, frail pregnant ladies, agriculturist suicides, starvation passing, relocation coming about because of deficient business, neediness, and the disappointment of subsistence creation amid dry spells. India (GOI) sanctioned the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) in 2005. It is the greatest neediness easing program on the planet which is begun with an underlying cost of Rs. 11,300 crores in year 2006-07 and now it is Rs. 40,000 crores (2010-11). This Act is currently called as Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. The Act gives a lawful certification to 100 days of work in each money related year to grown-up individuals from any provincial family unit will to do open business related incompetent manual work at the statutory the lowest pay permitted by law. In this manner it is an all-inclusive program.

Agriculture assumes a significant part in work era in creating nations. It keeps on being the pillar of the Indian economy as far as its share of business. However, the commitment of agribusiness to Indian Gross Domestic Product is low (it now remains at around 15 percent as indicated by Economic overview 2010-11) and is declining yet, 75 percent of country workforce (Census 2001) is occupied with horticulture (rustic populace contains 72 percent of aggregate populace in India) and it possesses a vital place in the monetary and social texture of India. It remains the biggest area engrossing the Indian workforce. Horticultural workers constitute 45 percent of the farming workforce. Landless family units which shape the most minimal wage quintile in India are totally subject to rural wage work for their wage. They generally work in agribusiness as easygoing workers since customary wage contracts in horticulture are not very many.

The government of India has passed the national rural employment guarantee act (MGNREGA) in September 2005. It addresses mainly to rural poor and their fundamental right to work and dignity. It also empowers local citizens to play an



active role in the implementation of employment guarantee schemes through grama sabha, social audit, participatory planning and other means. It is considered to be a landmark in the history of poverty reduction strategies in India. This scheme intends to provide employment to the rural poor during lean agricultural season and aims to create village assets and bring sustainable development, further, the attempt is to provide adequate employment to women at equal wage. The program therefore requires 2/3 of all workers are women. So many studies reveal that MGNREGA was implemented for the growth and development of rural areas by ensuring 100 days of employment. When I conducted a detailed study regarding this topic by selecting 72 samples from a sample village. The main objective of this study is to evaluate and understand the impact of MGNREGA in socio-economic development and women empowerment.

MGNREGA marked a paradigm shift from the other employment programmes with its rights-based approach. Govt. is legally accountable for providing employment of hundred days to those who demand it. This programme not only provides employment but also focuses on inclusive growth, as it conserves natural resources and creates productive assets. By protecting the environment and reducing rural-urban migration this programme has transformed the face of rural India.

Methodology

As there is a big debate going on how to increase the employment opportunities to the growing young generation in our country. Even though there are many programmes implemented for the creation of employment for the poor, among them NREGS have been initiated with a new vision to create constitutional guarantee in getting minimum 100 days per annum. In growing the importance of employment scheme implemented from 2006 onwards. It is essential to study the “Status of Wage Employment in Rural Economy A study on MGNREGA”. This study has been taken in to with specific objectives in selected areas. The data has been collected from primary and secondary sources. The methodology adopted for this study with the application of convenient random sampling methods to collect the data from the sample households and also it has been analyzed with the simple statistical methods. The relevant information from the households from Jayagiri village of Hasanparthy Mandal, Warangal district. The sample of this study is 72 households. This village has been selected since there are multiple activities have taken under NREGS works to create employment to the maximum number.

Objectives

The specific objectives of the research study are:



1. To examine the factors this motivated the women to take up employment.
2. To study the number of man days employment created by NREGS works to women sample households.
3. To suggest some policy measures to overcome the problems of women labourers.

The entire analysis is based on field study conducted at Jayagiri village which is in Hasanparthy Mandal, Warangal Urban district and primary information from respondents and their family members of those who are benefitted through NREGS in study area. The study undertaken only on those who are involved in NREGS and their family members. In fact 72 sample respondents have been selected from Jayagiri Village of Hasanparthy Mandal, Warangal Urban District. The selected respondents are divided into 4 categories considering their caste as the major parameter; the details are presented in the following table.

Table – 1

Community Particulars of Respondents

Community	No. of Respondents	Percentage
BC	25	34.7
ST	6	8.3
SC	41	56.9
OC	--	--
Total	72	100.0

Source: Field Study

The above table reveals the community particulars of the respondents of Warangal urban areas. Among 72 sample respondents a large number of respondents hail from SC community. The representation of BC, ST and OC communities is comparatively less than SC community. Out of 72 respondents, we could find no respondents OC community in our sample area. 25 respondents i.e. 34.7 per cent are from BC community, 6 respondents i.e. 8.3 per cent are from ST community. 41 respondents i.e. 56.9 per cent respondents hail from SC community, this is the highest per cent of the respondents. In our study it is clear that the number of SC community respondents are more (41 respondents) i.e. 56.9 per cent respondents.

Age wise distribution of selected sample respondents is another important criterion, because age determines the motive for work participation. Hence age wise classification of the respondents working in urban informal sector is presented in below table.



Table – 2
Age Particulars of the Respondents:

Age	No. of respondents	Percentage
Below 20	--	--
20 – 30	8	11.1
30 – 40	19	26.4
40 – 50	23	32.0
50 – 60	16	22.2
Above 60	6	8.3
Total	72	100.0

Source: Field Study

Above table reveals the age distribution particulars of the respondents. Among 72 respondents 11.1 per cent respondents are in 20 – 30 years age group, 26.4 per cent respondents are from 30 – 40 years age group, 32 per cent are from 40 – 50 years age group, 22.2 per cent are from 50 – 60 years age group and only 8.3 per cent respondents are in above 60 years age group. Thus it is noted that 38 per cent respondents are in between 20-40 years and they will work hard to improve their living conditions and also to look after their depended family members.

Table – 3
Age Particulars of Family Members of the respondents:

Age	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Below 20	82	35.8
20 – 30	76	33.2
30 – 40	23	10.0
40 – 50	26	11.4
50 – 60	15	6.5
Above 60	7	3.1
Total	229	100.0

Source: Field Study

The above table analyzed about age particulars of family members of the respondents. In our sample urban areas out of 229 members, 35.8 per cent are in below 20 years age group which is highest compared to other age groups in our study. 33.2 per cent members belong to 20 – 30 years age group, 10 per cent members belong to 30 – 40 years age group, 11.4 per cent members are in 40 -50 years age group, 6.5 per cent members belong to 50-60 years age group and only 3.1 per cent belong to the age group of above 60 years. In our sample areas out of 72 members i.e. 35.8 per cent members are in below 20 years age group which is



highest compared to other age groups in our study. Only 3.1 per cent members are above 60 years age. In case of age particulars 26 respondents are in 40 – 50 years age group, most of them are illiterates, so they are not able to do other jobs. So they are depending on NREGS and other works. But from this programme they are earning very low income.

Table – 4
Literacy Particulars of the Respondents

Education	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Illiterates	48	66.6
Primary	11	15.3
Secondary	9	12.5
Higher	3	4.2
Technical	1	1.4
Total	72	100.0

Source: Field Study

When we look at the education particulars of 72 respondents 66.6 per cent respondents are illiterates, 15.3 per cent respondents have completed their primary education, 12.5 per cent respondents have completed their secondary education, only 4.2 per cent have completed higher education and only 1.4 per cent respondents have completed technical education. Thus this study shows that in our sample areas highest per cent of respondents are illiterates i.e. 67 (66.6) per cent respondents in our study area out of 72 respondents very less percentage of respondents i.e. 1.4 per cent respondents are having technical education.

Table – 5 Literacy Particulars of the family members of the Respondents

Education	No. of family members	Percentage
Illiterates	63	27.5
Primary	42	18.3
Secondary	51	22.3
Higher education	56	24.5
Professional	11	4.8
Technical	6	2.6
Total	229	100.0

Source: Field Study

The above table elaborates the literacy particulars of the family members of respondents. As per the above table, out of 166 members i.e. 72 per cent are literates and 63 i.e. 27.5 per cent are illiterates. In the aspect of literacy levels,



secondary level of education is 22.3 per cent is the highest followed by 18.3 per cent of members have completed primary education, 24.5 per cent of members have completed higher education, 4.8 per cent of members have completed professional education and only 2.6 per cent of members have completed technical education. Thus the study on literacy particulars of the respondent family members of sample urban areas reveals that marginal number of members is having Professional and technical education. We can analyze that even today the percentage of illiterates are more i.e. 27.5 per cent. Thus the accessibility of higher or technical education far away due to their ignorance and poor economic conditions in the urban informal sector. The occupation Particulars of respondents in the sample areas are presented in the following table No.6.

Table - 6
Occupation Particulars of the Respondents

Occupation	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Agriculture	12	16.6
Agriculture Labour	23	32.0
Labour	34	47.2
Self Employment & other	3	4.1
Total	72	100.0

Source: Field Study

Out of 72 respondents from the sample village 16.6 per cent respondents are engaged in agriculture, 32.0 per cent are agricultural labourers, the highest per cent respondents i.e. 47.2 per cent are labour. Very low per cent respondents i.e. 4.1 per cent are involved in self employment and other activities.

Table – 7 Income Particulars of the Respondents

Annual Income	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Below 10000	—	—
10000 - 20000	7	9.7
20000 - 30000	13	18.1
30000 - 40000	17	23.6
40000 - 50000	11	15.3
50000 - 60000	19	26.4
60000 and above	5	6.9
Total:	72	100.0

Source: Field Study



The above table clearly shows the average annual income particulars of the respondents. From the total sample respondents 24.6 per cent are in income range of 50000/- to 60000/-, 23.6 per cent are in income range of 30000/- to 40000/-, 18.1 per cent are in income range of 20000/- to 30000/-, 15.3 per cent are in income range of 40000/- to 50000/-, 9.7 per cent are in income range of 10000/- to 20000/-, whereas only 6.9 per cent are under the income range of above 60000/-. The earning of sample respondents is followed by an analysis of income earnings of other family members to arrive at the total family earnings. As income is crucial factor to meet the minimum requirements for anybody, the income from taking part in NREGS activities by spending their valuable time, energy and spending their hours work in open place, without shelter is critical task for the NREGS workers in sample rural area. Thus inspiring their hard work and the support of their family for these activities they could get the minimum income for minimum living.

Table – 8
Income Particulars of the family members of the Respondents

Annual Income	No. of Family members	Percentage
Below 20000	17	21.5
20000 - 40000	38	48.1
40000 - 60000	19	24.1
60000 - 80000	4	5.1
80000 – 100000	--	--
Above 100000	1	1.2
Total	79	100.0

Source: Field Study

The above table presents the monthly income particulars of the family members of respondents. 48.1 per cent are in income range of 20000/- to 40000/-, 24.1 per cent are in income range of 40000/- to 60000/-, 21.5 per cent are in income range of below 20000/-, 5.1 per cent respondents are in income range of 60000/- to 80000/-, whereas only 1.2 per cent respondents are in the income range of above 100000 and no respondent's family members are in the income range 80000/- to 100000/-. Most of the respondents i.e. 70 per cent are earning in the income range of below 40000/- and only 1.2 per cent respondents are in the income range of above 100000/- per annum.

The amount of land owned by a person is an important parameter not only to assess the economic standing of the person in the society but also it is a



way of life from decades together in our economy. Landholding is also an important factor which influences acquisition of additional skills and adaptation of new technologies in their land to increase the production.

The men and women in works are able to get only poor quality of facilities. No safe drinking water, shelter, first aid etc. The wage which is paid to the works is also insufficient. They are getting more wages on other works. In sample village the NREGS works like roads, buildings, land leveling, irrigation, watershed, plantation etc. have initiated and providing employment to the people to some extent this can be only in rainy season. The sample respondents are also prepared to work in distant places if the sufficient works are not available in the sample village. And sometimes they are migrating to other places in search of gainful employment. Legal Guarantee and social audit are the major interesting aspects of the NREGS Act., 2005. But the rural people do not have legal knowledge therefore there should be awareness programmes to the poor households to know the significant features of the programme. Otherwise they may not get employment opportunities in the village. These awareness programmes also useful to improve the skills, maximum utilization of public funds and the dignity of labour force for the welfare of society.

Findings of The study

In our study it is clear that the number of SC community respondents are more (41 respondents) i.e. 56.9 per cent respondents. Thus it is noted that 38 per cent respondents are in between 20-40 years and they will work hard to improve their living conditions and also to look after their depended family members. In case of age particulars 26 respondents are in 40 – 50 years age group, most of them are illiterates, so they are not able to do other jobs. So they are depending on NREGS and other works. But from this programme they are earning very low income. In our sample areas out of 72 members i.e. 35.8 per cent members are in below 20 years age group which is highest compared to other age groups in our study. Only 3.1 per cent members are above 60 years age Thus this study shows that in our sample areas highest per cent of respondents are illiterates i.e. 67 (66.6) per cent respondents in our study area out of 72 respondents very less percentage of respondents i.e. 1.4 per cent respondents are having technical education. Thus the study on literacy particulars of the respondent family members of sample urban areas reveals that marginal number of members is having Professional and technical education. We can analyze that even today the percentage of illiterates are more i.e. 27.5 per cent.

Very low per cent respondents i.e. 4.1 per cent are involved in self employment and other activities. Most of the respondents i.e. 70 per cent are earning in the



income range of below 40000/- and only 1.2 per cent respondents are in the income range of above 100000/- per annum. Thus the study on land particulars of respondents of sample areas reveals that nearly 38 per cent respondents do not have land and depending only on NREGS works. The NREGS works are unable to provide employment opportunities even to SC community at least 60 – 80 per cent. It is observed in field study that there are 26.4 per cent respondents who are earning 50000/- to 60000/- per year through NREGS and other works. The women participation in NREGS works is higher than men there are 80 per cent respondents who are women and only 20 per cent men are involving in NREGS works. The reason is that the wage rate is very low.

Summing Up

Government has to increase the wage rate of NREGS and provide more facilities like safe drinking water, child care, good health facilities, shelter and other facilities like rest rooms for women. Government should also increase the budget or allocate more investment on public works. So as to provide 150 days to the maximum extent of majority of the rural people those who are below the poverty line. Because the highest percentage of people below the poverty line is from SC community. As the Government of Telangana has been under taking more development welfare programmes, the people should also involve and work hard in search of better life in the Telangana State.

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**ENTREPRENEURIAL INTENTION OF UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS:
IMPACTS OF ATTITUDES AND ROLE MODEL:
IN CASE OF COLLEGE OF BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS OF ADDIS ABABA
UNIVERSITY**

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Abstract

It has always been the interest of our government to promote entrepreneurship and new venture in business as a mean to enhance economic growth for the nation and creating jobs to help to solve the problem of unemployment. There are many university graduates that are languishing at home. Not all graduates are equal in the fierce battle for jobs.

This study aimed to examine the impact of entrepreneurial education, role model and attitude on students' entrepreneurial intentions in Addis Ababa University and also to determine the motivators, and obstacles to entrepreneurial intentions. The sample size for the study is 210 comprising of 164 males and 46 females. In the study, both qualitative and quantitative research methods were used. Primary data was obtained using questionnaires and Secondary data was also collected from books, journals, past research works, official documents and the internet. Simple random sampling was used to select proportional number of samples from the study area.

Data were analysed using percentages, regression and correlation.

The study has also focused on examining how many Addis Ababa University students possess the entrepreneurial intention towards self-employment, how the relationship of demographic factors affecting their entrepreneurial intention. However, training and skill development programs are necessary to increase the personal capabilities and generate interest and intention among students to have positive attitudes towards entrepreneurship.

This paper suggests that there should be continuous effort to promote female entrepreneurship and continuous effort from university to work closely with a variety of business support agencies or other government agencies to raise students' awareness of various avenues of support and programs available to assist them in their business start-ups.

Keywords: Entrepreneurial, Entrepreneurial Environments, Entrepreneurial Intention, University Students

Introduction

One of the key objectives of Ethiopian government's economic plan is to encourage the culture of entrepreneurship. Entrepreneur is defined as an individual who start his/her own business in this study. Entrepreneurship is identified as a key to reduce poverty and promote an equitable society. Entrepreneurial activity has been seen as an



engine of a nation's long term economic growth (Romer, 1994). People still believed that entrepreneurs will continue to be essential contributors to economic growth through their leadership, management, innovation, research and development effectiveness, job creation, competitiveness, productivity and formation of new industry. In view of the importance of entrepreneur to local economy, Ethiopian government had set policies to encourage the society, especially the young adult to take up the challenge to be entrepreneur.

Understanding the entrepreneurial intention among the undergraduates can allow us to better predict whether they will take real action to start a new business (Wu and Wu, 2008). Krueger (2003) has suggested that understanding the nature of entrepreneurial thinking is central to understanding both entrepreneurs and entrepreneurship. Thus, research is to better understand why certain young adults choose to be entrepreneurs but others do not.

The Ethiopian government is encouraging graduates to create and start-up small businesses with an aim to reduce the graduates' unemployment rate. This will make the graduates to create employment opportunity rather than seeking employment opportunity. The number of graduates that enters the job market each year increases. Demand exceeds the supply of jobs. Since academic qualifications do not guarantee a person to a job automatically upon graduation, there is a need to look elsewhere. Entrepreneurship has been acknowledged to be a solution to the rising unemployment (Kamariah et al 2004; Salmah 2006). In a study of undergraduate's career preferences in the undergraduate, it was found that most undergraduates favour employment with the multinational corporations rather than being self employed or opening their own businesses.

The researchers found an entrepreneurial personality profile mainly consisted of the following: a high need for achievement, high entrepreneurial intention, instrumental readiness, high entrepreneurial acceptability, creative behaviour, initiative taking, taking responsibilities, involvement in various types of risks, self efficacy, an internal locus of control, need for independence and autonomy, accomplishment of tasks with energy and commitment, team building, working in teams and independently, working under pressure, leading others, analytical competencies and persistency in following the aims (Martinez, Mora & Vila, 2007; Ramayah & Harun, 2005). Consequently, there is a need for many entrepreneurs to be involved actively in the economic development in order to meet the market demands and to sustain competency in the fast pace of technology change. The assessment of entrepreneurial intention among the university students is a necessity in order to identify their level of entrepreneurial orientation. This group of people is very crucial as the springboard or backup to the current entrepreneurs in Ethiopia's high-tech industries. A majority of these students will immediately contribute more to the economic growth after they graduate, not as salary workers but as entrepreneurs.

The main objective of this paper is to examine the impact of entrepreneurial education, role model and attitude on students' entrepreneurial intentions. The specific objectives of this research are: To analyse the entrepreneurial intention of university students, To investigate the effect of personality traits on entrepreneurial attitudes, To analyze the effect of role models on entrepreneurial intention , To examine key factors influencing



professional students' entrepreneurial intention and To investigate the effect of entrepreneurial traits and education on the entrepreneurial intentions of university students.

Research Design and Methodologies

This study focused on the entrepreneurial intention of students at the Addis Ababa University Faculty of Business and Economics (undergraduate): Economics, Accounting and finance, Public Administration and Developmental Management and, Management final year students where entrepreneurial programmes were designed to be taught to students. The total number of students in the selected college is 1636(Source: AAU Registrar office). Due to large number of population the study was designed on four departments (Economics, Accounting and finance, Public Administration and Developmental Management and, Management) which have 742 students both regular and extension final year students. To conduct the research a sample size of 250 people were selected from the selected department. Questionnaires were distributed to each selected student in the four departments and the questionnaires were designed and distributed to 250 students and among this only 210 questionnaires were filled and returned back to the researcher. Simple random sampling will be employed when all the members of the population have same chance to be selected.

In this study both primary and secondary sources of data was used. The primary sources of data comprise of the information collected from students through closed ended and few open ended questionnaire. The secondary data sources were from the existing documents publication, books and other relevant materials. The questionnaires were randomly distributed by drawing names out of all students from each class. Data for the study was collected from the students through self design and self administer questionnaire covering the various variables identified in the literature.

Both qualitative and quantitative data were analyzed by using descriptive statistics and multiple regression as well as correlation analysis methods. More specifically, this section consists of two parts. In the first part demographic variables of the respondent and their response about the variables, i.e. Sex, age, academic qualification, and work experience, Attitude towards Entrepreneurship, Perceived support and barriers, Locus of Control, Need for achievement, Entrepreneurship education, Entrepreneurial knowledge and Subjective norm using descriptive statistic through percentage. More over this part also include the analysis of for what purpose do most students learn entrepreneurship and their level of attitude and intention.

Second, to test the hypotheses formulated, a correlation and multiple regressions used. Thus, the data gathered via questionnaire entered into the statistical package, SPSS (statistical package for social science) version 20 for analysis, discussion and presentation of the results in this research. Cronbach's coefficient alpha used to determine the internal consistency and reliability of the multiple item scales since every item was measuring an underlying construct.

Data Analysis and Results

This section of the chapter dedicated to describe the major finding and analysis of the sample population based on the data gathered from the respondents of Addis Ababa university faculty of Business and Economics students who take entrepreneurship



course. All the data collected through self administered questionnaires and contain closed ended questions. From 1636 numbers of students that found in the selected business and Economics faculty among these Management, Accounting Economics, and Public Administration and Developmental Management, 250 students were selected as a sample respondent by using simple random sampling method. The behavioural intention analysis of the sample data gathered through survey questionnaire and the questionnaires were designed and distributed to 250 customers and among this only 210 questionnaires were filled and returned back to the researcher. Thus the sample comprising of a total of 210 respondents was used for analysis with 84% response rate. The information obtained from the respondents is summarized using frequency distribution by using SPSS 20.0 versions.

Table 1: Respondents by Demographic characteristics

		Sex					
		Male		Female		Total	
		Count	Table N %	Count	Table N %	Count	Table N %
Age	< 20	10	4.8	0	.0	10	4.8
	20 - 25	144	78.1	46	12.4	190	90.5
	26 - 30	8	3.8	0	.0	8	3.8
	31 - 35	2	1.0	0	.0	2	1.0
	> 35	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
	Total	164	87.6	46	12.4	210	100.0

Source: Primary Data

According to Table among the randomly distributed questionnaires 46 or 21.9% of respondent were female and the rest 164 or 78.1% were male as shown below. It is inferred that the majority of the professional course students are males. The age of the sample population was largely dominated by the age range comprising 20-25 (190 or 90.5%) of the total respondents, followed by the age group that fall less than 20 (10 or 4.8%).

Respondent's Entrepreneurial Intention

Table 2: Respondent's Entrepreneurial Intention

		Strongly disagree		Moderately disagree		Neutral		Moderately Agree		Strongly Agree		missing		Total		Summary Statistics	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	Mean	std
		Entrepreneurial Intention	I'm ready to make anything to be an entrepreneur	28	13,3	20	9,5	40	19,0	78	37,1	44	21,0	0	0,0	210	100
My professional goal is becoming an entrepreneur	20		9,5	30	14,3	40	19,0	66	31,4	54	25,7	0	0,0	210	100	3,50	1,28
I prefer to be an entrepreneur rather to be an employee	16		7,6	32	15,2	26	12,4	62	29,5	74	35,2	0	0,0	210	100	3,70	1,30
I've got the firm intention to start a firm some day	26		12,38	16	7,6	40	19,05	56	26,7	72	34,3	0	0,0	210	100	3,63	1,35
I would rather be my own boss than have a secure job	42		20	62	29,5	42	20	50	23,8	14	6,7	0	0,0	210	100	3,68	1,23
																3,68	1,24

Source: Primary Data



From the above table of the mean and frequency, it is apparent that the entrepreneur intention students are agreed with I'm ready to make anything to be an entrepreneur, my professional goal is becoming an entrepreneur, prefer to be an entrepreneur rather to be an employee, I have got the firm intention to start a firm some day, and I would rather be my own boss than have a secure job by the mean of 3.43, 3.50, 3.70, 3.53 and 3.68 respectively.

To measure the Entrepreneurial Intention of respondents with regard to I'm ready to make anything to be an entrepreneur. As a result 78 (37%) of them moderately agree with the statement and some of the respondent, 44 (21%), are strongly agree with the statement. The rest 20(9.5%) and 28(13.3%) of respondents respectively says disagree and strongly disagree. Out of the total respondent 40(19%) of them are neutral about the statement. From this response one can understand that respondent agree with I'm ready to make anything to be an entrepreneur.

The other question that was asked for the respondent is your professional goal is becoming an entrepreneur. Accordingly the respondents professional goal is becoming an entrepreneur most respondent moderately agree, 66 or 31.4% of the total, with the statement followed by respondent who are also strongly agree with it and account 54 or 25.7% of the total sample population. Out of the total 40 (19%) respondent neither agrees nor disagree about the statement and remain neutral. However, 20 (9.5%) and 30(14.3%) respondent strongly disagree and disagree with the stated statement respectively (Table 4.11 item 2).

As a result based on the response one can understand that Entrepreneurial Intention is related with professional goal to becoming an entrepreneur.

The other question that was asked for the respondent to they prefer to be an entrepreneur rather to be an employee. Accordingly prefer to be an entrepreneur rather to be an employee most respondent strongly agree, 74 or 35.2% of the total, with the statement followed by respondent who are also moderately agree with it and account 62 or 29.5% of the total sample population. Out of the total 26 (12.4%) respondent neither agree nor disagree about the statement and remain neutral. However, 16 (7.6%) and 32(15.2%) respondent strongly disagree and disagree with the stated statement respectively (Table 4.11 item 3).

Based on this result one can conclude that respondent prefer to be an entrepreneur rather to be an employee. A recent study by Kolvereid et al. (2006) revealed that intentions to become self-employed did actually determine later entry into self-employment providing strong support for the use of intentions models as predictors of entrepreneurial behaviour. The fourth item which is used to measure the entrepreneurial intention is whether the respondent believes that if they have got the firm intention to start a firm some day or not. Accordingly I got the firm intention to start a firm someday most respondent strongly agree, 72 or 34.3% of the total, with the statement followed by respondent who are also moderately agree with it and account 56 or 26.7% of the total sample population. Out of the total 40 (19.1%) respondent neither agree nor disagree about the statement and remain neutral. However, 26 (12.4%) and 16(7.6%) respondent strongly disagree and disagree with the stated statement respectively (Table 4.11 item 4). From this item it is possible to conclude that it is respondent got the firm intention to start a firm some day.



Finally, other than the above listed items to measure entrepreneurial intention directly forward a question regarding whether the respondent believe own boss than have a secure job or not. Accordingly own boss than have a secure job most respondent strongly agree, 62 or 29.5% of the total, with the statement followed by respondent who are also moderately agree with it and account 50 or 23.8% of the total sample population. Out of the total 42 (20%) respondent neither agree nor disagree about the statement and remain neutral. However, 42 (20%) and 14(6.7%) respondent strongly disagree and disagree with the stated statement respectively (Table 4.11 item 5). Based on this result one can conclude that respondent prefer to be own boss than have a secure job. Henderson and Robertson (2000) stated that the primary reasons for young respondents to consider setting up their own businesses are "being one's own boss" and "to make money".

Respondent’s response for their entrepreneurship education

Table 3: Respondent’s response for their entrepreneurship education

		Strongly disagree		Moderately disagree		Neutral		Moderately Agree		Strongly Agree		missing		Total		Summary Statistics			
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	Mean	std		
Knowledge about the entrepreneur	Knowledge about the entrepreneur environment	10	4,8	16	7,6	26	12,4	52	24,8	98	46,7	8	3,8	210	100			4,05	1,17
	The necessary abilities to be an entrepreneur	20	9,5	8	3,8	26	12,4	72	34,3	74	35,2	10	4,8	210	100			3,86	1,24
	The intention to be an entrepreneur	20	9,5	12	5,7	24	11,4	76	36,2	68	32,4	10	4,8	210	100			3,80	1,25
	The preference to be an entrepreneur	24	11,43	14	6,7	20	9,5	52	24,8	88	41,9	12	5,7	210	100			3,84	1,38
																		3,89	0,09

Source: Primary Data

From the above table of the mean and frequency, it is apparent that the Knowledge about the entrepreneur students are agreed Knowledge about the entrepreneur environment, the necessary abilities to be an entrepreneur, the intention to be an entrepreneur and the preference to be an entrepreneur mean 4.05, 3.86, 3.80 and 3.84 respectively

To measure the entrepreneurship educations of respondents with regard Knowledge about the entrepreneur environment. As a result 98 (46.7%) of them strongly agree with the statement and some of the respondent, 52 (24.8%), are moderately agree with the statement. The rest 16(7.6%) and 10(4.8%) of respondents respectively says disagree and strongly disagree. Out of the total respondent 26(12.4%) of them are neutral about the statement. From this response one can understand that respondent entrepreneurship education strongly agree with Knowledge about the entrepreneur environment.



The other question that was asked for the respondent to the necessary abilities to be an entrepreneur. Accordingly the necessary abilities to be an entrepreneur most respondent strongly agree, 74 or 35.2% out of the total with the statement and followed by respondent who are also moderately agree 72 or 34.3% of the total sample population. Out of the total 26 (12.4%) respondent neither agrees nor disagrees about the statement and remains neutral. However, 20 (9.5%) and 8(3.8%) respondent strongly disagree and disagree with the stated statement respectively (Table 4.11 item 2). As a result based on the response one can understand that Entrepreneurship education is related with necessary abilities to be an entrepreneur

The other question that was asked for the respondent the intention to be an entrepreneur. Accordingly to The intention to be an entrepreneur most respondent moderately agree, 76 or 36.2% of the total, with the statement followed by respondent who are also strongly agree 68 or 36.2% of the total sample population. Out of the total 24 (11.4%) respondent neither agree nor disagree about the statement and remain neutral. However, 20 (9.5%) and 12(5.7%) respondent strongly disagree and disagree with the stated statement respectively (Table 4.13 item 3). Based on this result one can conclude that most of respondent prefer the intention to be an entrepreneur.

The fourth item which is used to measure the entrepreneurial education is whether the respondent believes that if they have the preference to be an entrepreneur or not. Accordingly The preference to be an entrepreneur respondent strongly agree, 88 or 41.9% of the total, with the statement followed by respondent who are also moderately agree 52 or 24.8% of the total sample population. Out of the total 20 (9.5%) respondent neither agrees nor disagrees about the statement and remains neutral. However, 24 (11.43%) and 14 (6.7%) respondent strongly disagree and disagree with the stated statement respectively.

From this item it is possible to conclude that respondent preference is to be an entrepreneur. Based on this result conclude that Entrepreneurship Education of the respondent positively related with intention to be an entrepreneur.

Table 18: Correlation between factors of entrepreneurial intentions

		Attitude towards entrepreneurship	Perceive support and barriers	Locus of control	Entrepreneurial intention	Entrepreneurship education	Entrepreneurial knowledge	Subjective norms
Attitude towards entrepreneurship	Pearson Correlation	1	.392**	.322**	.428**	.430**	.199**	.253**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000	.000	.006	.000
	N	210	210	210	210	202	192	208
Perceived support and barriers	Pearson Correlation	.392**	1	.341**	.493**	.254**	.218**	.271**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.000	.000	.002	.000
	N	210	210	210	210	202	192	208
Locus of control	Pearson Correlation	.322**	.341**	1	.366**	.298**	.236**	.104
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		.000	.000	.001	.134
	N	210	210	210	210	202	192	208
Entrepreneurial intention	Pearson Correlation	.428**	.493**	.366**	1	.487**	.314**	.423**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000
	N	210	210	210	210	202	192	208
Entrepreneurship education	Pearson Correlation	.430**	.254**	.298**	.487**	1	.394	.382**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000		.001	.000
	N	202	202	202	202	202	188	202
Entrepreneurial knowledge	Pearson Correlation	.199**	.218**	.236**	.314**	.394	1	.409**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.006	.002	.001	.000	.001		.000
	N	192	192	192	192	188	192	192
Subjective norms	Pearson Correlation	.253**	.271**	.104	.423**	.382**	.409**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.134	.000	.000	.000	
	N	208	208	208	208	202	192	208

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

Source: Primary Data



Hypothesis 2 stated that Attitude towards entrepreneurship has a positive effect on Perceived support and barriers, Locus of control, Entrepreneurial Intention, Entrepreneurship education, Entrepreneurial knowledge and subjective norms.

The Pearson Correlation Coefficients (T-Test) result in Table 4.20 shows that the obtained correlation value is 0.392, which is significant at the 0.01 level. This means that a significant positive correlation exists between Attitude towards entrepreneurship and on Perceived support and barriers.

Analysis: The variable significantly (statistically) and positively correlated with Attitude towards entrepreneurship was Entrepreneurship education ($r = 0.430$) followed by Entrepreneurial Intention ($r = 0.428$), Perceived support and barriers ($r = 0.392$), Locus of control ($r = 0.322$), subjective norms ($r = 0.435$), and Entrepreneurial knowledge ($r = 0.199$). This means that Attitude towards entrepreneurship has significant positive correlation on Perceived support and barriers, Locus of control, Entrepreneurial Intention, Entrepreneurship education, Entrepreneurial knowledge and subjective norms. Perceived support and barriers is found to be significantly and positively correlated with attitudes towards entrepreneurship ($r = 0.392$). Locus of control has been found to be significantly and positively correlated with Perceived support and barriers ($r = 0.341$). Entrepreneurial Intention is found to be significantly and positively correlated with Perceived support and barriers ($r = 0.493$). Entrepreneurship education has been found to be significantly and positively correlated with Perceived support and barriers ($r = 0.254$). Entrepreneurial knowledge is found to be significantly and positively correlated with Perceived support and barriers ($r = 0.218$). Subjective norms has significant and positive correlation with Perceived support and barriers ($r = 0.271$).

The correlation among the six dimensions also indicated that there has been statistically significant correlation among them. The highest correlation has been observed between Perceived support and barriers and Entrepreneurial Intention ($r = 0.493$). Next to Entrepreneurship education and Entrepreneurial Intention has been found to be statistically and positively correlated with empathy ($r = 0.487$). In the third place, Attitude towards entrepreneurship is found to be statistically and positively correlated with Entrepreneurship education ($r = 0.430$). According to the order of their correlation strength it was found that the correlation between Locus of control and Entrepreneurial Intention was ($r=0.366$), between Locus of control and Entrepreneurship education ($r=0.298$), between Locus of control and Entrepreneurial knowledge ($r=0.236$), between Locus of control and subjective norms ($r=0.104$), between Entrepreneurial Intention and Entrepreneurial knowledge ($r=0.316$), between Entrepreneurial Intention and subjective norms ($r=0.423$), between Entrepreneurship education and Entrepreneurial knowledge ($r=0.394$), between Entrepreneurship education and subjective norms ($r=0.382$), between Entrepreneurial knowledge and subjective norms ($r=0.409$) And the is no correlation was found between Locus of control and subjective norms which has been ($r=0.232$).

Findings from the correlations in table 18 indicate the following results:



- There is significant Attitude towards entrepreneurship has a high positive effect on Perceived support and barriers, Locus of control, Entrepreneurial Intention, Entrepreneurship education, and subjective norms.
- There is a significant positive low correlation between Attitude towards entrepreneurship and Entrepreneurial knowledge.
- There is significant Perceived support and a barrier has a high positive effect on Attitude towards entrepreneurship, Locus of control, Entrepreneurial Intention, Entrepreneurship education, and subjective norms.
- There is a significant positive low correlation between Perceived support and barriers and Entrepreneurial knowledge.
- There is significant Locus of control has a high positive effect on Attitude towards entrepreneurship, Perceived support and barriers, Entrepreneurial Intention, and Entrepreneurship education,
- There is a no significant correlation was found between Locus of control and subjective norms
- There is significant Entrepreneurial Intention has a high positive effect on Attitude towards entrepreneurship, Locus of control, Perceived support and barriers, and Entrepreneurship education, and subjective norms.
- There is significant Entrepreneurial knowledge high positive effect on Locus of control, Entrepreneurial Intention, and Entrepreneurship education, and subjective norms.
- There is a significant relatively positive low correlation between Entrepreneurial knowledge and Attitude towards entrepreneurship.
- There is significant Entrepreneurship education high positive effect on Attitude towards entrepreneurship, Locus of control, Entrepreneurial Intention, and Entrepreneurship education, and subjective norms.
- There is a significant relatively positive low correlation between Entrepreneurship education and Perceived support and a barrier.
- There is significant subjective norms high positive effect on Attitude towards entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurial Intention, and Entrepreneurship education, and but relatively low positive relationship between Locus of control

4.14. Binary Logistic Regression

Regression model fit for Entrepreneurial Intention against demographic factors, parents' education, job status and measures of entrepreneurship. A binary logistic regression model was developed to test the developed hypotheses so as to determine the significance of the impact of various factors affecting the intention of entrepreneurs. This model incorporated the Factors (independent variables) to predict the intention of entrepreneurs. The dependent variable was the Entrepreneurial Intention and the independent variables include demographic factors, parents' education, job status and measures of entrepreneurship. Results obtained from binary logistic regression analysis are shown in Table 19 below.



Table 19: Regression fitted for intention to entrepreneur against socioeconomic factors
Tests of Between-Subjects Effects
 Dependent Variable: Entrepreneurial Intention

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Corrected Model	74.995 ^a	30	2.500	4.476	.000
Intercept	104.980	1	104.980	187.971	.000
Age	6.402	3	2.134	3.821	.011
Sex	3.786	1	3.786	6.778	.010
Self_empl	3.447	1	3.447	6.172	.014
par_cselemp	5.898	1	5.898	10.561	.001
par_wselemp	4.931	1	4.931	8.829	.003
fath_educ	10.673	3	3.558	6.370	.000
moth_educ	8.133	3	2.711	4.854	.003
fath_occu	8.545	4	2.136	3.825	.006
moth_occ	7.493	4	1.873	3.354	.012
mon_income	9.906	4	2.476	4.434	.002
degreestudy	9.255	3	3.085	5.524	.001
att_business	.096	1	.096	.601	.040
locus	.980	1	.980	6.158	.015
need4achieve	4.812	1	4.812	30.255	.000
entr_educ.	.200	1	.200	1.258	.04
subj_norms	.564	1	.564	3.548	.052
Error	16.702	105	.159		
Total	1900.880	144			

R Squared = .491 (Adjusted R Squared = .382)

Source: Primary Data

Age: for age the value of sig = 0.011, this show that age does have significant relationship with the entrepreneur intention. Hence, this research may accept alternative hypothesis.

Sex: for sex the P value =.001, it would mean that the sex does have significant relationship with entrepreneur intention. Hence this may accept alternative Hypothesis..

Currently self-employed: The P-value is .014. Currently self-employed are found does to significantly and strongly affect the intention to be entrepreneur. Thus, researcher may fail to accept the null hypothesis.

Father's Education: The P value is .000; it would mean that Father's Education does have significant relationship with entrepreneur intention. Hence this may accept alternative hypothesis.

Mother's Education: The P value is .000; it would mean that Father's Education does have significant relationship with entrepreneur intention. Hence this may accept H₁.



Mother’s occupation: The P value is .012; it would mean that mother’s occupation does have significant relationship with entrepreneur intention. Hence this may reject null hypothesis

All of the socioeconomic factors are found to significantly and strongly affect the intention to be entrepreneur. The regression model fit for entrepreneurial intention against the socioeconomic factors (current employment status, parents’ occupation and education level, monthly income, the degree study respondents are engaged with), and demographic factors (age, sex) and Attitude towards Entrepreneurship, Perceived support and barriers, locus of control, need for achievement, Entrepreneurship education, and Subjective Norms 0.004, 0.058, 0.015, 0.001, 0.04, and 0.052 respectively is found to be strongly significant. Besides almost all of the independent variables have been found to affect the entrepreneurial intention of the respondents to the error level less than 0.05.

Table 20: Linear regression fitted for intention to entrepreneur against measures of entrepreneurship

Coefficients^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			
1	(Constant)	-.720	.354		-2.034	.044
	Attitude towards entrepreneurship	.041	.068	.041	.597	.002
	Perceived support and barriers	.504	.127	.283	3.975	.000
	Locus of control	.176	.092	.130	1.922	.047
	Entrepreneurship education	.244	.070	.263	3.508	.001
	Entrepreneurial knowledge	.112	.067	.113	1.673	.006
	Subjective norms	.170	.081	.155	2.103	.037

a. Dependent Variable: Entrepreneurial Intention

Source: Primary Data

In binary logistic regression analysis, influential predictor variables are characterized by odds ratios that are significantly different from 1, 95% confidence intervals of odds ratios that do not contain 1, and P-values that are smaller than 0.05, at the 5% level of significance (Cromie, S.2000).

Attitude towards entrepreneurship:- for Attitude towards entrepreneurship the value of Exp B = 0.041, and P value =.002, This indicates that the increase in intention of entrepreneur who have high Attitude towards entrepreneurship is .041 times higher than those who have low Attitude towards entrepreneurship. This shows that for Attitude towards entrepreneurship a significant contributor to entrepreneur intention. Thus, the researcher may reject the null hypothesis.



Perceived support and barriers:- for Perceived support and barriers the value of Exp B = 0.504, and P value = .000, This indicates that the increase in intention of entrepreneur who have high Perceived support and barriers is .504 times higher than those who have low Perceived support and barriers. This shows that for perceived support and barriers a significant contributor to entrepreneur intention. Thus, the researcher may fail to accept the null hypothesis.

Locus of control:- for Locus of control:- the value of Exp B = 0.176, and P value = .047 or 4.7%, This indicates that the increase in intention of entrepreneur who have high Locus of control is .176 times higher than those who have low Locus of control. This shows that for Locus of control does significant relation to entrepreneur intention. Thus, the researcher may accept the null hypothesis.

Entrepreneurship education:- for Entrepreneurship education the value of Exp B = 0.244, and P value = .001, This indicates that the increase in intention of entrepreneur who have high Entrepreneurship education is .244 times higher than those who have low Entrepreneurship education. This shows that for Entrepreneurship education a significant contributor to entrepreneur intention. Thus, the researcher may reject the null hypothesis.

Entrepreneurial knowledge: - for Entrepreneurial knowledge the value of Exp B = 0.112, and P value = .006, this indicates that the increase in intention of entrepreneur who have high Entrepreneurial knowledge is .1112 times higher than those who have low Entrepreneurial knowledge. This shows that for Entrepreneurial knowledge a significant contributor to entrepreneur intention. Thus, the researcher may reject the null hypothesis.

Subjective norms: - for Subjective norms the value of Exp B = .170, and P value = .037, this indicates that the increase in intention of entrepreneur who have high Subjective norms is .170 times higher than those who have low Subjective norms. This shows that for Entrepreneurial Subjective norms a significant contributor to entrepreneur intention. Thus, the researcher may reject the null hypothesis.

Conclusion and Recommendation

5.1. Conclusion

The research presented here summarizes and corroborates many previous findings in entrepreneurship research. The results concerning general attitudes suggest that there is still some room for trait-like Psychological explanations if other contingencies are also considered. General attitudes related to achievement, change-orientation, competitiveness and autonomy seem to make individuals more convinced that running one's own firm is a desirable alternative.

There is significant relationship between the entrepreneur intention and the socioeconomic factors (current employment status, parents' occupation and education level, monthly income, the degree study respondents are engaged with), and demographic factors (age, sex) and Attitude towards Entrepreneurship, Perceived support and barriers, locus of control, need for achievement, Entrepreneurship education, and Subjective



Norms 0.004, 0.058, 0.015, 0.001, 0.04, and 0.052 respectively is found to be strongly significant.

The study also adds to our still very provisional understanding of how the presence and, in particular, perception of role models affect entrepreneurial intentions. The same is true for the reasons behind the skewed gender distribution among business founders. It could be demonstrated that the determinants of entrepreneurial intentions are not markedly different between the sexes and that gender has little or no direct influence on entrepreneurial intentions. The observed under representation of females among business founders seems to have at least two reasons.

Firstly, attitudes or values favouring competitiveness and (individual) achievement positively affect entrepreneurial intentions.

Secondly, and more importantly, it appears that females are perceived know-how and a direct gender effect on the conviction that founding a firm is a suitable alternative. Hence, there is a vicious circle where under representation of female business owner-managers lead to under representation of female business founders.

The results indicated that there is a statistically significant relationship with entrepreneurial intentions and some entrepreneurial traits; particularly innovation, occupational achievement and independence. Among the selected entrepreneurial traits, propensity to take risk has the highest influence on entrepreneurial intentions.

The study findings also indicated that students with higher education have higher intention of becoming entrepreneurs. The results are interesting as they point out that with education, the entrepreneurial intention of individuals increase. This finding may indicate that intention to become entrepreneurs may be good by education.

As a second key objective of the study, the societal subjective norms influence entrepreneurial attitudes which in turn influence entrepreneurial intentions of university students.

Locus of control and Risk propensity were the background factor which had direct significant influence on entrepreneurial intention and indirect significant through entrepreneurial attitude. This simply means that that students' locus of control and risk had strong effect in increasing the willingness or students entrepreneurial intention, which will ultimately increase the student's entrepreneurial behaviour.

The findings conclude that today's entrepreneurial learning in universities may enlighten university students to pursue entrepreneur careers. The courses are likely to increase self efficacy of students in understanding entrepreneurship and then may increase students' intention to be entrepreneurs. Personal traits (such as need for achievement and locus of control) are likely to influence students' attitudes toward entrepreneurship and ultimately their intention and decision to be entrepreneurs.

The findings have shown that there is high intention and that students are interested to become entrepreneurs. However, this study could not provide evidence that business plan, and fear of crime, the need to pay school influence the students to become entrepreneurs.



This study has provided new insights into understanding of the impacts of role models and attitudes on the students' entrepreneurial intention. The research has important implications to educators and policy makers in the planning and developing a variety of activities that raise attitudes which will positively enhancing entrepreneurial intention among students. Besides, this research also stressed the importance of family members, especially father in influencing the intention of students to be entrepreneur.

5.2. Recommendations

Since entrepreneurship is important as a very relevant instrument to promote economic growth for the nation's economies, more need to be done to promote new enterprises and business venture to infuse dynamism in the economic activity.

Among some of the recommendations to promote the entrepreneurial intention are as follows:

- The need to have a concerted effort by the university authorities to enhance the entrepreneurial intention of students via different mediums such as seminars, training courses or similar hands on experience.
- Graduates should be encouraged to take entrepreneurship as a career Rather than depending on government and the private sector for employment. This will help equip graduates with creativity, innovation, risk-taking and ability to interpret successful entrepreneurial role models and identification of business opportunities and help reduce the rising unemployment situation in the country.
- There is critical need to enhance students need for achievement, locus of control and self efficacy which in turn will lead to a higher entrepreneurial intention. This can be done through training courses tailored towards entrepreneurial intention.
- Those who have attended courses training have indicated significantly higher entrepreneurial intention. This point to the relevance of entrepreneurship education as a compulsory subject. The university should take the approach that this particular course should be taught campus wide to enhance the intention of entrepreneurs.
- The female consists of a big population in the higher learning institutions. The university should have some programs to encourage the female students to think about their entrepreneurial career as an alternative. The university should also cooperate with some of the public sector's agencies that foster female entrepreneurship.
- The study recommends for any institutions to deliver entrepreneurship education program in an inculcative learning. The entrepreneurial learning conducted in this research combines entrepreneurial training in the classroom and simultaneously business apprenticeship program to enhance the entrepreneurial intention.
- The most attention should be emphasized on increasing personality traits, entrepreneurial knowledge, Perceived support and barriers, and entrepreneurial lessons, because those background factors are proven to take important roles in supporting increased intention.

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PADIOGRAMOF CLOUD COMPUTING IN E-LEARNING SYSTEM

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Abstract

Developments in computing are influencing many aspects of education. The purpose of this paper is to assess the potential value of cloud computing as a platform for e-learning. In particular, the paper will discuss how cloud computing is different from other forms of computing and what makes it unique. As well is this, the potential advantages and disadvantages of using cloud computing as a platform for e-learning will be outlined. Finally, the requirements of implementing cloud computing will be discussed, along with an assessment of the challenges to implementation, and some potential ways to overcome them. Providing e-learning services using a cloud-based platform can reduce costs, can be easier to maintain and update, and offer benefits to end users in terms of security and compatibility. However, cloud-based learning systems require fast and reliable Internet access, and issues surrounding the security of a cloud remain unclear.

Keywords: Learning, E-learning, cloud computing

Introduction

Technology is increasingly being used both inside and outside the classroom. Embracing new technologies and finding optimal ways of harnessing their benefits is crucial to maximizing educational outcomes. However, in order to gain benefits from technologies it is important to have an understanding of the benefits and drawbacks to their usage, as well as ensuring that they are implemented in ideal ways. The main purpose of this article is to assess the potential for using cloud computing in the field of education, to look at potential challenges to implementation, and outline ways to overcome them.

The article begins with a brief definition of learning and a summary of popular learning theories. Next, a definition is given for e-learning, along with an outline of how it differs from traditional learning. Following this is a brief background on the use of technology in the field of education, and more specifically on the emergence of cloud computing. The concept of cloud computing is then introduced along with its essential features and an outline of the different ways that it can be implemented. An assessment is then made of the advantages and



disadvantages of cloud-based computing systems for e-learning. Finally, the challenges of implementing cloud-based systems for e-learning are highlighted, along with some recommendations to overcome these challenges.

The field of learning is full of many theories, with many dating back over 60 years. However, the majority of the currently popular theories are based upon studies that have been conducted during the past 20 years. On the whole, these theories can be categorized into five main types: humanist, behaviorist, cognitive, social learning, and critical reflection. Each orientation has its strengths and limitations, and there are some situations when one theory might be more applicable than another [1].

Humanists hold the belief that people have unlimited potential for development, and that the objective of learning is to fulfil one's potential. Learning involves an active search for meaning, which is controlled by the learners who know their particular needs and goals. Educators should serve as facilitators of learning, by helping students learn the process of how to learn and teaching them to self-discover learning. Methods that exemplify world. The instructor's role is that of critical analyst, stimulator this approach include self-directed learning, and experiential learning [1-2].

- Behaviorist's focus on skills development and behavioral change. Learning is seen as a change in overt, observable behavior. The process of learning is seen as being controlled by stimuli in the external environment from educators and their curriculum, and not by the students themselves. The educator's role is to manage and control the learning environment by setting specific learning objectives and then monitoring the learner's progress. Behaviorism involves "Stimulus-Response" learning which is derived from Skinner's "Reinforcement Theory." Methods that exemplify the behaviorist educational methods include games and simulations, reinforcement and incentives, and instructional feedback [1].

- Cognitive and constructivist perspectives of learning emphasize the importance of understanding the mental processes involved in learning from the learner's perspective. According to these perspectives learning is seen as changes in the way in which the learner understands or organizes the elements of the environment, and changes in the behavior of the learner are deemphasized. The purpose of learning is seen as the acquisition of knowledge, and the goal of educators is to create the optimal conditions for learning to occur. Methods include the use of metaphors, analogies and simile, chunking (presenting information in "chunks"), and concept mapping. Key figures in this field include Piaget, Bruner, and Bloom [1, 3].



- Social learning theory integrates many of the ideas mentioned in the behavioural and cognitive views of learning. It believes that learning is a social process. Most of what people learn is through observations and interactions with other people in a social context. Focus is on the impact of people on people. In this theory the instructor is a model (demonstrator) or identifies and provides effective models, in addition to facilitate social interactions. Examples of educational methods: Demonstrations and trials, apprenticeships, mentoring, tutorials, peer partnerships, on-the-job training [1].

Critical reflection theory focuses on reflection and capitalizing on learners experience in general critical reflection involves the learner identifying and evaluating the assumptions, beliefs and values that underlie his or her thoughts, feelings or actions. This leads to a transformation in how one looks at the of critical reflection, and challenger of assumptions. The emphasis is on learner and instructor equality. The educator is simultaneously teacher and learner. Examples of educational methods: Focus group inquiry, critical debate, imaging the future, reflective judgment, scenario building [1].

The E-learning Concept

According to [4] e-learning is a fast and efficient way to spread knowledge to learners in different parts of the world that provides the following definition of e-learning: “E-Learning uses the Internet or other digital content for learning and teaching activities, which takes full advantage of modern educational technology provided with a new mechanism of communication and resource-rich learning environment to achieve a new way of learning”. In addition, e-learning can significantly reduce the time learners spend on learning and it also allows them to access a broader spectrum of learning materials in accordance with their individual competences and situation without the limitations of time and space.

Figure 1 illustrates the building blocks of traditional learning and e-learning to show the fundamental similarities and differences of these approaches. The main difference between an e-learning platform and a traditional classroom is the way in which instruction is transmitted. In an e-learning situation, the learning provider is separated from the learner by cyberspace, and has less visibility of the way the learner is interacting with the educational environment. The ability to adapt, realign, or change the environment is reduced due to this limited visibility. It also makes the educational content very important as the content is now the only differentiating factor between competing e-learning initiatives, assuming **there** is a level playing field in infrastructure for the provision of service over the internet [5-6].

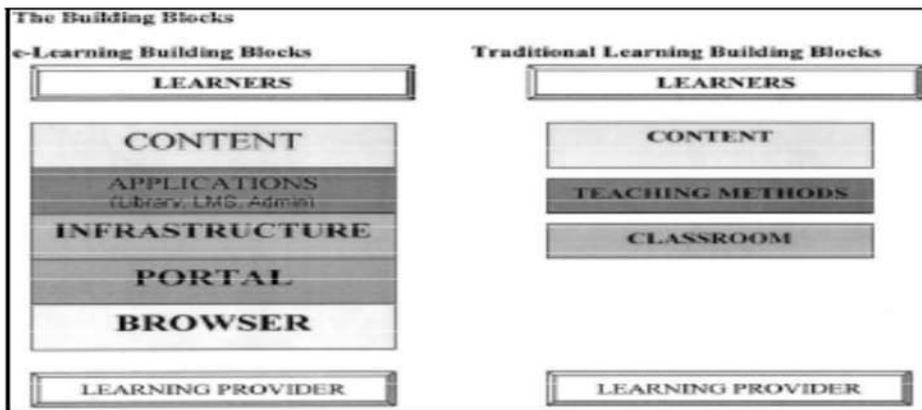


Figure 1: The Building Blocks of e-learning and traditional learning

The Emergence of e-learning

Early attempts to use technology in learning such as in 1924, with the Pressey Testing Machine, and Skinner's Teaching Machine in 1954, met with a weak reception. It was commonly held that the high cost of technology would prevent their ubiquitous uptake as an educational tool. Things started to change with the invention of the personal computer in the 1970s. Then, in the early 1980s Computer Assisted Instruction (CAI) and Computer-based training (CBI) began to emerge. Following this, in the 1990s websites were becoming commonly used to facilitate distance learning and learning management systems (LMS)[7-8].

III. The Era of Cloud Computing

According to [9] cloud computing can be defined as “a new style of computing in which dynamically scalable and often virtualized resources are provided as a services over the Internet.” The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) defined cloud computing as “ a model for enabling ubiquitous, convenient, on-demand network access to a shared pool of configurable computing resources (e.g., networks, servers, storage, applications, and services) that can be rapidly provisioned and released with minimal management effort or service provider interaction.”[10].

The cloud can be seen as a large group of interconnected computers. These computers can be personal computers or network servers inside public or private organizations. Therefore, a wide range of end users have access to the applications and data served by the cloud. Access is through the internet and it crosses over different enterprises and platforms. For the end user the technology and infrastructure behind the cloud is invisible and they aren't able to determine

whether cloud services are based on HTTP, HTML, XML, JavaScript, or other protocols [11].

A. The Emergence of Cloud Computing

Computing can be seen as going through shows six stages distinct computing paradigms, which are dumb terminals connected to mainframes, personal computers, networking computing, Internet computing , grid computing, and cloud computing [12].

As shown in Figure 2 below, in stage 1, many users used dumb terminals to share large and powerful mainframe computers. In stage 2, stand-alone personal computers became powerful enough to meet the majority of people needs. In stage 3, personal computers and servers were connected together through local area networks and order to pool resources and give each other access to data on each PC. In stage 4, local area networks were connected to other local area networks forming a global network known as the Internet to enable remote applications and data to be accessed. In stage 5, grid computing enabled the sharing of computing resources and storage through a distributed grid system of computing. In stage 6, cloud computing emerged as an easy and scalable way of sharing resources on the Internet

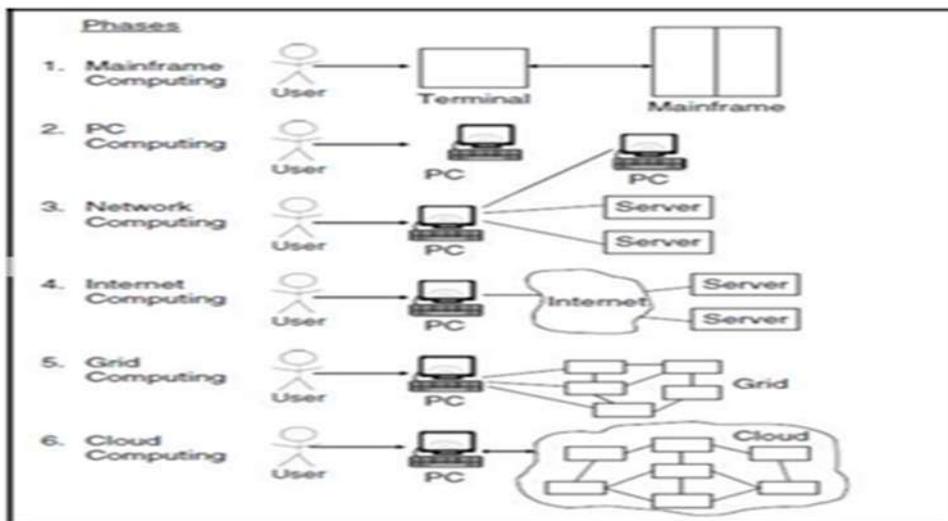


figure 2.phases of computing paradigms

The Essential Characteristics of Cloud Computing



When looking at these six computing paradigms, it looks like cloud computing is simply a return to the stage one mainframe computing paradigm. However, there are several key distinctions between these two. Mell and Grance [10] state the key characteristics of cloud computing as follows:

- On-demand consumer access: The consumer can access computing facilities, such as server time and network storage, whenever they are needed automatically without the need for interaction with each service provider.
- Broad access to network: Computing facilities are available over a network that can be accessed through thick or thin clients such as smart phones, tablets, laptops, and desktop computers).
- Pooling of resources: The service provider's resources are pooled using a multi-tenant model to balance the loading between multiple consumers. Different physical and virtual resources are dynamically assigned and reassigned to optimize services according to consumer demand.
- Flexible provision of services: Services can be flexibly provisioned and released, automatically, to scale and adjust to the levels of demand. For the customer, the services available usually appear to be unlimited and can be accessed in any quantity at any time.
- Measurement of services: Cloud systems utilize a can be developed without the need for maintenance or updating of operating systems. The underlying infrastructure is supported by PaaS which enables software provider to develop and deploy their software without having to worry about aspects such as the operating system [15].
- Cloud Services: A cloud service can be considered as any web-based application or service offered via cloud computing. Cloud services can include anything from spreadsheets to calendars and appointment books. The application of cloud service is hosted in the cloud and then a user runs the application over the Internet using a web browser [11].

Cloud Computing Service Models

The National Institute of Standards and Technology's (NIST) definition of a cloud outlines three ways to access a cloud, which are: **software as service**, **platform as a service**, and **infrastructure as a service**

- [10]. The most widely used form of cloud computing is software as service. The reason for its popularity is that it can support the delivery of complex applications over the internet, and provides reliable storage. A browser, such as Internet Explorer, is used to access software provided over the Internet. Essentially, the end user purchases the right to access a software package and does not need to be concerned about purchasing the underlying infrastructure to run that software [14].

Platform as a Service (PaaS) gives customers virtual servers to run existing applications. In addition, with PaaS new applications storage, and system software. An IaaS service permits many advantages to organizations and even has the potential to replace by providing multiple entry points application programming interfaces (API) as a service platform that enables data storage and retrieval from multiple points. Therefore, a failure at one point could be overcome by redirecting the request to a different point. [15].

Deployment Models

The National Institute of Standards and Technology's (NIST) outlines four different models of deployment for a cloud, which are public, community, private, and hybrid clouds. A public cloud includes services that are available by all members of the general public. Applications in public clouds are provided by third parties on the cloud's servers, storage systems, and networks. [15]. A community cloud is cloud infrastructure is an infrastructure that is shared between several organizations with common concerns, such as security, from a specific community. The cloud can be hosted and managed internally or by a third-party. cloud [15]. A private cloud is cloud infrastructure managed and hosted internally or externally by a third-party for a single organization. Private clouds are built for the exclusive use of one client, to enable them to have full control over their data, increase the level of security, and assure quality of service [15]. A hybrid cloud allows institutions to use a combination of the previously mentioned deployment models to run an application or system. For instance, a hybrid cloud can combine multiple public and private cloud model

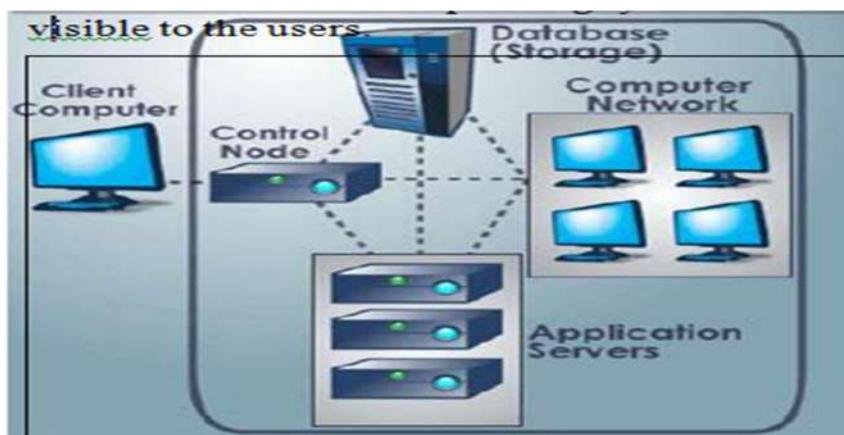




Figure 3 : a thypical cloud computing system

The Influence of Cloud Computing

In a cloud computing system, the local computer only constitutes part of the resources to complete the task, and usually the cloud provides most of the resources and data. The hardware and software requirements of the user's computer are much less important. In many cases all the user needs is a device that is capable to run a Web browser and connect to the cloud, and the cloud network possesses all the resources and data that are needed by the user[13]. As shown in Figure 3, people use their own PC or portable devices, over the Internet to connect to the cloud. The cloud is seen by these users as a single application, device, or document.

The hardware and the operating system used in the cloud are not dedicated server, while with cloud storage, the data is stored on multiple third-party servers. Cloud Services: A cloud service can be considered as any web- based application or service offered via cloud computing. Cloud services can include anything from spreadsheets to calendars and appointment books. The application of cloud service is hosted in the cloud and then a user runs the application over the Internet using a web browser [11].

Advantage of Cloud Computing

The cloud. This removes the need to backup files and carries around There are many advantages offered by cloud computing [11] :at the same time. It also enables people to collaborate on group projects in different countries as easily as if they were in the same building. The disadvantages of Cloud Computing existing applications and documents you were accessing though a different device.

- Portability of documents: All your documents are instantly available from wherever you are, as long as you have an internet connection to portable hard-drives and suchlike.
- Easier group collaboration: With cloud computing, anyone anywhere with an internet connection can collaborate in real time.The technology enables multiple users to easily collaborate on documents and projects The main drawbacks to cloud computing are as follows [11]:
- An Internet connection is needed: Cloud computing requires a connection to the Internet to access both applications and documents; without an Internet connection nothing can be accessed, even your own files. This makes cloud computing impossible for applications in areas where there is no or an unreliable internet connection.
- Low-speed connections limit accessibility: Similarly, a low-speed Internet connection, for instance in remote regions that only offer dial-up services, cloud computing is often too slow or even impossible to run resource intensive tasks.



Web-based apps require a lot of bandwidth to download, as do large files. Therefore, cloud computing requires a stable and fast connection to the internet at all times.

- Data security: All data is stored in the cloud with cloud computing. Therefore, the data is only as secure as the cloud is. If an unauthorized users gain access to the cloud they will also have access to any confidential data stored in the cloud

Not visible to users

Several challenges face the efficient deployment of E-Learning systems, and Dong, Zheng [16] and Aljenaa, Al-Anzi [17] offer some potential solutions that cloud computing offers to overcome many of these as follows:

- Lack of a proper infrastructure: Many organizations lack the proper infrastructure for adopting an E-Learning platform. A modern scalable infrastructure is needed as the creation of new content, which is often rich in multimedia, has high resource requirements for aspects such as bandwidth and storage. [6, 18]. Cloud technology can help overcome these challenges as the centralized infrastructure of a cloud system reduces the need to repeat tasks in each and every school where the system is deployed reducing the cost and time needed to build the infrastructure.

Secondly, once a cloud is running in an organization, the deployment process is swift across the organization because of lack of technical work to deploy the services in individual schools.

The third advantage is the lower cost of hardware infrastructure in individual schools, as often only computers with low specifications, capable of running a browser, can be used.

- Lack of curriculum: The lack of content that is ready to be imported into the E-Learning system is a common challenge that education institutions often face. Ideally, this needs to be planned up-front along with considerations of the infrastructure that is required [17]. Cloud computing can enhance readiness in two key ways. The first is by providing an easy to use platform for teachers and students to with an internet connection. The second

- advantage is access from anywhere there is a device that by lowering operation costs through cloud computing an organization can redirect the saved money toward the development of more in-house content or to purchase content developed by other organizations[16].

- Change management: One of the biggest challenges of E-Learning is to manage the change process within the education organization, when moving to an online platform. The change affects all stakeholders of the organization, such as the students, educators, decision makers, content developers, and system support staff. Therefore forward planning is essential when implementing such a major change[17]. The first benefit that clouds provide to the change



management process is the quicker pace of deployment. With the use of clouds the e-learning system can be deployed and spread over the organization more quickly, and people are more likely to identify the value of the system and to realize they need to utilize it in their daily lives. The second benefit relates to the ease of access. Clouds enable wider accessibility as any system with internet access is able to access the learning platform. This allows educators and teachers to have access to the learning platform from their home, which gives them more ability to test and use the system. Consequently, if more time is spent on the system the resistance to change will be reduced in the organization [16].

V. Conclusion

In conclusion, technology is being used increasingly by institutions to provide e-learning services. These institutions face a wide range of challenges in implementing these systems such as costs, a lack of technical resources, and resistance by key stakeholders to the implementation of systems. Cloud-based learning systems are emerging as an attractive method for providing e-learning services. They can reduce costs due to lower requirements of hardware and software, and less need for onsite maintenance. They are also easier to deploy across multiple locations as they are centrally administered. They also offer benefits to end users in terms of accessibility, security, and compatibility. However, the limitations of cloud-based learning systems are that an Internet connection is mandatory, low speed connections reduce the efficiency of the provision of e-learning services, and issues surrounding the security of a cloud remain unclear. As the speed and stability of the Internet are continuing to improve, it seems likely that the popularity of cloud computing for e-learning will increase.

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GANDHI AND HIS PHILOSOPHY AS REPRESENTED IN VISUAL ART

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“ A life of sacrifice is the pinnacle of art, and is full of true joy”.

Gandhiji was a muse for many of his contemporary artists both in India and abroad. Prof TridipSuhrod, a scholar who has researched immensely on Gandhiji says: "Gandhiji had a deeper understanding of art and did not believe in it being used merely for decorating walls."Gandhi's teachings can be imbibed in subtle ways through art.

Gandhi continues to inspire artists even today. Through their works, many contemporary artists keep Mahatma Gandhi alive. Artists such as Subodh Gupta, AtulDodiya and Veer Munshi are just a few examples.

About the usefulness of village art Gandhiji said, “there is no doubt in my mind that in a country like ours teeming with millions of unemployed, something is needed to keep their hands and feet engaged in order that they may earn an honest living. In brief we have to teach them how to turn waste into wealth, and that is what the exhibition is meant to teach them.

It is a well known fact that the Indian National Movement had a tremendous impact on public life. The end of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth centuries introduced it to a more organized and extreme phase which influenced the contemporary artists also. Hence they chose the freedom struggle as a subject for their paintings. These artists felt that it was a kind of service to “Swadeshi” and national movement. On the other hand, some of the national leaders, such as Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru, also took help from traditional Indian art as an expression of patriotism.

To some extent, these national leaders also understood the growing popularity and sincerity of these artists. Not only Indian artists but also some international artists worked in this respect and conveyed their faithfulness to and regard for the Indian National Movement. Although there are elements of unity in Gandhi's thought, they are not reduced to a system. It is not a rigid, inflexible doctrine, but a set of beliefs and principles which are applied differently according to the historical and social setting. Therefore there can be no dogmatism, and inconsistency is not a sin. Interpretation of the principles underwent much evolution during Gandhi's lifetime, and as a result many inconsistencies can be found in his writings, to which he readily admitted.



That there are inconsistencies in Gandhi's writings according to the fact that the ideas are not a system. In coming to grips with Gandhi's way of thinking it is most important to understand that the perception of truth undergoes an ongoing process of refinement which is evolutionary in nature. In Gandhi's thought the emphasis is not on idealism, but on practical idealism. It is rooted in the highest religious idealism, but is thoroughly practical.

As alluded to above, Gandhian philosophy is certainly considered by Gandhians as a universal and timeless philosophy, despite the fact that on the more superficial level it is set in the Indian social context. They hold that the ideals of truth and nonviolence, which underpin the whole philosophy, are relevant to all humankind. Recently some have been suggesting that a distinction can be made between the core elements of Gandhi's thought and peripheral elements which, depending on the particular element under consideration, may or may not have timeless relevance. Also, it can be universal despite being fundamentally religious, as its religious position stresses not so much the Hindu interpretation of reality as the beliefs which are common to all major religions, and that commonality itself. It holds all religions to be worthy of equal respect and in one sense to be equal.

As all are creations of mortal and imperfect human beings, no single religion can embody or reveal the whole or absolute truth. Mahatma Gandhi had emphasized that handicrafts should be taught "not merely for production work but for developing intellect of the pupils." And, this idea has been implemented in schools as Socially Useful and Productive Work (S.U.P.W.) as per reports of landmark commissions and policy. S.U.P.W. is mostly perceived as a hobby; it could be embroidery, clay modeling, bamboo crafts, leather work, pottery and many other socio-culturally relevant creatively stimulating activities that have a potential for enabling livelihoods. When connected with skilling and vocational options, S.U.P.W. can transform the way, children perceive manual work and impact their young minds positively towards dignity of work and labour.

The importance of craft in Education:

Craft-centered education creates a balance between theory and monotonous learning through creative stimulation and self-expression. It helps in reducing discrimination between manual and intellectual skills and overcoming prejudices through respect for socially meaningful work that meets the needs of urban and rural Indians. It makes one feel proud about earning a decent livelihood through sustainable sources of income and community initiatives that result in cooperative societies and micro enterprises.



Gandhiji's portraits by three famous artists from Santiniketan:

Gandhi's portraits have been there since the times of freedom fighting. Many portraits of Gandhi were completed by his contemporary Indian and foreign artists. Sometimes artists also got an opportunity to create their paintings in the presence of Gandhi as a model. It is curious to note how he managed to spare time within his tough schedule, to keep a good relationship with the artists and encouraged them, to paint or to sculpt his portraits. Gandhiji's mission is to make Gods out of common people who are made of clay. His ideals inspired the artists of the world.

Nandalal Bose:

Nandalal Bose, an artist of Santiniketan, perfectly expressed the key of inspiration of the artists from the life of Mahatma Gandhi. He wrote: "Mahatmaji may not be an artist in the same sense that we professional artists are, nevertheless I cannot but consider him to be a true artist. All his life he has spent in creating his own personality and in fashioning others after his high ideals. Intellectual environment of a society. The period of the Indian freedom struggle was full of patriotism when everybody worked together under the leadership of great men.

MukulDey:

In 1918 Gandhi met MukulDey, an artist from Santiniketan, for the first time. He was accompanied by Sarojini Naidu. MukulDey asked his consent for making a portrait. Gandhi did not utter a word, only smiled. For the next hour Dey was engaged in making the portrait. His simple dress and simple living attracted the artist. Dey found a great saint and a political leader within the Mahatma. Gandhi dated and signed the portrait in Gujarati.

After ten years MukulDey met Gandhi with an introduction from C.F. Andrews. He was surprised when immediately Gandhi recognized him and permitted him to stay in one of the rooms of the school building at the Sabarmati Ashram on the Narmada river. MukulDey created four different dry point paintings and a few pencil sketches of Gandhi and a portrait of Kasturba. Gandhi was so kind as to offer him half of the school building at Sabarmati to start an art school.

3.K.Venkatappa

K. Venkatappa, a student of Santiniketan and a renowned artist, had impressed Gandhi by his paintings of Ooty in different seasons and moods. Gandhi told the artist, "I am delighted. You have my blessings, but I may make a suggestion. If the Charkha appeals to you and if you can paint what the Charkha means to the life of the villager, I should be more delighted.



In 1930, during the Dandhi march, Gandhi became one of the most durable and widely circulated icons of India. From Santiniketan this incident was symbolized by unique art pieces. The art process in the 1920s and the 1930s carried the Gandhian imperative of creating a new national art for the people. Nandalal Bose's linocut image of Gandhi (1930) is the example of this period. It was prepared on teak wood with tempera showing Gandhi with his 78 followers. It is one of several such political posters which Bose produced during the Civil Disobedience Movement. All the other creations on the Dandi March had no reflection on Santiniketan's art school but reflected on the individual artists' mood from intellectual to sentimental.

Vinayak S. Masoji's Dandi march painting:

Artist Vinayak S. Masoji made a painting of Gandhi's arrest during the Dandi March, from the camp at midnight. Listening to Gandhi's arrest during his return journey from Dandi, he compared it with the arrest of Jesus Christ at midnight in the garden of Gethsamene by a force of heavily armed ignorant soldiers. He expressed this feeling in his painting "The Midnight Arrest." When Gandhi and Rajkumari Amrit Kaur saw this painting in the art gallery of the Congress she asked Gandhi whether the painting was based on the artist's imagination or whether it had actually happened as was depicted in the painting.

American sculptor Jo Davidson:

During Gandhi's stay in London for the Round Table Conference in 1930, the well known American sculptor Jo Davidson made a sculpture of him. He had brought photographs of some of his earlier works to show Gandhi. Gandhi's attitude has been expressed in the writings of Davidson. He wrote 'Gandhi's face was very mobile, every feature quivered, and a constant change played over his face when he talked. He practiced his passive resistance on me all the time while I worked; he submitted to my modeling him, but never willingly lent himself to it. Never once did he look at the clay I was working on. But when I stopped for a breather and just sat with him, he was extremely amiable'. Davidson wrote that there was a constant flow of visitors, like pilgrims, who eagerly came to worship Mahatmaji.

Russian artist Feliks Topolsky:

The Russian artist Feliks Topolsky painted Gandhi between 1944-1946. He did so with a lot of patience as Gandhi gave him no sittings. But Topolsky was equal to the challenge more particularly as he found himself free to observe Gandhi whenever and wherever he liked. The result was a number of quick, rough sketches with a few vivid strokes of the pen and the brush resulting in



sketches which captured the dynamic personality of Gandhi. They have an interesting theory that these sketches are the artists' premonition of the assassination of Gandhi.

Gandhi did not believe in art for art's sake. He had a great respect for art, but thought it led to nothing unless it had as its motive a religious impulse. Only then, he believed, it rises to its highest level. In many cases we find his signature on his portrait etc. with a short message, e.g. one sketch with a message "Truth is God" with his signature dated 4 December 1931.

Clare Sherido, the English sculptress, perhaps was an exception. She had to wait and snatch moments as he could spare to make his bust. Generally, artists made quick sketches and make a hasty retreat before they were caught in their nefarious act.

M.F. Husain the famous painter had watched Gandhi and Jinnah speak at rallies in Bombay and was deeply committed to the ideas that India stood for. His fascination for Indian subjects, and references to the nation's philosophies have often been the subject of his many controversial paintings. In many of his paintings, Husain portrayed Gandhi.

A. Ramachandran was influenced by his school-teacher who held Gandhi in high regard. Later, at Kala Bhavan, the art of Nandalal Bose would further influence him. The Dandi-March sculpture by his mentor, Ramkinker Baij would be yet another iconic piece that would remain in his thoughts. But while the earlier artists portrayed Gandhi to be a hero, a leader fuelling the pride and patriotic feelings, this particular sculpture exalts Gandhi's stature as an icon of Peace. The stillness of the sculpture as against the 'movement' in others, truly sets it apart as it fills the viewer with a sense of calm.

Gandhi and villages:

Gandhi firmly believes that village republics can be built only through decentralisation of social and political power. In such a system decision-making power will be vested in the Village Panchayat rather than in the State and the national capital. The representatives would be elected by all adults for a fixed period of five years. The elected representatives would constitute a council, called the Panchayat. The Panchayat exercises legislative, executive and judicial functions. It would look after education, health and sanitation of the village. It would be the Panchayats' responsibility to protect and uplift 'untouchables' and other poor people. Resources for Gandhian Approach to managing village affairs would be raised from the villages.

All the conflicts and disputes would be resolved within the village. And as far as possible not a single case is to be referred to courts outside the village.



The Panchayat would play its role in propagating the importance of moral and spiritual values among the ruralites for bringing about rural reconstruction. Apart from managing its own affairs the village would also be capable of defending itself against any invasion. A non-violent peace brigade of volunteers would be organised to defend the village. This corps would be different from the usual military formation. They would repose the utmost faith in non-violence and God.

Self sufficiency for the village people:

Such a decentralised polity implies a decentralised economy. It can be attained only through self-sufficiency at the village level. The village should be self-sufficient as far as its basic needs – food, clothing, and other necessities – are concerned. The village has to import certain things which it cannot produce in the village. “We shall have to produce more of what we can, in order thereby to obtain in exchange, what we are unable to produce”. Gandhiji maintained that industrialization would help only a few and will lead to concentration of economic power. Industrialization leads to passive or active exploitation of the villages. It encourages competition. Large scale production requires marketing.

In order to avoid such a catastrophe, village and cottage industries should be revived. They provide employment to meet the needs of the villagers and facilitate village self-sufficiency. Gandhians are not against machine per se if it meets two aims: self-sufficiency and full employment. According to Gandhi, there would be no objection to villagers using even the modern machines and tools that they could make and could afford to use. Only they should not be used as a means of exploitation of others.

Gandhiji emphasized the principle of trusteeship in social and economic affairs. He firmly believed that all social property should be held in trust. The capitalists would take care not only of themselves but also of others. Some of their surplus wealth would be used for the rest of the society.

The poor workers, under trusteeship, would consider the capitalists as their benefactors; and would repose faith in their noble intentions. Gandhiji felt that if such a trusteeship were established, the welfare of the workers would increase and the clash between the workers and employers would be avoided. Trusteeship would help considerably “in realising a state of equality on earth.”

Gandhiji firmly believed that land should not be owned by any individual. Land belongs to God. Hence, individual ownership of land should be shunned. For that a landowner should be persuaded to become a trustee of his land. He should be convinced that the land he owns does not belong to him. Land belongs to the community and must be used for the welfare of the community. They are merely trustees. By persuasion the heart of landowners should be changed and they should be induced to donate their land voluntarily.



If this knowledge were to penetrate and spread amongst the poor, they would become strong and learn how to free themselves from the crushing inequalities which have pushed them to the verge of starvation. But the oppressed should not take recourse to violent methods. In the Gandhian scheme of things, the principle of cooperation, love and service is most important and violence has no place in it. Violence is against “moral values” and civilized society is inconceivable in the absence of moral values.

Gandhiji’s concept of development is oriented to the upliftment of the common man. He preferred village habitats to megalopolises and Swadeshi craft to imported technology for the economic well being of the common man. He stressed the need for cottage industries in place of gigantic industries and advocated for a decentralised economy instead of a centralised one.

He realised the need for integrated rural development and believed that education, health and vocation should be properly integrated. He emphasised the need for education and training which he called ‘Nai -talim’ (New training) for rural reconstruction.

In total the Gandhian approach to rural development strives to reconstruct village republics which would be non-violent, self- governed and self-sufficient so far as the basic necessities of ruralites are concerned. Apart from creating a new socio-economic order, it Endeavour’s to transform man; otherwise the changes in the socio-economic order will be short-lived.

Art at the congress pavilions by Nandalal Bose:

Nandalal received a call from Gandhi to decorate the Congress pavilion at Faizpur in Maharashtra. Nandalal informed Gandhi that he knew nothing about architecture as he was a painter. Gandhi, with his characteristic sense of humour wrote that he was not looking for an expert. So Nandalal decorated the pavilion with ordinary materials which were locally available. Gandhi was very pleased and said in his opening speech of that exhibition (25 December 1936): For Nandalal is a creative artist and I am none. God has given me the sense of art but not the organs to give it concrete shape. He has blessed Nandalal Bose with both.

In this session Nandalal had decorated a chariot with ornamental hangings, which were drawn by six pairs of bullocks to carry President Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. After seeing this decoration Gandhi called him and said he had made a bet with a little girl on Nandalal’s ability to make a duplicate chariot with mock bullocks in two days. Like a child he warned Nandalal that he must be aware of Gandhi’s will to win the bet. They made a chariot with six pairs of bullocks created with slit bamboo and painted them. After seeing this Gandhi burst into laughter and won the bet.



Gandhi had great confidence in Nandalal's art. At the time of talking to Congress workers on 29 December 1939, he said, "You must give me a detailed account of the way in which you gathered your material, the expenses, and your own failures and successes. They should prove very useful for future guidance. Nandalal Bose ought to teach us a little of his art. You are pioneers in this great experiment and your genius for organization has made it a success. This is a distinct step towards the attainment of Swaraj by nonviolent means. Mahatma Gandhi also made a financial arrangement of Rs. 200 per month for Nandalal's art school at Santiniketan, for as long as it continued satisfactorily and informed Rabindranath Tagore of this through a letter dated 6, November 1937.

Haripura congress pavilion decoration:

In the Haripura Congress, 1938, in response to Babu's invitation, Bose decorated the Congress pavilion with village folk painters style ('Patuas') to produce the famous set of eighty three panels, called "Haripura Posters." Subjects were taken from daily village life and its natural surroundings. These type of paintings of bamboo and reed structures symbolic of Gandhian philosophy are termed "Gandhian aesthetics." In this way Nandalal Bose created national movement awareness among men, which was his contribution to the nation and he worked without any fee. He participated in the embellishment of the entire nation's aspirations.

In Kala Bhavan, Santiniketan, during his last visit Gandhi saw wonderful toys made by Abanindranath Tagore using dried pieces of branches and waste materials. When Gandhi was informed that the artist was bed-ridden in Calcutta he sent his secretary Pyarelal to the artist with a personal note to inquire about his health and to tell him that he must live long to give more of his beautiful art to India. Abanindranath, who had never met Gandhi face to face, was overwhelmed by Gandhi's affection and concern and wrote: "His (Gandhi's) history, epitomizes the history of India's metamorphosis under Mahatmaji's gospel of Charkha and nonviolence. That is why I worship him."

Gandhi at Mumbai Church gate by a Brazilian artist:

The commuters arriving at Churchgate station were in awe after spotting the art work of Mahatma Gandhi and a glimpse of their life line, a local train on the station building.

Hundreds of commuters were caught unaware and gathered at the station to click pictures of the magnificent mural art work adorned by a Brazilian artist Eduardo Kobra. The mural art form is an initiative by the NGO, India Foundation people worked on the artwork for a full day. It is a pleasant sight for every body. The walls of the station building needed an art form to



make it look beautiful. The mural art form of Mahatma Gandhi is 15- foot long and is in black and white colour.

Artist Subodhkelkar:

Artist SubodhKerkar's first encounter with Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was at the age of six when his father was commissioned to do a portrait by the Goa Assembly.

Little did he know that one day he would conceive an entire exhibition around the subject of this portrait, which also featured Goa's characteristic palm trees and the sea in the background.

By the time Subodh was ten, he had read several biographical sketches of Gandhi and other luminaries. His interest in Gandhi further spiked during his student activist days in college. He also remembers making a solo trip to Amboli where he read *My Experiments with Truth* in relative seclusion pondering over the contents of the book. Gandhi has been a subject of great curiosity for various Indian artists. Haku Shah's paintings of Gandhi are well known. Kerkar is also fascinated by the different depictions of Gandhi in popular culture and keeps a digital archive of different portrayals – as a superhero, as an emperor, as divinity and so on.

Kelkar has come up with a unique new project. In collaboration with a Ukrainian computer engineer, Kelkar has built a smart phone app that reads certain codes to reveal a 3D Gandhi on your phone. Different codes project different portrayals of Gandhi, designed by Kelkar. His plan to “put Gandhi's face on every currency in the world” – by turning notes into codes.

He likes the beauty of nature and its universal appeal, just as true art must speak to the millions and is a symbol of happiness. In his philosophy, art is a harmony between the soul and the outer appearance of a human being.

Many would also recall Nandalal Bose' linocut image of Mahatma Gandhi (Bapuji) on Dandi March. M.F. Hussain did several experiments too. Contemporary artist Riyas Komu showed Gandhi as a malnourished farmer. And popular culture renderings of Gandhi are endless. Kerkar adds, “There are many artists still experimenting with Gandhi. He is also our biggest mass icon. Everybody is making an attempt to appropriate Gandhi because he amounts to great marketing. He is both loved and reviled.

Painter Raza and Gandhiji :

Renowned painter S.H. Raza's admiration for Mahatma Gandhi, his beliefs and teachings, is getting reflected through a series of seven paintings,



the former had done in 2013. The solo show titled 'Gandhi in Raza' will be inaugurated at Visual Arts Gallery in New Delhi on February 22, which also happens to be 95th birth anniversary of the acclaimed artist. One of the paintings by Raza that will be showcased in the show

An 80-page book by the same name, comprising essays from Nandalal Bose on Bapuji and his bent towards fine-art and aesthetics, Gopal Krishna Gandhi on Mahatma Gandhi and his truth and aesthetics, and Ashok Vajpeyi on the tribute of the paintings by Raza, along with illustrations of the works, will also be launched during the occasion. Conceptualised by AkarPrakar gallery in collaboration with the Raza Foundation, the chosen seven paintings are said to be the favourites of Raza, who passed away in July, 2016.

“In 2013, Raza had done several works related to Gandhiji. Raza was clearly a Gandhian in his philosophy and thoughts and was close to the beliefs and ideologies that Bapu believed in. However, he picked these seven works exclusively to pay his tribute to the father of the nation for the truth, shanti, ahimsa and all the characteristics that he stood for and lived in, says Reena Lath, director, AkarPrakar.

Gandhi in Photographs :

C. Venkatachalam had written about Gandhi’s reaction to artists. He wrote: “Mahatma Gandhi very much dislikes to be publicized or photographed, but he remains the most popular subject for artists. Every man had photographed the elusive beauty of his uncomely face with a camera and from all angles”. Gandhi always refused to sit or pose for artists, however eminent or famous they may be.

Mahatma Gandhi disliked being publicised or photographed, but he remains the most popular subject for artists, says Dalwadi. Every man possessing a camera had tried to photograph the indefinable beauty of his uncomely face from all angles possible. Gandhi always refused to sit or pose for artists, however eminent or famous they might have been.

He was known for his unique fashion and simplicity that defined individuality and would give any photographer a thrill to click a man like him. His simple clothing and simple living attracted many artists.”

Mahatma Gandhi’s legacy is acclaimed around the world. His demands for peaceful action, equality, sustainability, and religious freedom are often quoted. But when photographer Rena Effendi was assigned to capture his abiding impact in modern-day India, for the July 2015 issue of The National Geographic, she needed to go beyond the history books and into the streets. Where is Gandhi’s legacy being lived out? Who



continues to carry out his principles? She set out on a journey to document the traces of Gandhi.

Kanu Gandhi was a grand nephew of Mahatma Gandhi . He photographed Gandhi in thousands of images. He was not a photojournalist, many of his images were never attributed to him. In 1997, on the occasion of 50 years of Independence, Panjiarvisited the Gandhi family residence in Rajkot, Gujarat, for a story. He came across the negatives of Kanu Gandhi's photographs in a cupboard. He is best remembered as Gandhi's photographer, recording many moments of Gandhi's life on film from 1938 until his assassination in 1948.

KanuGandhi's original photographs remained in obscurity until they were acquired by a German collector, Peter Ruhe.For Mahatma Gandhi God, Truth and Beauty are interlinked. Gandhi believed that aesthetic quality (rasa) does not flourish where the stamp of individual craftsmanship and temperament is absent. This is why Gandhi was a patron of the artists.Diversity is the typical characteristic of creativity and Gandhiji was always looking for this quality. Gandhi recognized art and artists according to his own philosophy of life. He did not believe in “art for art's sake.”

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TREES , HUMANS AND GANDHI

Mrs.Velpuri Subha , M.A.,B.Ed.

Truth is like a vast tree ,which yields more and more fruit,
the more you nurture it.

Mahatma Gandhi

People feel peace and serenity when walking in the shade of trees. Through the ages and in all corners of the globe, people have looked to trees to make sense of our lives, honoring their transcendental qualities in a variety of ways.

It is no wonder that, trees have captured the human imagination since the beginning of time. Their strength, deeply rooted in the Earth, is an inspiration. Their trunk and branches are a wonder of nature because they stand sturdy and impenetrable most of the time, yet they can flex and sway with the wind when needed. Watching their cycles of growth, shedding of leaves, and re-flowering in the spring, people have long perceived trees as powerful symbols of life, death, and renewal.

Peepal tree of Gandhi at Wardha

A peepal tree planted by Mahatma Gandhi outside his ashram in Wardha district in northeastern Maharashtra is all set to travel places. At least parts of it will. As part of the massive tree plantation drive it has been undertaking for the last three years, the state government has decided to prepare saplings of this 82-year-old peepal tree and plant them at all the 206 shaheedsmaraks (martyrs' memorials) across the state.

A decision to this effect was taken by state Forest Minister SudhirMungantiwar recently during a meeting to review preparations for this year's tree plantation drive. Mungantiwar said the administration has been given directions to prepare saplings with proper scientific procedure and following certain steps of performing a puja. "The entire procedure should be recorded andvideographed to ensure transparency. This will ensure that there is no objection of any kind while preparing the sapling," he said.

That peepal tree is said to have been planted by Gandhi outside BapuKuti in Sevagram ashram in Wardha where he had stayed from 1930 from 1948. "We have started the work on preparing saplings of the peepal tree planted by Mahatma Gandhi. The tree has been shown to environment experts and they will decide how to transport it," said Wardha District Collector ShaileshNawal.



The saplings, it is expected, would inspire and encourage locals to plant more trees and respect nature. Since 2016, every year, the state government has been undertaking a mass plantation exercise in July. After claiming to have ensured plantation of 2.81 crore saplings in a single day on July 1, 2016, the state government had announced a target of planting 50 crore trees over the next three years. Last year, it had claimed to have planted 5.43 crore trees in the first week of July. This year, the government aims to plant 13 crore saplings in the month and has been eyeing on planting another 33 crore saplings the next year.

Chief Forest Conservator of the state, Sanjeev Gaur, said experts will decide the best scientific option for creating the saplings. “We are trying to germinate it from seeds instead of taking the grafting route which can be a destructive process,” he said.

He said strong and best sapling of peepal tree can be prepared from the seeds of the tree, extracted from the droppings of birds consuming them. “The plan is to collect the mud containing droppings of the birds found under the peepal tree and germinate it to prepare a sapling,” he added.

The peepal tree gets fruits in the summer so the work would be taken up during the period, “The target of creating 206 saplings, one each for planting at the 206 memorial of martyrs in the state, would be taken up with immediate effect. Additional saplings would be created for anyone else to use it for plantation,”

Meanwhile, the Sevagram ashram is struggling to make the original peepal tree survive from ailments. “The peepal tree planted by Mahatma Gandhi is in danger and there is fear of it collapsing due to ailments,” said TRN Prabhu, President of the Sevagram Ashram.

At present, the tree is being treated with cow dung and urine to keep insects away. “We are planning to approach the Dehradun-based Forest Research Institute to work towards survival of the tree which might split into two and collapse anytime,” said Prabhu.

As an alternative, the ashram is planning to create at least two saplings from the existing tree. “It is a very serious issue and we are concerned about the health of the peepal tree,” Prabhu said.

The philosophy of trees

Trees have always been the most penetrating preachers. They live in tribes and families, in forests and groves. And even more we revere them when they stand alone. They are like lonely persons. Like great, solitary men, like Beethoven and Nietzsche they stand alone. In their highest boughs the world rustles, their roots rest in infinity; but they do not lose themselves there, they struggle with all the force of their lives for one thing only: to fulfill themselves according to their own laws, to build up their own form, to represent themselves. Nothing is holier, nothing is more exemplary than a beautiful, strong tree. When



a tree is cut down and reveals its naked death-wound to the sun, one can read its whole history in the luminous, inscribed disk of its trunk: in the rings of its years, its scars, all the struggle, all the suffering, all the sickness, all the happiness and prosperity stand truly written, the narrow years and the luxurious years, the attacks withstood, the storms endured. And every young farmboy knows that the hardest and noblest wood has the narrowest rings, that high on the mountains and in continuing danger the most indestructible, the strongest, the ideal trees grow.

Trees are just like sanctuaries. Whoever knows how to speak to them, whoever knows how to listen to them, can learn the truth. They do not preach learning and precepts, they preach, undeterred by particulars, the ancient law of life. The tree tells that “ I am life from eternal life. The attempt and the risk that the eternal mother took with me is unique, unique the form and veins of my skin, unique the smallest play of leaves in my branches and the smallest scar on my bark. I was made to form and reveal the eternal in my smallest special detail” .

A tree further says that “ My strength is trust. I know nothing about my fathers, I know nothing about the thousand children that every year spring out of me. I live out the secret of my seed to the very end, and I care for nothing else. I trust that God is in me. I trust that my labor is holy. Out of this trust I live”.When we are stricken and cannot bear our lives any longer, then a tree has something to say to us: Be still! Be still! Look at me! Life is not easy, life is not difficult.

A longing to wander tears my heart when I hear trees rustling in the wind at evening. If one listens to them silently for a long time, this longing reveals its kernel, its meaning. It is not so much a matter of escaping from one’s suffering, though it may seem to be so. It is a longing for home, for a memory of the mother, for new metaphors for life. It leads home. Every path leads homeward, every step is birth, every step is death, every grave is mother.

The tree rustles in the evening, when we stand uneasy before our own childish thoughts: Trees have long thoughts, long-breathing and restful, just as they have longer lives than ours. They are wiser than we are, as long as we do not listen to them. But when we have learned how to listen to trees, then the brevity and the quickness and the childlike hastiness of our thoughts achieve an incomparable joy. Whoever has learned how to listen to trees no longer wants to be a tree. He wants to be nothing except what he is. That is home. That is happiness.

A symbiotic relationship exists between trees and humans.

Humans breathe in oxygen and exhale carbon dioxide, while trees breathe in carbon dioxide and exhale oxygen. During a tree’s life span it has been absorbing carbon diligently and when it passes its peak and declines in health it begins to leach its stored carbon back into the atmosphere. While it seems counterintuitive, proper sustainable management of the forest begins with the



extraction of the trees closest to their peak life. In harvesting those beautiful, healthy mature trees when they have basically stored all of the carbon they will store in life, you not only allow for sunlight to get to the forest floor, thereby encouraging fresh growth, but you capture the carbon in that tree forever, even as the tree is transformed into various wood products.

The great Kalpavriksha of Indians.

Kalpavriksha is a wish-fulfilling divine tree in Hindu mythology. It is mentioned in Sanskrit literature from the earliest sources. It is also a popular theme in Jain cosmology and Buddhism. Sage Durvasa and AdiShankaracharya, meditated under the Kalpavriksha. The birth of Ashokasundari, the daughter of Shiva and Parvati, is attributed to the Kalpavriksha tree. Another daughter Aranyani was also gifted to Kalpavriksha for safekeeping.

The Kalpavriksha originated during the Samudramanthan or "churning of the ocean of milk" along with the Kamadhenu, the divine cow providing for all needs. The king of the gods, Indra, returned with this tree to his paradise.

In India many people worship trees . It has been a holy and auspicious practice for ages.

But some people took it as a movement to grow trees for the safeguarding of the mother earth. Some times it happens automatically and somebody liked to grow them as their children. Some tree lovers are interested to see their surroundings green with forests . In the independent India many people got the consciousness of the nature. As the industrialisation is going wild, some scholars and nature lovers took it as a challenge and started developing the social forests amidst the cities also . Some did the same thing along the national high way. Some did it on the banks of the rivers. And a few did the plantation along the beaches and under water also.

Thimmakka , The Famous tree planter in Karnataka .

Thimmakka is an Indian environmentalist from the state of Karnataka, noted for her work in planting and tending nearly 385 banyan trees, along a four-kilometer stretch of highway between Hulikal and Kudur. Her work has been honored with the National Citizen's Award of India.

Thimmakka was born in Gubbi Taluk, Tumukuru District in Karnataka. She received no formal education and worked as a casual laborer in a nearby quarry. She was married to Chikkaiah who was a laborer but they, unfortunately, could have no children. It is said that Thimmakka started to plant banyan trees in lieu of children. She was referred to as the one who planted lot of trees along the roads.

When life doesn't give her children, she planted hundreds of trees and saved the planet. At least that's what Saalumara Thimmakka, a poor woman



living in an arid region of southern India, did after she was unable to conceive a child with her husband .

Thimakka and her husband started grafting saplings from these trees. Ten saplings were grafted in the first year and they were planted along a distance of 5 kilometers near the neighboring village of Kudoor. Fifteen saplings were planted in the second year and 20 in the third year. She used her own meager resources for planting these trees. The couple used to carry four pails of water for a distance of four kilometers to water the saplings. They were also protected from grazing cattle by fencing them with thorny shrubs.

Thimmakka,began her environmental crusade during World War II and has not showed any signs of slowing down. She's responsible for single-handedly planting and tending to an estimated 385 Banyan trees and her environmental activism has gone a long way toward sparking large-scale change in India among the environmentalists. Though she never wanted fame by planting trees, she became a legend in India and throughout the world, winning at least 50 awards for environmentalism and receiving international press coverage for her work. As the trees she planted grew in height, her stature as well as a legend has grown .

Thimmakka herself is no longer planting trees, but her protege and foster son Umesh, is now the president of the 'SaalumaradaThimmakka International Foundation' , which was founded in 2014 in her honor. Along with focusing on preserving the environment, it serves as an educational resource for poor Indians, provides poverty-relief programs, and even aims to establish a maternity hospital in the region.

The great forest man JadavMolaipayeng of Assam .

Jadav paying born in 1963, is an environmental activist and forestry worker from Jorhat, India. Over the course of several decades, he planted and tended trees on a sandbar of theriver Brahmaputra , turning it into a forest reserve. The forest, called Molaiforest after him, is located near Kokilamukh of Jorhat, Assam, India. It encompasses an area of about 1,360 acres.

In 2015, he was honored with Padma Shri, the fourth highest civilian award in India. He is born in indigenous 'Missing tribe' of Assam.In the year 1979, Payeng was , 16 years old . He had encountered a large number of snakes that had died due to excessive heat ,after floods washed them onto the tree-less sandbar. That is when he planted around 20 bamboo seedlings on the sandbar. He started working on the forest.

The social forestry division of Golaghat district launched a scheme of tree plantation on 200 hectares at ArunaChapori situated at a distance of 5 k.m. from Kokilamukh in Jorhat district. Molai was one of the laborers who worked In that project. This was was completed after five years. He chose to stay back after



the completion of the project even after other workers left. He not only looked after the plants, but continued to plant more trees on his own, in an effort to transform the area into a forest.

The forest, which came to be known as Molai forest, now houses Bengal tigers, Indian rhinoceros, and over 100 deer and rabbits. Molai forest is also home to monkeys and several varieties of birds, including a large number of vultures. There are several thousand trees an area of over 300 hectares.

A herd of around 100 elephants regularly visits the forest every year and generally stay for around six months. They have given birth to 10 calves in the forest .

WangariMaatai of Kenya country in Africa

political activist and Nobel laureate. In 1977, Maathai founded the Green Belt Movement, an environmental non-governmental organization focused on the planting of trees. In 1984, she was awarded the Right Livelihood Award, and in 2004, she became the first African woman to receive the Nobel Peace Prize for "her contribution to sustainable development, democracy and peace." Maathai was an elected member of Parliament and served as assistant minister for Environment and Natural resources in the government of President MwaiKibaki between January 2003 and November 2005. She was an Honorary Councilor of the World Future Council. She was affiliated to professional bodies and received several awards.

She noted down her feelings about her childhood agricultural life in her note book. She says that nothing is more beautiful than cultivating the land at dusk. At that time of the day in the central high lands the air and the soil are cool, the sun is going down, the sunlight is golden against the ridges and the green of trees, and there is usually a breeze. As you remove the weeds and press the earth around the crops you feel content and wish the light would last longer so you could cultivate more. Earth and water, air waning fire of the sun combine to form the essential elements of life and reveal to me my kinship with the soil. When I was a child I sometimes become so absorbed working in the fields with my machete that I did not notice the end of the day until it goes dark that I could no longer differentiate between weeds and crops. At that point I knew it was time to go home, on the narrow paths that crisscrossed the fields, rivers and wood lands.

Mahatma Gandhi loved trees very much

We knew it by seeing the Gandhi ashrams in India and abroad. Gandhi planted many trees in his life time in many places. All these trees helped the men who lived in the ashrams. In his speeches and letters he always spoke of trees. All the religions are positively responded to the trees. Religion is a



really a irresistible binding force . The cow was a need and the trees are also a need for the human beings.

Gandhiji's entire life and deeds, indeed is an environmental bequest for whole mankind. This is not because he wrote big volumes of books on environment, led a people's movement to oppose the construction of large scale-dam projects and spent his life-time for cleaning Ganga or whatsoever; rather because he was a true practitioner of environmentally sustainable development in the real sense. Gandhi had adopted a personal life-style of his own in many ways . He has adopted a simple life style throughout his life . Here lived a being, who is in harmony and peace with environment and himself, although his complete life was spent locked in an unequal battle with the mighty British Empire. His strength came to him on account of his spirituality and practice of non-violence and truth. In wider sense, these are the critical elements for the success of practicing sustainable development in true spirit.

Gandhi was a strong Ecologist

Gandhi was a refined environmentalist .The Concrete jungles , Population Explosion had damaged the ecosystem. Humans have always inhabited two worlds. One is the natural world of plants, animals, soils, air, and water that preceded them, by billions of years and of which they are a part. The other is the world of social institutions and artifacts that we create for ourselves using science, technology and political organization. Both worlds are essential to our lives, but integrating them successfully creates enduring tensions. The relationship between man and nature was simple at the early stage of human civilization. The life of a gatherer , hunter and agricultural society was close to Mother Nature. People had limited ability to alter their surroundings. Now we have power to extract and consume resources, produce waste and modify our world in ways that threaten both our continued existence and that of many organisms with which we share planet. Humans have become dominant organism over most of the earth, damaging or disturbing more than half of the world's terrestrial ecosystem to some extent. By some estimates, humans consume about 40 percent of the net terrestrial primary productivity for use, or by altering the species composition or physical processes humans dominatedthe ecosystem.

Greed can never be satisfied even if millions go without food and shelter. Gandhi favored the Jain Principle of Aparigraha, non-possession, i.e. we should voluntarily limit our wants. If one is forced to limit wants one resist and creates discontent among the masses. But if one limits them voluntarily, then happiness pervades everywhere.

Aparigraha involves considerations of others, one to limit one's need to the bare minimum, every one can undergo voluntary starvation in order to nurse feed and clothe others. Unlimited wants affect the carrying capacity of the earth. With the



introduction of the machinery, the production has increased at a faster rate, creating more and more wants and it is becoming unending process. Men are now enslaved by temptation of money and by luxuries that money can buy. This development model is taking them away from ethics and morality of life. There are now diseases of which people never dreamt of before. Earlier people used to work in the open air as much as they like using their own wisdom and experiences to earn their livelihood. Now they are working for others, under the conditions set by multinational companies, threatening the genetic diversity of the world. Nature produces enough for man if everybody took enough for himself and nothing more. Then there will be no man dying of starvation and hunger. But we are thieves, keeping things from others whether we need them or not, leading to inequality in the world. We have to follow the principle of asteya, of non-stealing other people's right on nature and resources. All living beings have equal right to exist on this planet. God has to set a limit but man has to find ways to override the limit. Unless people seek meaning in life and live beyond the narrow ends of material gains and exploitation of nature and human beings, economic growth and new technologies will bring only more miseries. The potentials of Gandhian holistic view of the world and his principles of Deep Ecology can be used as guiding principles, for finding solutions for a new eco-friendly world order.

The influence of Jainism and Buddhism on Gandhi

Jainism looks at nature as a living entity and exhorts human beings to continually purify themselves by respecting the diverse life forms. In contemporary times, Jainism has been interpreted in such a way as to strengthen the relation between man and earth, a clear case of deployment of religion for ecology. Hinduism also looks at nature and all life forms with equal reverence. Gandhi's voice of environmentalism was not the lone voice at the turn of the twentieth century. Rabindranath Tagore represented nature in his poems and works. Shantiniketan, the institution that he founded, was another example of nature-friendly study and living. Those influenced by a Gandhian brand of environmentalism is their exclusive focus on environmental problems of the rural areas.

Maneka Gandhi views on the plantation

Union Minister for Women and Child Development Maneka Gandhi said that every person consumes an equivalent of seven trees per year, of their age and hence, it should be the moral obligation of all the citizens to plant that many trees as a repayment of debt to the earth.

There was no reason to believe that tree plantation could be done only during monsoon as the activity should be carried out round the year. The women especially could start a mission to plant trees with commercial and health



benefits as part of ‘Mission Imli’, she said, addressing the participants of the Higher Defence Management Course of the College of Defence Management here.

Dead bodies re- live as green trees.

Recently when the Italian scientists found the great way to make the world more greener, they thought of planting the dead to resurrect them as trees, that the dead bodies must be buried with the “Capsula Mundi, technique.” The deceased is placed inside an egg-shaped pod in a fetal position, then essentially buried into the earth like a seed, with a tree of his or her choice then planted on top. Currently, the burial method is illegal in Italy, but the designers have worked to secure official approval allowing burials without standard coffins. Ideas like these also gave a way to make the world more greener with the life guarding trees.

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అన్నమయ్య సంకీర్తనల్లో స్త్రీల ఆభరణ విశేషాలు

- డా॥ జి. ఉషారాణి

రీడర్ ఇన్ తెలుగు,
శుభారాం ప్రభుత్వ డిగ్రీ కళాశాల,
పుంగనూరు, చిత్తూరు జిల్లా.

ఉపోద్ఘాతం :

సాహిత్యం సమాజంలో కనిపించే వాస్తవికతను ప్రతిబింబిస్తుంది. అయితే వాస్తవికత యథాతథంగా కాకుండా నవరసాల మేళవింపుతో, వర్ణనల గుబాళింపుతో సృజనాత్మకంగా వ్యక్తపరచబడుతుంది. అందుకే సమాజం నుంచి సాహిత్యాన్ని, సాహిత్యం నుంచి సమాజాన్ని వేరుగా చూడలేమన్నది అక్షరసత్యం.

కావ్యాలు రాసిన కవులే కాదు, వాగ్గేయకారులు సైతం తమ సంకీర్తనల్లో సమాజంలోని వాస్తవాలను, జనజీవన చిత్రణను వారి ఆహార, ఆహార్య అంశాలను నిక్షిప్తంచేశారు. ఇటువంటి ఎన్నో వాస్తవిక, సాంఘిక అంశాలను తమ సంకీర్తనల్లో ప్రతిబింబింపజేసిన వాగ్గేయకారుల్లో తాళ్లపాక అన్నమాచార్యుడు అగ్రగణ్యుడు.

అన్నమయ్య తన జీవితంలో వివిధ ప్రాంతాలను సందర్శించి అక్కడి ప్రజలతో మమేకమై వారి భాష, ఆహారం, ఆహార్యం తదితర అన్ని అంశాలను తన కీర్తనల్లో ప్రస్తావించడం జరిగింది. అందులో ప్రత్యేకించి శృంగార సంకీర్తనల్లో నాయికను వర్ణించే సమయంలో ఆపాదమస్తకం స్త్రీలు ధరించే (దాదాపుగా) ప్రతి ఆభరణాన్ని తన సంకీర్తనల్లో నాయికకు అలంకరింపజేయడం జరిగింది.

అన్నమయ్య నాయికకు ధరింపజేసిన ఆభరణ విశేషాలు :-

స్త్రీలు ఆభరణాలను ధరించడం జన్మహక్కుగా భావిస్తారనడం అతిశయోక్తి కాదు. పూర్వకాలంలో అంతఃపుర స్త్రీలు, ఉన్నత వంశస్త్రీలు ఏడు వారాల నగలు ధరించేవారని ప్రతీతి. కాలం మారిగా స్త్రీలకు ఆభరణాలమీద ఆసక్తి ఏమాత్రం తగ్గలేదు.

“అడవాళ్ళకు సొమ్ములపైన ఉండే మోజు ఈనాటిది కాదు. హరప్పా, మొహంజదారో కాలం నాటి నుంచి స్త్రీలు వివిధ రకాలైన ఆభరణాలు ధరిస్తూనే ఉన్నారు. తక్షశిల త్రవ్వకాలలో చెవులకు పెట్టుకునే పోగులు, గాజులు, ఉంగరాలు, కంఠహారాలు, పతకాలు ఎన్నో రకాలవి బయటపడ్డాయి. అజంతా చిత్తరువుల్లో ఆ ముగుదల అలంకార ప్రియత్వం ఎంత కళాత్మకంగా ఉండేదో గోచరిస్తుంది. కంఠహారాలు, మొలనూళ్ళు, కంకణాలు, శిరోజాలంకరణ - ఇవన్నీ ఆ చుక్కల చక్కదనానికి వాసి తెచ్చిపెట్టే అలంకారాలే” (1)

స్త్రీల అలంకరణను వివరిస్తూ సురవరం ప్రతాపరెడ్డిగారు “పూర్వము స్త్రీలకేమి సౌందర్యమనిపించెనో యేమో! ముంగర, ముక్కెర, నెత్తిబిళ్ళలు, దండకండములు, వంకీలు మున్నగునవి ధరిస్తూ ఉండిరి. తోమాల దండను వేసుకొనుచుండిరి” (2) క్రీడాభిరామంలో స్త్రీలు తాటంకాలు, ముత్యాలకమ్మలు, కాంచిమూకుర కంకణాలు, త్రిసరాలు, మొరవంక కడియూలు ధరించినట్లు వర్ణింపబడింది.

(1) తెలుగు వెలుగు - సి. వేదవతి, పుట : 38.

(2) ఆంధ్రుల సాంఘిక చరిత్ర - శ్రీ సురవరం ప్రతాపరెడ్డి, పుట : 219



కావ్యాలలో నాయికల వర్ణన, వేషభూషణాల వర్ణన సులభమే. కానీ ఒక పల్లవి, కొన్ని చరణాలకు పరిమితమై ముగిసే సంకీర్తనల్లో నాయికల ఆభరణాల వర్ణన చేయడం క్లిష్టతరం. అన్నమయ్య ఈ అసాధ్యాన్ని సుసాధ్యం చేస్తూ తన కాలంలో స్త్రీలు ధరించిన వివిధ ఆభరణాలను నాయికల వర్ణన సమయంలో సందర్భోచితంగా ధరింపజేయడం అభినందనీయం. ఈ ఆభరణాలను శిరోభూషణాలు, కర్ణాభరణాలు, నాసికాభరణాలు, కంఠాభరణాలు, శ్రోణీ విభూషణాలు, హస్తాభరణాలు, పాదాభరణాలు గా విభజించి పరిశీలించడమైనది.

శిరోభూషణాలు:

స్త్రీలు ధరించే ఆభరణాల్లో శిరస్సుకు ధరించేవి ప్రత్యేకంగా వున్నాయి.

1) తలబళ్ళలు (28-212): ఇది తలలో పెట్టుకొనేవి.

- చంద్రవంకలు (24-46), (24-354), (26-84): వీటిని తలకు కుడి ప్రక్కో యెడమ ప్రక్కో ధరిస్తారు. ఇవి అర్ధ చంద్రాకారంలో వుంటాయి. సూర్యవంకల ప్రస్తావన అన్నమయ్య సంకీర్తనల్లో లేదు.
- వజ్రాల బిళ్ళలు (26-212): బంగారంలో వజ్రాల్ని పొదిగిన గుండ్రని బిళ్ళ.
- నెమలీకలు, పింఛపుకన్ను (12-121): ధనవంతులైన స్త్రీలు ఖరీదైన వజ్రాల బిళ్ళల్లాంటి ఆభరణాల్ని ధరిస్తే అటవిక స్త్రీలైన చెంచెతల్లాంటి స్త్రీలు తమ కొప్పుని ప్రకృతిసిద్ధంగా లభించే నెమలి కన్నులతో అలంకరించేవారు.

2) కుప్పె: గుండ్రంగా, వేలాడుతూ వుండేవి కుప్పెలు. వీటిని పలురకాల లోహాలతో తయారుచేస్తారు.

- వెండి కుప్పెలు (12-103): వెండితో చేసినవి.
- సన్నపు మణుల కుప్పె (12-277): సన్నని మణులు పొదగబడిన బంగారు కుప్పె అయివుండొచ్చు.

3) కుచ్చులు: కుప్పెలు గుండ్రంగా, లావుగా వుంటే, మెత్తగా, పోగులుగా, పైన లోహంతో వుండేవి కుచ్చులు. అన్నమయ్య ఒక సంకీర్తనలో కుందనపు ముత్యాల కుచ్చులు (12-73) అని పేర్కొన్నాడు. బహుశా యిది బంగారంతో చేయబడి, ముత్యాలు పొదగబడినవై వుంటాయి.

4) ముత్యాలు: కొప్పునుగాని, జడనుగాని వేసికొని, వెంట్రుకలకు అలంకారంగా గుచ్చుకుంటారు.

కర్ణాభరణాలు:

చెవులకు పెట్టుకొనే ఆభరణాల్లో కమ్మలు, జూకాలు మొదలైన ఆభరణాల్ని ప్రముఖంగా చెప్పుకోవచ్చు. అన్నమయ్య సంకీర్తనల్లో నాయికలు కమ్మలు, కుండలాలు (పోగులు), జూకాలు ధరించారు.

1) కమ్మలు: చెవుల తమ్మెలకు అతుక్కొని పోయినట్లు వుండే ఆభరణాలే కమ్మలు. ఇందులో కూడా యెన్నో రకాలున్నాయి.

- బంగారు కమ్మ (18-379), (24-407): తళుకుగమ్మ (18-379)
- వజ్రాలకమ్మలు (32-239) : వీటిలో వజ్రాలు పొదగబడి వుంటాయి.
- ముత్తేల కమ్మలు (32-60): ముత్తియిప్పు గమ్మలు (12-297) బంగారంలో ముత్యాలు పొదిగివుంటాయి.

2) కుండలాలు: ఇవి బోలుగా, లావుగా, గుండ్రంగా చెవులకు ధరించేవి.

- కుండలాలు (6-207) : గుండ్రంగా వేలాడుతూవుంటాయి.



- మాణికాల పోగులు (12-225), (12-219) : చెవులకు వేలాడుతూ మాణికాలు కూర్చినవై వుంటాయి.
- మద్దికాయల పోగులు (12-218): ఇవి ఆటవిక స్త్రీలు ధరించి వుండొచ్చు.

3) ముత్యాల జల్లుల చేర్పులు (12-82) : ఇవి చెవులనుండి క్రిందికి భుజాలమీదుగా వేలాడే ఆభరణాలు. అంటే యిప్పుటి వ్యవహారంలో వుండే జుకాలు కావచ్చు.

నాసికాభరణాలు :

ముఖంలో తళుక్కుమంటూ మెరుస్తూ ఆడవారికి యెంతో ప్రీతిపాత్రమైంది, అందాన్నిచ్చేది ముక్కుపుడక. ఆడపిల్లలు కౌమారంలోకి అడుగుపెట్టేలోగా ముక్కును కుట్టిస్తారు. కొంతమంది ముక్కుకు యెడమప్రక్క పుడకను ధరిస్తే, మరికొంతమంది కుడిప్రక్క ధరిస్తారు. కొద్దిమంది మొదటిసారి యెడమవైపు కుట్టించి, పెళ్ళవగానే కుడిముక్కు కుట్టించేస్తారు. ఇది కొందరి ఆచారం. ముక్కు కింద వేలాడుతూ వుండేది బులాకీ. అన్నమయ్య సంకీర్తనల్లో ముక్కెర మాత్రం ప్రస్తావించబడింది.

ముక్కున బెట్టిన నా ముత్తెమే (24-277), ముక్కెర (24-174)

కంఠాభరణాలు:

శంఖం వంటి మెడను బంగారుహారాలు ఆక్రమిస్తే ఆ మెడ అందం వర్ధించనలవి కాదు. ఇవి రకరకాల లోహాలతో, రకరకాల రత్నాలతో, ముత్యాలతో, పూసలతో తయారు చేయబడి వుంటాయి.

అన్నమయ్య సంకీర్తనల్లోని నాయికలు మేమేమీ యితరులకు తీసిపోమంటూ రకరకాల హారాలను, పతకాలను, సరులను, దండలను, పేరులను, పూసలను ధరించారు.

1) హారాలు : అన్నమయ్య రకరకాల హారాలను తన స్వామి నాయికలచేత అలంకరింపజేశాడు.

- నీల హారములు (24-188) : నీలపురాళ్ళతో చేసిన హారాలు.
- మణి హారములు (12-277) : మణులతో కూర్చిన హారాలు
- నీలమణి హారములు (12-258) : నీలపుమణులతో చేసిన హారాలై వుండొచ్చు.
- అచ్చపుఁ గుచ్చుల ముత్యాలహారము (12-302): ముత్యాలను గుత్తులు, గుత్తులుగా వొకవోట చేర్చి ఆ గుత్తులన్నింటినీ కలిపి చేసిన హారమై వుండొచ్చు.
- బన్నసరి కంఠమాల (24-455) : నానా విధములగు మణులు గ్రుచ్చిన హారము.

2) పతకాలు : హారాల కింద భాగంలో మధ్యగా వేలాడే బిళ్ళను పతకం అంటారు. ఇది హారానికి అందాన్ని చేకూరుస్తుంది. అన్నమయ్య వర్ణించిన నాయికలు సైతం తమ హారాలకు యీ పతకాన్ని ధరించారు.

- పదకములు (1-133)
- ఘనమైన ముత్యాల కంటమాల పదకము (5-75) : పెద్దదైన ముత్యాల కంఠమాలకు వేసిన పదకము యిది.

3) సరులు : అన్నమయ్య సంకీర్తనల్లో పలురకాల సరుల్ని చూడొచ్చు.

- ముత్యాల సరులు (4-147)
- పోకంఠేసి ముత్యాల కంట సరులు (12-238)



- నీలపుc గంట సరులు (12-341) : నీలపురాళ్ళతో కూర్చి చేయబడ్డ కంఠహారమై వుంటుంది.
- జందెవు ముత్తైపు సరులు (12-107) : ముత్యాలతో కూర్చిన హారం. దీన్ని ఆనాటి స్త్రీలు బహుశా జందెంలా వేసికొని వుండొచ్చు.

4) దండలు : రకరకాల పూసలతో చేసిన దండలు అన్నమయ్య సంకీర్తనల్లో దర్శనమిస్తాయి.

- పచ్చిపగడపు దండ (28-18) : ఇంకా యెండని పచ్చిపగడాలతో చేసినవై వుంటుంది.
- పగడాల దండ (24-323) : పగడాలతో చేసిన దండ.
- ముత్యాలదండ (24-344) : ముత్యాలతో కూర్చిన దండ.
- నీలాల దండ (32-95) : నీలాలతో చేసింది.
- జమలి పీకిలిదండ (25-418) : ఇది చెంచెత వర్ణనలో ప్రస్తావించబడింది. కాబట్టి దీన్ని ఆటవికస్త్రీలు ధరించి ఉండవచ్చు.

5) పేరులు : అన్నమయ్య సంకీర్తనలో క్రింది రకాల పేరులు కనిపిస్తున్నాయి.

- పెద్దపెద్ద ముత్యాల పేరులు (12-184) :
- మాణిక్ముల పేరు (12-144), (24-114):
- గురిగింజపేరు (32-404) : చెంచెతల వంటి ఆటవిక స్త్రీలు ధరించి వుండొచ్చు.

6) పూసలు : ధనవంతురాలైన స్త్రీలు నవరత్నాలను, బంగారాన్ని ధరిస్తే; పేదస్త్రీలు రకరకాల వెలలేని పూసల్ని, ముత్తైదువులు నల్లపూసల్ని ధరిస్తారు. అన్నమయ్య సంకీర్తనల్లో నల్లపూసలు (24-531) ప్రస్తావన కనిపిస్తోంది.

7) రూపు :

“స్వైర విహారభీరలగు
 లలితాంగి రూపు కన్నారంగ జూచివచ్చితి” (1)

అన్న పద్యంలో లలితాంగి రూపు అనే పదానికి సామాన్యార్థం వనిత అందమనే తోస్తుంది. కానీ యీ రూపు పదానికి పెళ్ళికొని కన్యలు ధరించే ఆభరణం అనే అర్థం కూడా వుంది.

అన్నమయ్య కూడ వొక సంకీర్తనలో తన నాయిక చేత రూపు అనే యీ ఆభరణాన్ని ధరింపజేశాడు. “చేతిలోని దొకరూపు చేరి నాపేరిట రూపు” (25-82)

శ్రోణీవిభూషణములు :

నడుములేని చిన్నదైనా నడుము మోయలేని యెన్నో రకాల ఆభరణాల్ని ధరించటం ఆశ్చర్యాన్ని కలిగిస్తుంది. “కాంచి, మేఖల, రశన, కలాపము, ముక్తా జాలాధ్యమగు తలకము, కాంచి, ఏకష్టిక (ఓంటి పేట కలది). మేఖల, అష్టయష్టిక, దేవపార్ధివ ముక్తాహారాలు” (2) శ్రోణీవిభూషణాలుగా చెప్పబడ్డాయి.

1) ఒడ్డాణములు : ఇది వొక నడుముకు ధరించే ఆభరణం. పైడి ఒడ్డాణములు (24-188), బంగారు వొడ్డాణము (3-117)

(1) వసుచరిత్ర - రామరాజభూషణుడు, ద్వితీయాశ్వాసం, 55వ పద్యం

(2) నాట్యశాస్త్రం : అనువాదం - షోణింగి శ్రీరామ అప్పారావు



2) మొలనూళ్ళు : “అడువారు అలంకారార్థం ధరించెడు కటి సూత్రము ” (1)

- మొలనూళ్ళు (26-121), (24-52)
- మొగవుల సింహాల మొలనూలు (26-213)
- మొలనూళ్ళ సకుపులు (12-325)
- మొలనూలి గంటలివి (12-258), మొరయు గంటలతోడి మొలనూళు (32-310): మొలనూలుకు కింది భాగంలో చినచిన్న గంటల్ని అమర్చి వుంటారేమో!
- మొలనూలి మెగవులు (24-455) : మొగవులు “హారాదుల ముఖభాగం” (2) హారాదులకు ముఖభాగం పడకమే అయివుంటుంది. అంటే యీ మొల నూళ్ళకు కూడా పడకాలు వేలాడేట్లుగా అమర్చివుండొచ్చు.

హస్తాభరణాలు :

హస్తాభరణాల్లో బాహువులు మొదలుకొని వేళ్ళదాకా రకరకాల ఆభరణాల్ని ధరించి స్త్రీలు మురిసిపోతారు. పూర్వం స్త్రీలు దండచేతులకు “దండకడియాలూ, వంకీలూ, గజ్జెల తాబేదూ, బాజాబండులు పెట్టుకొనేవారు. ఇక ముంజేతులకు గాజుల కంకణాలు, గోట్లు, పోచీలు, మురుగులు, పులిశేరు గొలుసులూ వుండేవి.” (3)

1) బాహువులకు ధరించేవి :

బాహుమూలాల్లో ధరించే ఆభరణాల ప్రస్తావన అన్నమయ్య సంకీర్తనల్లో కనిపిస్తోంది.

- సంది దండలు (12-107) : భుజాలకు, చేతులకు సంధిలా నిలిచే భాగమిది. ఈ ప్రదేశంలో వ్రేలాడేలా ధరించేవి.
- పగడాల చేకకట్లు (24-455) : బాహువులకు చుట్టుకొనే పగడాల ఆభరణం.

2) ముంజేతికి ధరించేవి :

ముంజేతికి ధరించే కంకణాలు, కడియాలూ, మురుపులు, గాజులు అన్నమయ్య సంకీర్తనల్లో కనిపిస్తాయి.

ఎ) కంకణాలు :

“పలుచగా రేకుల్లా వెదల్పాటి గాజుల్లా వుండేవి కంకణాలు” (4) అన్నమయ్య సంకీర్తనల్లో కనిపించే కంకణాలు.

- ముంజేతి కంకణం (24-110) : ఇవి సాధారణమైవి.
- ముత్తేల కంకణాలు (12-304) : కంకణాల్లో ముత్యాలు పొదిగివుంటాయి.

బి) కడియాలూ :

“బోలుగా వుండేవి కడియాలూ. ఇవి బంగారంతో చేయబడి వుంటాయి” (5) అన్నమయ్య రెండు రకాల కడియాల్ని పేర్కొన్నాడు.

- చేమపూవు కడియాలు (12-148) : కడియాలమీద చేమపూవులు చెక్కివుండొచ్చు.
- సంకు గడెము (25-418) : ఇది శంఖు ఆకారంలో వుండి వుంటుంది.

(1) & (2) శబ్ద రత్నాకరము - బి. సీతారామాచార్యులు

(3) తెలుగు వెలుగు - సి. వేదవతి, పుట : 49.

(4) & (5) జానపదగేయగాథల్లో స్త్రీ - ఆచార్య మూలె విజయలక్ష్మి, పుట : 16.



సి) మురుపులు: “ముంజేతినగ. పట్టెల తీర కడ్డిగా కొట్టింది ముంజేతి ధరించెడు ఆభరణము” (1) చేతిమురుపులు (12-206).

డి) గాజులు:

- పసిండి గాజులు (24-234) : ధనవంతులైన స్త్రీలు బంగారు గాజుల్ని ధరించారు.
- మంటి గాజులు (1-222) : The very lowest form of all is, of course the cheap glass bangles" .. (2) పేద స్త్రీలు తమ ఆర్థిక పరిస్థితి దృష్ట్యా మట్టిగాజులు ధరించేవారు.

ఉంగరాలు:

ఉంగరాల వేళ్ళతో మొట్టితే ఎవరైనా మాట వింటారు అనే సామెత ఆ మొట్టే చేతికి కాక, ఆ చేతి వేలికి తొడిగిన ఉంగరానికి ప్రాధాన్యతనిస్తోంది. ఉంగరాన్ని ధరించేటప్పుడు కూడా ఎన్నో జాగ్రత్తలు తీసుకోవాలంటూ జ్యోతిషులు. ఒక్కో నక్షత్రానికి చెందినవారు ఒక్కో జాతిరాయిని ధరించాలట.

అన్నమయ్య సంకీర్తనల్లోని నాయికలు ఏ నక్షత్రాలకు చెందుతారో కానీ, ఆయన వాళ్ళ వేళ్ళకు రకరకాల ఉంగరాల్ని ధరింపజేశాడు.

- ఉంగరాలు (24-480), (24-487), (1-69) : ఏరాయీ పొదగకుండా కేవలం బంగారుతో చేయబడింది.
- మాణిక్య టుంగరం (12-302) : బంగారులో మాణిక్యం పొదగబడి వుంటుంది.
- పద్మరాగాల వుంగరాలు (14-282)
- బంగారు సరపణటుంగరాలు (12-341)

పాదాభరణాలు :

ఘల్లు ఘల్లున కాళ్ళ గజ్జెలందెలు మ్రోయ కలహంస నడకాల కలికీ ... అంటూ స్త్రీల నడకల అందాల్ని వర్ణించటం సహజమే. స్త్రీల పాదాలు సున్నితంగా, అందంగా వుంటాయి. ఆ అందానికి అలంకారం తోడైతే మరి పువ్వుకు తావి అబ్బినట్లేకదా! మన భారతీయస్త్రీలు పాదాలకు అందెలు, మెట్టెలు, కడియాలు, గజ్జెలు, పెండెములు మొదలైనవి ధరించేవారు.

1) పెండెము: “కాలసు ధరించెడి యందియ” (3)

పెండెము (24-144) వజ్రపు పెండెము (3-24), ముత్యపెండెము (12-283). ఇవి వజ్రాలతో, ముత్యాలతో పొదగబడినవై ఉండవచ్చు.

2) అందెలు: అందెల మ్రోతలు (3-24) : అందెలు (24-67), గాఢపుటందియలు (26-121), కనకపుటందిలు (32-117) అనే ప్రయోగాలు అన్నమయ్య సంకీర్తనల్లో కనిపిస్తున్నాయి.

3) మట్టెలు: పెళ్ళయిన స్త్రీలు తమ సౌభాగ్యానికి చిహ్నంగా ధరించే వాటిలో మట్టెలు ముఖ్యమైనవి. ధనిక స్త్రీలు బంగారు, వెండితో చేసిన మట్టెల్ని ధరిస్తే, పేద స్త్రీలు కంచు మొదలైన సామాన్య లోహంతో చేసిన మట్టెల్ని ధరిస్తారు. (24-81, 409) (12-353).

(1) శబ్దరత్నాకరము - బి. సీతారామాచార్యులు.

(2) Woman in India - Mary Frances Billington, Page : 203.

(3) శబ్ద రత్నాకరము - బి. సీతారామాచార్యులు



4) బొబ్బిలికాయలతోడి మట్టలదె (12-365) : ఆనాటి స్త్రీలు బొబ్బిలి కాయలనే ఆభరణాల్ని కాలివేళ్ళకు ధరించినట్లు తెలుస్తోంది.

5) పాదరక్షలు : అన్నమయ్య అమ్మవారి పాదాలు యెక్కడ కందిపోతాయో అని భయపడ్డాడు కాబోలు “జమళి ముత్యాలతోడి చమ్మాలిగలిదరో” (12-7) అని ఆమెకు పాదరక్షల్ని కూడా తొడిగాడు. “ఇందిరా సుందరాంగికి ముత్యాల పావుకోళ్ళు పట్టరో” (1) అని అన్నమయ్య చెలికత్తెలను పురమాయించాడు.

కనకపుర జమ్మాలగలు మెట్టియల జ

వ్వని గర్వమున నిట్టె వచ్చి వచ్చి

(12-83)

నాయిక బంగారు పాదరక్షలు ధరించింది. దానికి తోడు ఆ నడకకు గర్వం కూడ తోడైంది. మెట్టిన చమ్మాలిగలు మించబారితేంది... (13-326) అనే చోట కూడ పాదరక్షల ప్రస్తావన కనిపిస్తోంది.

ముగింపు :-

పైన పేర్కొన్న ఆభరణవిశేషాల ఆధారంగా అన్నమయ్య తన కాలంనాటి సమాజాన్ని ఎంతటి సునిశితదృష్టితో పరిశీలించాడో అర్థం చేసుకోవచ్చు. అన్నమయ్య సంకీర్తనలను ఆధారం చేసుకుని ఆనాటి స్త్రీలు ఎన్ని రకాల ఆభరణాలను ధరించేవారో తెలుస్తోంది.

ఆధార గ్రంథాలు:

1. అన్నమయ్య సంకీర్తనల్లో స్త్రీ : డాక్టర్ గుమ్మనూరు ఉషారాణి, శ్రీనిధి ప్రచురణలు, చిత్తూరు.
2. తెలుగు వెలుగు : సి. వేదవతి, స్పందన సాహితీసమాఖ్య ప్రచురణ, మచిలీపట్నం.
3. ఆంధ్రుల సాంఘిక చరిత్ర : శ్రీ సురవరం ప్రతాపరెడ్డి, సాహిత్య వైజయంతి ప్రచురణలు, హైదరాబాదు.
4. వసుచరిత్ర : రామరాజభూషణుడు, బాలసరస్వతి బుక్ డిపో, ఎడ్యుకేషనల్ పబ్లిషర్స్, కర్నూలు (1956).
5. నాట్యశాస్త్రం - అనువాదం : పోణంగి శ్రీరామ అప్పారావు, అజంతా ప్రింటర్స్, మహాకాళి వీధి, సికింద్రాబాదు.
6. శబ్ద రత్నాకరము : బహుజనపల్లి సీతారామాచార్యులు, ఏషియన్ ఎడ్యుకేషనల్ సర్వీసెస్, శ్రీపురం 1వ వీధి, మద్రాసు -4.
7. Woman in India - Mary Frances Billington, Kiran Mudran Kendra, A-38/2, Mayapuri, Phase-I, New Delhi - 110064, 2nd Edition - 1987.
6. జానపదగేయగాథల్లో స్త్రీ : ఆచార్య మూల విజయలక్ష్మి, యం.బి.యం.ఆర్. ప్రచురణలు, నిడుజువ్వ - 516 308.
7. తాళ్ళపాక అన్నమయ్య పాటలు : స్వరపరిచినవారు : రాళ్ళపల్లి అనంతకృష్ణ శర్మ, భావ వివరణ - శ్రీ కామిశెట్టి శ్రీనివాసులు, తి.తి.దే ప్రచురణలు, తిరుపతి (1976).
8. తాళ్ళపాక అన్నమయ్యల శృంగార సంకీర్తనలు.



(1)తాళ్ళపాక అన్నమయ్య పాటలు - భావవివరణ, కామిశెట్టి శ్రీనివాసులు , పుట: 14, జమళి - జంట, చమ్మాలిగలు - పాదరక్షలు.



A STUDY ON AGRICULTURAL FINANCE IN ASSAM: A COMPARISON STUDY OF PERCEPTION OF FARMERS AND ATTITUDE OF BANKERS TOWARDS AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

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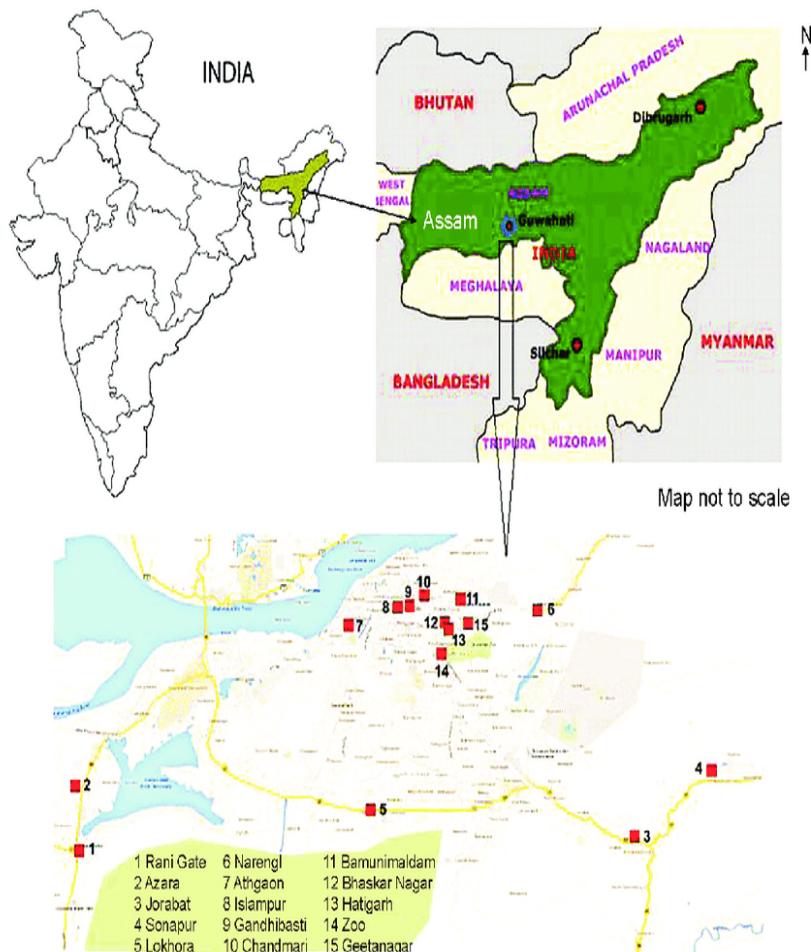
ABSTRACT

Agricultural finance is an annual sectoral breakdown of commercial banks on total loans and advances to the agricultural sector. The aim of the study is to identify the beneficiaries of commercial banks on farm credit and to access the impact on banking finances and farmers borrower. The study highlights how commercial banks are funding the agricultural sectors. The banking system is always reluctant to give farm credit to small marginal farmers. Attempts have been made to analyse farmers' perceptions of agricultural finance using quantitative tools such as ANOVA, chi-square testing, percentage, etc. This study is based on primary and secondary sources.

Key Words: *Agriculture finance, commercial banks, perception of farmers, attitude of bankers, co-operative banks, chi-square test and ANOVA.*

Introduction:

Agriculture is an important part of Assam's economy. This sector is made up of forestry, livestock, mining and fisheries. Strategically, it is here that the battle for long-term economic development will be won or lost. The importance of agricultural development in economic development is highlighted by the fact that agriculture is the most popular economic sector at the onset of economic growth in most countries. It is obvious that the history of economic development in countries like England, Russia, Australia, Japan reveals that the initial economic development was primarily due to agricultural development. Agricultural development is a pre-condition of industrial development in developing countries such as India. In India's economy, agriculture accounts for one-third of the country's income.



Sixty per cent of direct and indirect exports come from agriculture. It provides jobs for 67 per cent of the working population. It plays an important role in economic development and planning and provides many services to the industrial and service sector. Credit is a major contributor to agricultural development. It capitalises farmers for new investments and/or adoption of new technologies. The importance of agricultural credit is further reinforced by the unique role of Indian agriculture in the macroeconomic context and its significant role in poverty reduction. Conscious of the importance of agricultural credit in promoting agricultural growth and development, emphasis has been placed on the institutional framework of agricultural credit since the beginning of the planned era of development in India. So farm credit is a key element in increasing agricultural production, and it's very helpful to farmers in Assam who are living in poverty.



1.1. Statement of the Problem:

There are two important institutes to know. the commercial Banks and the Co-operative Banks are lending to agriculture in the study area of Cachar District in Assam. Many commercial banks provide direct and indirect financial support to agriculture. RPPs sponsored by commercial and cooperative banks tend to work in agriculture and rural development. Many banks in the priority sector tend to invest funds in rural infrastructure development by participating in the 40 percent law of net bank lending to the priority sector. Although this indirect financing promotes infrastructure and services in rural areas for poor farmers who are unable to acquire services due to financial constraints. Therefore, the farm credit delivery mechanism is vaguely integrated and does not meet the target recipients. The risks are high in agriculture, which affects productivity and the poor evaluation of production, which affects their incomes. incomes. The proposed study “ on Agricultural Finance in Assam: A Comparison Study of Perception of Farmers and attitude of Bankers towards agricultural credit” focuses on different questions. For instance:

- i. To what extent could the credit provided by commercial and cooperative banks address the needs of farmers?
- ii. What is the new trend for agricultural credit? Determine how well bank credit is benefiting farmers?
- iv. What is the attitude of the bankers with regard to the fulfilment of all the demands of farm credit?
- v. Is the credit granted adequately recovered by the banks or not?

1.2. Description of Study Area.

Cachar, the name of the district concerned, is derived directly from the Sanskrit word khachar, the meaning of which is an «expanding region», near the mountain or near the water. The district was established in 1830 as a result of the annexation of the kingdom of Kachari by the colonial government. In 1854 North Cachar was annexed which is now known under the name of Dima Hasao and made a separate district. In 1983, the Karimganj subdivision was taken out of the Cachar district and made a separate district. In 1983, Karimganj's sub-division was transformed into a separate district from Assam and finally Hailakandi sub-division was called upon to form a new district in 1989. Agriculture is the primary occupation for people. Paddy, mung, gram noir, sugarcane, jute and vegetables are the major crops. In addition, there is great potential for the dairy, poultry and fish sectors. The crop loan credit over the last three years has gone from 537.06 to 671.86. The district is composed of commercial banks, cooperative banks and regional rural banks. There are 21 commercial banks, 1 (one) regional rural bank and 1 (one) cooperative and operating, along with 123 PACS. The role of RIDF is important in the development of district infrastructure in spite of this credit platform, farmers are also in difficulty. The study seeks to find the causes of the plight of farmers in the district.



1.3. Significance of Study:

Credit is the key to the acceleration of agricultural development in a developing country like India. Since Assam is an agrarian state, credit is vital for agricultural production and productivity. There are three types of credit that farmers need, for example, one. Short-term credit for agricultural operations such as the purchase of seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and the payment of salaries, etc. b. Medium-term credit for the purchase of ploughs, farm equipment, tractors, mirror irrigation structures, etc. c. Long-term credit for land improvement, construction of farmhouses, drilling of wells, purchase of land, agricultural machinery, etc. The study highlights the fact that banks are content to provide loans to agriculture in order to meet the sector's priority lending objective. In India, agricultural productivity is low, soil health is in a dangerous area and the risk mitigation mechanism is normal. The rural finance body is not vertically integrated into a comprehensive measure at different stages in this regard. There is a need to make banks more participative through the implementation of policies and to create an environment conducive to a sustainable agriculture system. In going through most of the previous study, the present study found the research gap in this aspect and stressed the need for a study.

1.4. Scope of the Study:

This study is limited to farmers primarily involved in land cropping in the Cachar district. It provides the detailed status of farmers, farmers' perceptions of farm finance and the problems faced by farmers in receiving farm loans, and the socio-economic background of farmers. It covers farmers' perception of farm finance provided by various banking sectors in the Cachar district.

1.5. Review of Literature:

Literature pertaining to the field of study has been surveyed before formulating the problem, which in fact posture the awareness of the researcher in the theater of operations. There are different types of literature within this area. There are different kinds of literature on this issue. Prominent experts have published a number of books in the area of banking, those also the Indian government from time to time. The published and unpublished research reports of various universities were audited, in addition, some contributed research papers to reputable journals in the banking field.

Yadav (2019) highlighted that there were regional disparities in the disbursement of agricultural credit by commercial banks forecast in India during the period 2001-2015 and highlighted that the Southern region (Rs. 3670 billion) had the highest share, followed by the northern part (Rs. 1812 billion), Central region (Rs. 1570 billion) Western region (Rs. 1139 billion), Eastern region (Rs. 753 billion) and North Eastern region (Rs. 99 billion). It was also concluded that states with higher gross domestic product received higher amounts of credit for agriculture and that there did not appear to be any signs of reversing this situation. Thus, it would require Herculean Task by the



government and effective leadership by the concerned regions to assure that these gaps did not extend any further.

Kumar (2018) investigated the impact of the self-help group's banking linkage programme on beneficiaries and concluded that it contributes to reducing the incidence of poverty and building an asset base by increasing incomes. The impact was also seen by the spending on education, the empowerment of women by improving their contribution to family income and engaging them in decision-making. The infant mortality rate has been reduced, and this has been enhanced by better nutrition, better housing, and a better health care system. It has also contributed to a reduction in reliance on monetary lenders and other non-institutional credit institutions.

Ratnajyoti Dutta (2016) This paper emphasizes that the application of information technology via mobile phones, SMS alerts, portals can empower farmers for all kharif crops (summer) and all rabi crops (winter). The flow of information through technology allows farmers to know when precipitation will occur and where to store their products after harvest. This study places emphasis on farmer outreach programs that are conducted on a regular basis through multimedia platforms.

Seena P.C (2015) This article describes the management of agricultural credit in India and the impact of different banking sector reforms on agriculture. She concluded that public presentation of agricultural credit in India brings out that though the overall flow of Institutional credit has increased over the years, There are several gaps in the system like inadequate provision of credit to small and marginal farmers, limited deport mobilization and heavy dependence on borrowed cash in hand. Efforts must be made to resolve and remedy these problems. Banking sector reforms, such as prudential standards, reduce LRL, CRR. Bank diversification affects the entire agricultural sector in India.

A researcher K. Baby (2014) has looked at credit as a contribution to development. Agricultural financing is a very important issue for farmers. The lack of access to financing is a major obstacle for farmers in improving the efficiency of their production and the adoption of better technologies. He says “the Indian farmer is born in debt, lives in debt and dies in debt”.

1.6. Research Gap:

By giving way through literature review in the form of research paper, The researcher came to know that all research paper is at the national stage. The researcher did not find good quality research at the state level, particularly Assam which would give more extensive support to governments and academicians. Hence an attempt is made in the field to test the comparative work of farmers perception and bankers attitude towards agricultural credit in the Cachar district of Assam state. The main purpose of the study is the perception of farmers with regard to bank credit for agriculture and the determination of the attitude of bankers in the farm credit process.

1.7. Objectives of the Study:

The objective of the present study are given below:



- I. To conduct a comparative study among CBs, co-operative banks and other RRBs in the agricultural sector.
- II. To examine current and new funding models.
- III. To examine the difference between necessity and availability of agricultural credit.
- IV. To understand farmers' perception towards a bank loan for agriculture and its effect.
- V. To examine the banker's attitude regarding farm loan advances and the subsequent collection process.

1.8. Research Methodology:

The research methodology comprises the assumptions and values that are useful for interpreting the data and drawing conclusions. Methodology involves:

I. Study Sources - The current study is drawn from both primary and secondary sources. The main data are to be gathered up from farmers by using interview questionnaire methods. The secondary data have been compiled from the published journal books, committee reports magazines and web sites.

II. Sampling Design – for administrative convenience, the entire Cachar district has been divided into 15 Community Development Blocks namely Sonai, Narsingpur, Rajabazar, Silchar, Udharbond, Sachapra, Lakhipur, Borkhola, Katigorah, Binnakandi, Baskandi, Palonghat, Borjalenga, Tapang and Kalain. In each block, one commercial bank, one cooperative bank and one regional rural bank are randomly selected. The overall sample size consists of 540 respondents (9 blocks x 3 banks x 20 farmers).

III. Pilot Study - A pilot study was conducted before the actual study was performed. The interview schedules were employed in the pilot study from selected farmers. Based on the pilot study, the required changes were made to the interview schedule for the final administration.

IV. Analytical Tools - The following tools and techniques are used to analyze the baseline data in order to achieve the study objectives. Percent variation, trained analysis, chi-square test, unidirectional ANOVA.

Comparative Analysis of Agriculture Credit (Assam & India)

Table: 1

Trends in Agriculture Credit as proportion of GSDP in Assam and All India			
Years	Assam	All India (average)	Difference
1	2	3	04-03-2002
2009-10	3.06%	5.46%	2.40%
2009-10	3.99%	6.12%	2.13%
2010-11	0.44%	0.64%	0.20%
2011-12	0.38%	0.66%	0.28%
2012-13	3.48%	7.20%	3.72%
2013-14	3.46%	7.82%	4.36%



2014-15	0.36%	7.58%	7.22%
2009-10	3.06%	5.46%	2.40%
2009-10	3.96%	6.12%	2.16%
2010-11	0.42%	0.64%	0.22%
2011-12	0.36%	0.66%	0.30%
2012-13	3.44%	7.16%	3.72%
2013-14	3.46%	7.82%	4.36%
2014-15	0.32%	7.58%	7.26%
(GSDP is generally used at current price, 2004 -2005).			

Source: Various volume of Basic Statistical Returns of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) in India and Handbook of Statistics on India Economy published by Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

Agricultural credit in proportion to GSDP is lower in the case of Assam than in the overall Indian average (excluding Assam) (see Table 6.1). The overall average of Assam's agricultural credit represents only half of the Indian average. Difference of agriculture credit between Assam and all India average is widening against Assam over the point of time. The descriptive statistics indicate that the minimum and maximum credit to the Assam Agricultural GSDP is half of the entire Indian average is presented.

Agricultural Credit Advance in Cachar (Assam) from 2010-16
Table:2 '000

Year	Commercial Banks	Co-operative Banks	RRBs	Total
2010-11	2230601	1489035	344502	4064138
Total percentage of Loan	55	37	8	100
2011-12	808209	1485395	302950	2596554
Total percentage of Loan	34	55	11	100
2012-13	1388949	1790804	471060	3650813
Total percentage of Loan	39	48	13	100
2013-14	1091420	3531865	42649	4665934
Total percentage of Loan	24	74	2	100
2014-15	2750562	2817244	482119	6049925
Total percentage of Loan	46	45	9	100
2015-16	1606671	5605633	125963	7338267
Total percentage of Loan	23	74	3	100

Source : Annual credit plan SBI lead bank office Cachar

The table above shows that cooperative banks lend a higher percentage of farm credit to the study area than commercial banks and regional rural banks.



Conclusion and suggestion:

In India, farming is a complex business. Assam is an underdeveloped state in spite of its huge natural resources. The flow of agricultural credit to the State has been observed to be half the national average. Co-operative banks provide a significant share of the credit flow to the agricultural sector relative to commercial banks and RBAs. However, what has been observed in recent years is a decrease in the flow of agricultural credit through these agencies, which has affected investment and growth in agriculture. Farmers' perceptions are based on attitudes and depend primarily on the category of farmers. Financial illiteracy, indiscipline, the lack of attributes of group cohesion, stimulate farmers to leave bank ownership. The banking institution should modify its approach with a view to diversifying the structure of agricultural credit in the rural economy. It is necessary to step in and chart a roadmap for credit planning banks. That is also for the state government to get hold of special focus in accelerating the pace of capital formation in agriculture for sustainable development.

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A LITERATURE STUDY ON IMPACT OF LARGE FORMAT RETAILING ON SMALL RETAILERS OF CONVENIENCE GOODS IN INDIA

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Abstract

This paper is a part of the doctoral research study entitled “A study on Impact of Large Format Retailing on Small Retailers of convenience Goods with Special Reference to Satara District”. The paper discusses various studies undertaken with respect to impact of big organized retailing on small retailers in India. Aspects like consumer behavior, consumer perception, Indian Retail Sector, FDI in retail sector, service quality; customer satisfaction, etc. are included in the paper. Various studies done by other researchers and experts are analyzed to include common aspects of organized Vs. traditional retailing. It is basically aimed at to prepare a summarized report on the study of related literature regarding the topic. It is hoped that the paper may act as a reference source for the researchers and the professionals.

Keywords: Large Format Retailing, Small Retailers Of Convenience Goods, Consumer Behavior, Impact Of Organized Retailing Etc.

1. INTRODUCTION

Retail industry is the largest industry in India, with an employment of around 8 per cent to over 10 per cent of the country's Gross Domestic Product. The Indian retail industry is one of the fastest growing industries in the world. Retail industry reached to Rs. 66.39 lakh crore (US\$ 950 billion) in 2018 at CAGR of 13 per cent and expected to reach Rs 76.87 lakh crore (US\$ 1.1 trillion) by 2020.

India is the world's fifth-largest global destination in the retail space. Retail Industry in India is expected to grow at 10 per cent a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of to \$ 1.6 trillion by 2026 from \$ 641 billion in 2016. Overall retail market of consumer is likely to grow at the rate of 12 per cent per annum, even though organized retail industry may grow at the rate of 20 per cent per annum as compared to the traditional retail or unorganised retail market which is likely to grow at the rate of 10 per cent. (India Brand Equity Foundation, 2018)¹

Healthy economic growth, changing demographic profile, increasing disposable incomes, urbanization, changing consumer tastes and preferences are the other factors driving growth in the organised retail market in India. India ranked 77th in World Bank's Doing Business 2019.

India's Business to Business (B2B) e-commerce market is expected to reach US\$ 700 billion by 2020. Indian e-commerce sales are expected to reach US\$ 120 billion by 2020 from US\$ 30 billion in FY2016. Further, India's e-commerce market is expected to reach US\$ 220 billion in terms of gross merchandise value (GMV) and 530 million shoppers by 2025, led by faster speeds on reliable telecom networks, faster adoption of online



services and better variety as well as convenience. The size of modern retail in India is expected to double to Rs 171,800 crore (US\$ 25.7 billion) from Rs 87,100 crore (US\$ 13 billion) in three years driven by Omni-channel retail. (India Brand Equity Foundation, 2018)²

Organised retail penetration is expected to increase to 18 per cent in 2021 from an estimated nine per cent in 2017. India is expected to become the world's third-largest consumer economy, reaching Rs 27.95 lakh crore (US\$ 400 billion) in consumption by 2025. Increasing participation from foreign and private players has given a boost to Indian retail industry. The Government of India has introduced reforms to attract Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in retail industry. The government has approved 51 per cent FDI in multi-brand retail and 100 per cent in single brand retail under the automatic route which is expected to give a boost to ease of doing business and Make in India and plans to allow 100 per cent FDI in e-commerce. Cumulative FDI inflow in retail between September 2019 and April 2000 stood at US\$ 1.89 billion. India will become a favorable market for fashion retailers on the back of a large young adult consumer base, increasing disposable incomes and relaxed FDI norms.

The Indian retail industry is highly fragmented, with the organized retailing still at a nascent stage which accounts for far less percentage than the unorganized retailing of the total Indian retail market. It is estimated that organized retailing accounts for less than 5% of today's market, but is expected to develop between 14% to 18%. The sector is the largest source of employment after agriculture, and has deep access into rural India generating more than 10 per cent of India's GDP.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- i) To compile and classify various research findings regarding impact of big organized retailing on traditional retailing like small retailers in India.
- ii) To analyze and discuss the common findings of the studies referred.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study is an analytical and descriptive one. The data is collected solely from secondary sources i.e. refereed print journals, online journals, books, reports etc. The sources are compiled and studied between 2011 to till date. The findings are categorized and classified under different issues regarding impact of organized retailing in India.

4. DETAILED REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Sathyarayanan R.S. (2010)¹ – Author has suggested in their research on 'Measuring Service Quality in the Context of Indian Retail' that offering service quality in retail is highly imperative for retailers, as competition is getting stiffer day-by-day and customers are becoming more demanding and discerning. Creating unique customer experience is essential for retailers to woo customers and retain them in long run. Hence Retailers should focus on improving customer service quality by carefully analyzing perception and expectation of customers towards the store on various dimensions, and taking appropriate actions to improve the situation.

Sahoo Swaroop Chandra and Das Prakash Chandra (2010)² – 'Consumer Decision Making Styles in Shopping Malls', an attempt has been made by these two authors to know about the decision making styles of buyers in shopping malls. The purchase of goods and services include a number of factors that could affect each decision. Increase in numbers of variety of goods and stores, shopping malls and the availability of multi-



component products have broadened the sphere of consumer choice and have complicated process of decision making.

A. Hamil and Dr. X. Antony Thanaraj (2011)³ in their paper entitled ‘Impact of Supermarkets on Small Retailers in Indian Suburb’. This study indicates that all formats of small retailers were affected due to the formation of supermarket. The supermarket made an adverse impact on the sales and profit of small retailers. There is a reduction in the customer base for the small retailers. Sub-urban small retailers feel that the strong capital base, mega size appearance and the all under one roof were the main features of supermarkets. Steps are to be taken to strengthen the capital base of small retailers.

Dr Amrinder Singh and MrGautamBansal (2011)⁴ ‘Impact of Organized Retail Outlets on Unorganized Retailers: A Case Study of Punjab State (India)’, the paper is pointed out that the consumers today can shop for goods and services in a wide variety of stores. The study indicated that the average monthly household spends on food and grocery related items varied across income segments.

Sunita Sikri & Ms. Dipti Wadhwa (2012)⁵ the research article under the title of -‘Growth and Challenges of Retail Industry in India: An Analysis’ highlights the growth of Indian retail industry also focused on challenges faced by Indian retail industry. This study shows that the status of the retail industry will depend mostly on external factors like Government regulations and policies and real estate prices, besides the activities of retailers and demands of the customers also show impact on retail industry.

B. E. A. Oghojafor, P. K. A. Ladipo and Kennedy Ogbonna Nwagwu-(2012)⁶ in their paper entitled ‘Outlet Attributes as Determinants of Preference of Women between a Supermarket and a Traditional Open Market’, the study focused on impact of offer price in the two outlets. This study found that consumers’ retail choice is influenced by multifarious factors such as store attributes, consumer attributes, psychological attributes etc. Result of this study show that women prefer price tag as a pricing method than haggling as haggling which is the pricing mechanism adopted in traditional open market is seen as time wasting while price tag as a mechanism saves time.

Kusuma B., N. Durga Prasad and M. Srinivasa Rao (2013)⁷ in their paper entitled “A Study on Organized Retailing and its Challenges and Retail Customer Services,” provide information about the growth of retailing in India. In addition, focuses on the challenges faced by organized retail sector in India. It also emphasizes on major players of retailers in India and customer services provided by the retailers. This paper also deals with various retail formats and the opportunities for the growth of retail industry India and provides some suggestions to overcome the challenges.

Pawan Kumar (2013)⁸ in his paper entitled “Organized Retail Sector: Future, Challenges and Opportunities in India”, intends the emergence of organized retailing in India. In this era of globalization, as the economy changes rapidly, retail sector also transforms from traditional to organized retailing. Due to changing scenario of world’s economy, retail sector attracts the attention of scholars make some efforts relating to study of opportunities and challenges. Since efforts have been made in this paper to highlights the present status, challenges and opportunities of the retail sector in India.

Dr. Venkata Sai Srinivasa Rao Muramalla (2013)⁹ written the research article under the title of ‘Retail Store Perceptions and Consumer Purchase Decisions’. This paper is published in ZENITH International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research. This study



informed the perception of customers and their purchase decision. Customers may exhibit a relatively negative or relatively positive perception of any specific store subjectively classified under a broader schema of the generic, yet associated, store category.

AnujaShukla and AnkurShukla(2013)¹⁰ in their study of Changing Consumer Behavior Towards Convenience Stores By Entrance Of Malls In India noted the changing behaviour due to entrance of malls in India. This study noted that 'Kirana' stores target the masses whereas organized retail services cater to a specific class of people. Traditional (Kirana) stores need to advance to endure competition. Long-term survivors will need to implement diverse strategies to discriminate themselves from their organized competitors. On the other hand as the options increase, consumers will demand extra and constraint of space will become a problem for the 'kiranas'. This paper also noted that the 'kirana' store will be around for the next 3-4 decades easily, as it is the neighborhood store and convenience works in its favor. It also has two channels to buy from – traditional suppliers and hypermarkets.

Ms. Monika Talreja And Dr. Dhiraj Jain (2013)¹¹ both studied the 'Changing Consumer Perceptions Towards Organized Retailing From Unorganized Retailing' in 2013. This study identified the factors influencing the perception towards organized retailing from unorganized retailers. The rationale of the study is twofold: First, to examine the shift in perception in the retail sector taking place due to organized form of retailing. This study indicated that Customers like to buy fruits & Vegetable from air-conditioned supermarkets because of its quality products but due to the high prices they still feel conservative to buy these kinds of products either from the local mobile vegetables seller or from the nearest sabji market. This study was observed that due to changes in the disposable income and increased awareness of quality, the consumers' perception towards organized and unorganized retailers differs on the basis of quality and price.

Medha Kanetkar(2013)¹² She studied the 'Study Of Impact And Effects On Consumers Of Organized Retailing In India' This study is published in proceeding of the International Conference on Social Science Research in 2013. She noticed that organized retailers actually work as a retail outlet catering to varied needs of the customers. The purchasing pattern of the customer has changed recent days. Customer's buying behaviour is influenced by social factors, such as the group to which the customers belong and social status. Change in consumption pattern is due to outsourcing business per capita, income of middle age, population in big cities is rising rapidly and easier access to credit. Retail shopping space is also growing exponentially and has increased to 54 million square meters. The development of organized shopping malls has literally been a revolution in India. Retailing is one of the largest business activities in India and one of the largest sources of employment in the country. Due to drastic change in the behavior of the consumer, earning capacity, less time and fast track life, there are certain challenges for the retail industry in India.

A. Hamil & Ed. Priyadharshini(2014)¹³ both in their study 'Impact of Supermarkets On Unorganized Retail'. This study noted major impacts are reduction in sales volume, reduction in profit and involving family members in the business in order to avoid the recurring cost through the salary of workers. The number of workforce has been



considerably reduced in unorganized retail stores. However, in the opinion of the unorganized retailers the reason for the reduction of work force not primarily due to the Supermarkets. Another major negative impact created by the Supermarkets on unorganized retail stores is the considerable reduction of loyal customer base. Due to the commencement of Supermarkets near to the unorganized retail stores there is a reduction of sales, profit, customer base and loyal customers. Day by day the unorganized retail stores are losing the class of customers visiting their shop. No positive impact has been created by the Supermarkets on the unorganized retail stores.

Sudeep B. Chandramana (2015)¹⁴ in his study under the title of 'An Empirical Analysis On Consumer Attitude Towards Organized Retailing And Unorganized Retailing' present the consumer attitude towards organized and unorganized retailing. This study noted that the modern retail offers product width and depth and a better shopping experience whereas the *kirana shops* have a low- cost structure, convenient location, and customer intimacy whereas. The one of the prime objectives of this study was to find the consumers' attitude towards unorganized and organized retailers across different age groups. The study revealed that convenience of buy and proximity to the shop were major comparative advantages of organized outlets. However, unorganized retailers are having advantage because of their ability to sell loose items, bargaining and home delivery facilities and provision of credit. The organized retailers are having a greater advantage because of the store image, variety of product availability, and discounts and offers.

B.P. Bhuva And D.V. Patel (2015)¹⁵ in their study entitled 'A Study On Perception Of Middle Class People Of Some Selected Districts Of Gujarat State Towards Organized Retailing / Shopping Malls'. This study found that Perception about shopping malls is independent of gender of customers visiting shopping malls. The perception of middle class people towards shopping malls is value for money for customers

Sudeep B. Chandramana (2015)¹⁶ in his study under the title of 'Impact of Organised Retail on Unorganised Retail in India- The Changing Perspective in Rural Areas'. This paper highlighted the both modern and traditional retailers are likely to co-exist in India for some time to come, as both of them have their own competitive advantages. The *kirana* has a low- cost structure, convenient location, and customer intimacy whereas modern retail offers product width and depth and a better shopping experience. This paper found that the consumers' attitude towards organized and unorganized retailers across demographic profiles in rural areas. This study indicated that Customers like to buy fruits & Vegetable from air-conditioned supermarkets because of its quality products but due to the high prices they still feel conservative to buy these kinds of products either from the local mobile vegetables seller or from the nearest vegetable market. The study further revealed that proximity was a major comparative advantage of unorganized outlets in rural areas. Unorganized retailers are having a comparatively strong advantage because of their ability to sell loose items, provision of credit, bargaining and home delivery facilities. From this study it was observed that due to changes in the disposable income and increased awareness of quality, the consumers' perception towards organized and unorganized retailers differ on the basis of quality and price. They preferred to buy different products from the organized and different from the unorganized retailers in rural areas.



Pratap C. Tripathy & Priyanka Tripathy (2016)¹⁷ in their study entitled ‘Examining Influences of Shopping and Convenience Goods on Patronage of Consumers: A Study Of Urban Retail Formats’. This study examines influences of shopping and convenience goods for delivering the shopper’s preference and perception for each. The results of the study revealed that gender and marital status have a statistical significance in purchase of shopping and convenience goods whereas household income does not have any effect on purchase behavior of shopping and convenience goods from urban retailing formats. Customer segmentation of urban retail formats by gender and marital status together with varying ages is much desired as the retailers can approximately appeal and recall the consumers.

Dr. J. Shanmuganandavadivel (2016)¹⁸ studied a study on the impact of mega shopping malls on small retail business sector. The study examined the impact of mega shopping malls on small retailers. The findings of the study express that there is an adverse impact on growth and progress of small retailer’s trade to the level of some extent in few type of business activities. India is the country in which large number of people engaged in retail trade for their livelihood and in order to protect their survival, it is necessary that they have to reform or re-organize their traditional sole proprietorship concern into a collective form of ownership organization like Limited Liability Partnership firm or Private Limited Company etc. which will generate adequate capital to continue their existing business.

Rajesh K. Yadav, Manoj Verma and Shriti Singh (2016)¹⁹ in their study under the title of ‘Impact of organised retail on neighborhood kirana stores: A case Study of Malwa region in Madhya Pradesh’ The study was carried out in the market of Indore region and responses were collected from small neighbourhood kirana shops. Multivariate statistical techniques were used to analyze the data collected with the help of a structured questionnaire. The result of the study shows that small neighbourhood kirana shop owner perceived that their profit is negatively affected, their operational cost is increased to meet the higher service quality expectation of the customer but the result does not show significant negative impact on their employment due to growth of corporate retail stores.

Jyotsana Chawla, Rachna Agrawal and Bhavna Sharma (2016)²⁰ ‘FDI in Indian Retail Sector: A Review’ this study reveals that new concepts like e-tailing, customized product, a big shift is seen in the response of the customers. Authors informed that FDI in Indian retail sector is likely to bring improvement in state of Indian economy, but the stake of small retailers must be taken care of while formulating and implementing the policy. The study suggested that it is time for small retailers to spend time to revive the strategies required to attract customers towards their retail stores. The small retailers must concentrate upon innovative concepts of retailing, spend time on CRM practices, bring improvement in SCM, use feedback facility, keep a track record of customers, provide quality products, bring improvement in ambience and most importantly provide a personal touch to the services for attracting customers towards their retail stores. The Government is also required to frame strict policies, taking care of interest of small retailers, so that organized and unorganized sector may co-exist and flourish together.

Dr. Dipakkumar Vitthalbhai Patel (2016)²¹ in his study entitled ‘An Overview of Retailing Industry in the world—A Study’. This study shows that there is dominance of Western countries in retailing industry but developing countries are also on this front and



in years to come their contribution Will improve. The study highlighted the Proportion of Organized Retail Sector is 2%, 5 %, 35%, 55 %, and 85 % respectively in Pakistan, India, Brazil, Malaysia and USA. Study also informed that In terms of revenue or income, North America is the leading region in the global retail industry, with a 37 percent share of the largest 250 retailers.

Sivaji Ganesh. K and Prof. G. V. Chalam (2017)²² Authors in their article has discussed about effect of Organized Retailing on Traditional Retail (Kirana) Stores: Strategies for Survival. The study informed that retail Trade in India is dominated by unorganized stores and 91% of the retail trade is made up of Kirana stores, street hawkers, hole-in-the-wall shops and roadside peddlers. Customers prefer the Traditional Retail (Kirana) stores because of proximity to their homes, convenient timings, close acquaintance with the shop keeper, availability of credit etc. The study observed that, Traditional Retail (Kirana) Store operations like Store Sales, Store Profits, Customers Visit and Employee Strength are decreased due to Organized Retail Stores.

Ashish Pandey1 and Dr. Avjeet Kaur (2017)²³ authors highlighted Retail Marketing: A Critical Analysis in the research journal. This comprehensive research paper focuses on the basics and certain crucial building blocks of retail marketing as a discipline. The paper intends to ascertain and analyze subjects such as understanding how new retail formats have taken a surge in our country, deeply understanding the Indian retailing industry, recognizing the various confronts that our organized retail sector is facing, identifying and discussing the various successful strategies of organized retailers so far, understanding the various consumer inclinations in ASEAN economies and how their retail markets are growing, retail promotion management, confronts and opportunities that lie for the retailing sector in India. In addition to this, the paper also strives to ascertain and analyze several others elements of retail marketing.

D. Manimegalai, S. Rathika, L. Saeswari, S. Ajitha and S. Sathiya Naveena (2017)²⁴ 'A Comparative Study on Consumer's Behaviour towards Organized and Unorganized Retailing in Central Chennai' research article discussed consumer behavior towards Organized and Unorganized. The study shows that India is rapidly evolving in to an existing and Competitive market place with potential target consumers in both the rich and middle class segments. Manufacturer owned and retail chain stores are springing up in urban area to market consumer's goods in a style similar to that of mall in more affluent countries. Even though big retail chain like Crossroad, Saga and Shopper's stop are concentrating on the upper segment and selling products at higher prices, some like A.V Birla Retails. More, RPG's Spencer's, Food World and Big Bazaars are tapping the huge middle class population. The study informed that there has been tremendous amount of Interest in the Indian retail trade from global majors as well as over the years.

Nausherwan Raunaque, Shahid Jibrán and Preeti (2017)²⁵ 'The study of Factors Affecting Consumer Preferences of Shopping at Organized Retail Stores in Delhi NCR' here authors have discussed about factors affecting on consumer preferences of shopping at Organized Retail Stores. The study provides information that the retail sector is not recognized as an industry by the government even though it generates the second largest employment next to agriculture. The study also gives information about effect of Lack of the lack of established lending norms and consequent delay in financing activity; the existing and new players have lesser access to credit, which affects their growth and



expansion plans. Due to the absence of a single nodal agency leads to chaos, as retailers have to oblige to multiple authorities to get clearances and for regular operations.

J. Arul and A. Dharmaraj (2017)²⁶ ‘Impact of Corporate Retailing on Consumers and Small Traders in Salem and Namakkal District. This study presents an overview of Impact of Corporate Retailing on Consumers and Small Traders. This study found that the attitudinal shift of the Indian consumers and the emergence of organized retail formats have transformed the face of retailing in India. Indian corporate houses are refocusing its strategic perspective on retail marketing with the idea to use resources optimally in order to create core competence and gain competitive advantage. This study observed that the emergence of corporate retailing in the retail market scene is very significant in the recent past. The study has been focused on corporate retailing and its impact on consumers and small traders. The results of the study reveal that absence of private label brand, inadequate visual merchandising, poor reply on enquiry, inadequate advertisement, poor co-operation of the staff, higher price, incompetent sales personnel, undue delay in billing, inadequate parking facility, absence of customer database and inadequate sales promotion are the problems of the consumers with the corporate retail outlets. Besides, majority small traders are dissatisfied with their present business due to stiff competition from the organized retailing.

Neethu M Mathews (2018)²⁷ author studied the Impact of Shopping Malls on Small Retail Outlets-A study in Kollam city, Kerala. The outcomes of this study was more than 50% of the small shopkeepers have huge decline in their savings. The findings of this study give the evidence that supports the hypothesis. Shopping malls are using different strategies to attract buyers and sellers those who are the customers by providing varieties of factors. The study observed that after the arrival of malls the net earnings of small shops have declined. They are not receiving income sometimes to satisfy the needs. Thus the result of the study agrees that, the shopping malls have adverse effects on the functioning of nearby small retail outlets in Kollam city.

Dr. C. S. Dalvi (2018)²⁸ author in his study of ‘Consumer Behaviour at Retail Outlets in Western Maharashtra observed that the various factors associated with consumer behavior at retail outlets’. The paper was published in International Journal for Research in Engineering Application & Management (IJREAM). The author in his study also observed that people are slowly shifting from traditional stores to modern retail formats. Retail stores are making their efforts to attract the customers by offering them good discount. Customers found that they are able to save on their monthly expenditure and they prefer to visit the nearby retail formats. However, low income group of lower social culture environment people have their own personal reasons for not going to these stores. This study concluded that organized retail industry will definitely perform better in the coming years.

PradhanSwapna (2009)²⁹ - In her book, ‘Retailing Management: Text & Cases’, 3rd edition, Tata McGraw – Hill, New Delhi, clarifies concepts of retailing. She also throws light on retailing in an international context as well as trends in retail in Asian countries. In addition to these private label and category management are also included in revised edition. Store operations, Human Resource Management and organizational structure provide essential information for those who study retail management. Legal aspects of retail operation have been included in the book. Book looks into the all important aspects



of creating and sustaining value propositions for the retail customer, by way of marketing, communication, customer service. Technology is seen as a key enabler of efficient service and is a part of this book.

Nair Suja (2008)30 – ‘Retail Management’ published by Himalaya Publishing House book gives all basics of Retailing Management. Detail overview of Retailing in India gives deep insight. Book is rich with many cases and examples with ample exhibits. Theoretical aspects of retailing like strategic retail planning process and retail merchandising help to understand the retail process. Author also suggests GAPS MODEL to improve retail service quality. The author has tried to stress that there is a significant effect of liberalization and privatization policies on development of retail format. According to author, retailing has come to occupy a prominent position in today’s modern society. In spite of the Indian retail revolution, it is said that over 90 percent of the 20 percent urban India are still towards the traditional retail. However the consumers have also revealed a willingness to pay a premium provided they are offered better service quality at a retail counter. In addition to these, modern consumers will also appreciate additional facilities such as ATM, parking and in-store attendance. The main features of the book includes emphasis on case study of 12 major retail format wherein the author has tried to find out what are the new trends that are introduced by these various retail players, how they influence the overall market structure and the marketing environment in India, how they have changed the retailers approach towards consumers and how consumers have responded to these new changes in the growing context of economic development.

5. FINDINGS

Above research articles have come forth with certain noteworthy findings, which are as follows:

1. Small Retailers should focus on improving customer service quality by carefully analyzing perception and expectation of customers towards the store on various dimensions, and taking appropriate actions to improve the situation.
2. Increase in numbers of variety of goods, stores and shopping malls, consumer choice and consumer decision making process is complicated.
3. There is a reduction in the customer base for the small retailers in urban and sub-urban area and certain steps are required to small retailers to strengthen the capital base.
4. The study found that the average monthly household spends on food and grocery related items varied across income segments.
5. The retail industry will depend mostly on external factors like Government regulations and policies and real estate prices, besides the activities of retailers and demands of the customers also show impact on retail industry.
6. Traditional (Kirana) stores need to advance to endure competition. Long-term survivors will need to implement diverse strategies to discriminate themselves from their organized competitors.



7. This was observed that due to changes in the disposable income and increased awareness of quality, the consumer's perception towards organized and unorganized retailers differs on the basis of quality and price.
8. There are certain challenges for the retail industry in India due to drastic change in the behavior of the consumer, earning capacity, less time and fast track life,
9. Day by day the unorganized retail stores are losing the class of customers visiting their shop. The organized retailers are having a greater advantage because of the store image, variety of product availability, and discounts and offers.
10. Customers preferred to buy different products from the organized and different products from the unorganized retailers in rural areas.
11. The Government is also required to frame strict policies, taking care of interest of small retailers, so that organized and unorganized sector may co-exist and flourish together.
12. The study observed that, Traditional Retail (Kirana) Store operations like Store Sales, Store Profits, Customers Visit and Employee Strength are decreased due to Organized Retail Stores. Majority small traders are dissatisfied with their present business due to stiff competition from the organized retailing
13. The study informed that there has been tremendous amount of Interest in the Indian retail trade from global majors as well as over the years.
14. Customers found that they are able to save on their monthly expenditure and they prefer to visit the nearby retail formats.

6. CONCLUSION

The Indian organized sector is emerging, in this situation it is important for small retailers to keep the certain points in their mind such as level of prices, quality of fresh groceries, display & cleanliness and hygiene, home delivery & credit facility, variety, service etc, and draft a new strategy for their long time survival.

Retailers should focus on improving customer service quality by carefully analyzing perception and expectation of customers towards the store on various dimensions, and taking appropriate actions to improve the situation. There is a reduction in the customer base for the small retailers and consumers' retail choice is influenced by multifarious factors such as store attributes, consumer attributes, psychological attributes etc. The 'kirana' store will be around for the next 3-4 decades easily, as it is the neighborhood store and convenience works in its favor. It was observed that due to changes in the disposable income and increased awareness of quality, the consumers' perception towards organized and unorganized retailers differs on the basis of quality and price. Some study noted major impacts are reduction in sales volume, reduction in profit and involving family members in the business in order to avoid the recurring cost through the salary of workers. There has been tremendous amount of interest in the Indian retail trade from global majors.

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GLOBAL WORK LIFE BALANCE ISSUES OF WOMEN EMPLOYEES: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY AMONG VARIOUS SECTORS

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Abstract:

The aim of this paper is to study the work life balance issues of women employees of various sectors worldwide. The focus of the study to determine the existence of real problems of work life balance facing by women employees working in different sectors throughout the world. All of we know that positive work life balance is very essential for the organizations to increase their productivity and efficiency as well as to attract & retain competent employees to keep their brand image in the global market with outstanding profitability. Work life and personal life are two sides of the similar coin. The role of working women has changed throughout the world due to economic environment and societal demands. Creating and managing a balance between the work and personal life is considered to be a work life balance issue. Globalization and technological development have made it an issue to all working women across all levels and all organizations throughout the world. This affects the individual's physical, emotional and social well-being. Therefore, attaining work life balance is essential for working women to have a good quality of life. The business world today is exceedingly demanding. Almost all sectors facing the critical problems of the risk of work- life imbalance. Work-personal life conflict occurs when the burden, commitments and responsibilities of work and family roles become incompatible. The women employees working in all sectors considered for the work under conditions of work pressure, inflexible working environment, enormous expectations and frequent changes in work demands. This paper is an attempt to discover the challenges faced by working women in maintaining a balance between their personal and work life. Researcher has undergone extensive literature review from a variety of research articles on work life balance published in international journals throughout the corners of the world to arrive at the conclusion. The various factors affecting the work-life balance on working women have been examined in this study.

Keywords: Work life balance, women employees, work life, personal life, WLB issues

1. Introduction:

The term Work-life balance means individual's feeling of satisfaction with the way they segregate their time and efforts between job and all the other household activities they need and want to do. Work-life balance is very vital for people of all



ages and stages of life. It is important for every individual employee's psychological health, life satisfaction, self-esteem and to maintain appropriate harmony in life. It is also important for employers because employees who are satisfied with their work-life balance are more likely to carry increased efficiency, bring enthusiasm, obtain surplus energy and have a real commitment to their work.

Women always have to play the multiple roles like daughter, mother, wife, care taker of old in laws, teacher for children and so on, although she has to perform a lot of duties in home and office as well. When working women get married, they have additional responsibilities and as they become mothers, they have to manage the primary care of children and extended family obligations. Working mothers of today accomplish family responsibilities and also try to remain entirely occupied in their careers coping up with the competing demands of their multiple roles. The caring responsibilities that working mothers have lays a heavy stress on them when it is combined with their work and personal duties. Thus the attempt of working women to integrate, organize and balance the various problems and activities in their different roles simultaneously puts them under tremendous pressure. So it has become another big issue of work life balance among married working mothers.

Factors affecting to work-life balance issues are increasing work demands, cut throat global competition, changed interest in personal values and an aging workforce. Other factors include increasing complexity of work and family roles, working hours, the increased occurrence of dual income households, increased level of personal ambitions and the expanded number of women entering the workforce. Currently global organizations are working 24 X 7 and 365 days a year. Today every individual's focus is more on their work rather than their personal life, which is creating an imbalance in the work life as well as their personal life. In fact work life balance is one of the most difficult issues being faced by women employees in the 21st century because women have to struggle a lot to create their identity in this competitive world, both in the personal as well as in the professional life.

One of the major topics that have been discussed in the last few decades in the world is about maintaining the balance between one's personal and professional work life. With the beginning of globalization, the workplace demands are yet increasing. In addition to this, employees are spending much of their time at office than at home. It is said that lot of women employees working in various sectors like Software, BPO's, Banks, Police etc. are having a disturbed work life balance which results in increase in the number of break ups, divorces, disturbed families and relationships, conflicts in the organizations and extreme health issues sometimes ends with suicides.

Therefore, Work-Life Balance has become an important issue to employees as well as employer which is receiving attention from various governments, researchers, managements and employee representatives and from all kinds of media.



2. Objectives:

1. To study the earlier published research articles on WLB to find out real issues of WLB among women employees in various sectors throughout the world.
2. To analyze the outcomes of different researchers regarding WLB.

3. Research Methodology:

As the study is based on analytical review of literature, the data which is required to this study is exclusively collected from the secondary sources like international journals which are available in the form of print as well as online version and some books related to work life balance. The conclusion is drawn after rigorous study of well known researchers' findings regarding work life balance of women employees in various sectors from the every corner of the world.

4. Review of Literature:

N. Krishna Reddy, M. N. Vranda, Atiq Ahmed, B. P. Nirmala and B. Siddaramu (2010) in their research studies seek to identify several variables that influence the level of WFC (Work Family Conflict) and FWC (Family Work Conflict). This study was aimed at exploring the factors which lead to WFC and FWC among married women employees working in different settings. It is observed that women working in hospital setting reported more WFC, whereas FWC was found to be more among those women working in industrial setting. Researchers have also found that the number of hours worked per week, the amount and frequency of overtime, an inflexible work schedule, unsupportive supervisor, and an inhospitable organizational culture for balancing work and family increase the likelihood of women employees to experience conflict between their work and family roles. Moreover dual role demands and expectation from working women by husbands was significantly related to high WFC and FWC among the working women in the this study.

Ayesha Tabassum, Tasnuva Rahman and Kursia Jahan (2011) aims to make a relative learning of the existing QWL (Quality of Work Life) and problem areas of QWL of the employees in private commercial banks to gain the perception of QWL issues among them in Bangladesh. The study revealed significant differences in overall QWL and the determinants of QWL i.e. compensation, flexibility in work schedule and job assignment, attention to job design, and employee relations among employees in private commercial banks. So the private commercial banks should try to eliminate these differences to improve the overall QWL among all the employees.

T. S. Santhi and K. Sundar (2012) wanted to explore the aspects like the level of satisfaction as perceived by the women employees from leading Information Technology Companies on the varied determinants of work life balance, to identify the major factors



that influence on women employees irrespective of their cadres in Chennai City of Tamil Nadu state in India. It was found that the set of factors facilitating work life balance is different for different groups. The overall satisfaction of the respondents across the various work life balancing parameters points to the fact that 55 per cent of the employees are highly satisfied with the current work life initiatives undertaken by the companies.

G. Delina and R. Prabhakara Raya (2013) point out that, married working women of academic, healthcare and IT sector in Pondicherry have to face tough life battle to strike a balance between work and family life. The researchers were wanted to study the prevalence of work life balance problems among the married working women. They also wanted to know the various factors including demographic factors which affect work life balance as well as the effect of WLB on the quality of life of married working women. The IT sector working professionals were found to have more difficulties in balancing work and family followed by academic sector working women and then healthcare sector working women. Working hours related WLB problems were more for the IT sector professionals while time to socialize or being relaxed is tough for working women of all the sectors.

J. Godwin Prem Singh and G. Louis Victor (2013) wanted to examine the perception of women employees about work-life balance and its impact on the organizational effectiveness and to identify the factors that help and hinder work life balance of women employees. Researchers found that, women employees are dissatisfied with their long working hours and suffer from health problems due to workplace demands. Many employees prefer to work for limited hours and would like to have flexible hours of work to improve their work life balance. It has been also recognized that there are negative impacts of work-life conflict on women worker's physical and mental well-being, their ability to care for their children and others, and their ability to carry out other unpaid responsibilities and pursue personal interests outside the workplace.

Sahana Maiya and M.M. Bagali (2014) in their research article tried to identify the influencing factors toward work-life balance of working mothers amongst various age level. The study reveals that in the age group of 25 to 30, employees of both Private and Public sectors enjoy their work and are happy working with their managers. At the age group of 31 to 35, employees of both Private and Public sectors are affected by the balancing factors, psychological factors and personal factors. In the age group of 36 to 40, employees of both sectors are not much affected by the psychological factors and they enjoy their work. But they are affected by career advancement factors. Women above 40 years of age in both sectors are not much affected by personal, balancing and motivational factors but are greatly affected by career advancement and organizational support factors.

Ojo Ibiyinka Stella, Salau Odunayo Paul and Falola Hezekiah Olubusayo (2014) tried to investigate the work-life balance (WLB) policies and practice in the three sectors of the Nigerian economy namely Banking, Educational and Power Sector. The study



examines the understanding and benefits for the implication of WLB policies in these sectors so that they can be used to inform changes to organizational policy and practice to improve the wellbeing of the employee and organizational efficiency and productivity. It was found in the study that the educational sector has a wide range of policies to allow for time flexibility. The Banking sector and power sector, by contrast, has no special policy with regard to work-life balance beyond what is strictly required by the law. There is flexibility in taking annual leave or short vacations, but this is a general practice in the Nigerian society rather than a deliberate policy.

R. Emmaniel and Alluri Balaji (2014) aims to identify the impact of various factors effecting Work-life Balance of women employees in banking organizations. It was found that, work related tasks related to family orientation cause struggles to make life balance, and problems at work are more predominant to make work life balance where the time spent on work is long. Respondents are highly satisfied with the doing work at home; it increases the work life balance of the employees. Researcher finally concluded that work-life balance is nothing but balancing between Professional life which includes career, challenges, pressure, achievement and ambition and private life which includes pleasure, leisure, family and spiritual development.

Raga Sudha Addagabottu and Nagaraju Battu (2015) undergone a study on the variables like working conditions, compensation packages, stress level and job satisfaction, family support, spouse support, support from society on which influences work life balance of the women doctors and nurses in the Government and the Private Hospitals. In the research, it is found that women employees living in joint family face more family conflicts irrespective of their work designation. Due to this majority of employees realize lack of control and poor involvement in family. Thus the impact of all these issues creates work and family problems and sometimes that leads undesirable consequences.

Uzma Hafeez and Waqar Akbar (2015) intend to examine the Impact of work life balance on job satisfaction amongst elementary school teachers of 21st century in Karachi, Pakistan. The study reveals that long working hours impact staff job satisfaction to a greater extent because teachers of Karachi schools have to do work for long hours and give much more priority to their job than their personal life activities. It was also observed that work pressure and change of job has insignificant relationship while working condition has a significant relationship with job satisfaction therefore it can be said that teachers have to face a lack of work-life balance in their life.

Aditi Aeran and Ravindra Kumar (2015) aim to highlight the attitudes & beliefs of women regarding job anxiety, working environment and the level of satisfaction in their formal work organizations & particularly balancing their work & personal life in education sector. It is observed in this study that education sector have higher responsibilities work pressure, never ending academic work, always think about working on next course, applying for next grant. Professionals have to make tough choices even when their work and personal life are close to equilibrium. A balance between work and



life has to be maintained if they want to make proper functioning at work and also at home.

Sushree Sangita Das and Shashi A. Mishra (2016) try to find out the issues like working hours, family responsibilities and career growth of work life balance of women IT executives of Mumbai city. It is found that, most of the respondents (85%) are suffering from life style diseases like anxiety, mood swing, hypertension and loss of sexual appetite leading to friction between partners. The negative impact of high cost of living, distance from work place to residence and majority being nuclear family dweller with both the spouse being career centric, is highly noticed on work life balance. Due to this unfortunately kids are being the biggest causality. They are being deprived of parental care very often. It is a matter of concern for employer, women employee, their partners and other family members to build a healthy rational society by integrating work and family life.

D.S.R. Adikaram (2016) make an effort to analyze the impact of work life balance on employee job satisfaction in private sector commercial banks of Sri Lanka as well as to identify the factors which influence the employee work-life balance on the job satisfaction. This study has found that there is a significant correlation of work life balance programs on employee job satisfaction in private banking sector. The study has also found that working hours and working conditions do not have a much impact on employee's job satisfaction level because employees of private sector commercial banks since they have made it a norm to work long hours and give more priority to their job activities than non-job activities in their life.

Monika Jindal (2016) in her research study tried to investigate about the perception of working women towards work involvement and family responsibilities in the service sector and the extent of factors likewise age group, family type, industry, service sector & number of children and how all these factors affecting to work life balance of married working women. Most of the working women unable to balance their work and personal life irrespective of the sector they are into, the age group they belong to, the number of children they have, income and their occupation. The married working women of all the sectors predominantly find it very hard to take out time for their own hobbies or leisure activities and maintain friendships or extended relationships. The married working women in the age group of less than 20-25 year are found to have more work-life imbalance problems than those in the age group of 26 to 30 years while married working women over 36 years were found to be balancing work-life slightly better than the above mentioned age groups.

S. Aveline and R. Mohan Kumar (2017) focuses on the employee engagement & work life balance in software industries and tried to examine age group of respondents and their perception towards Work - Life Balance factors as well as analyze the shift type of respondents and their perception towards Work - Life Balance factors. From this study it is evident that work life balance plays a vital role in employee engagement. Employees who are in the age group of 26-40 years are more satisfied in the job and they are able to



balance their work life. Day shift employees are more satisfied than the employees in night shifts by the factors involved in work life balance. Shifts job generally creates an impact in the family life of the employees. They may not be able to complete their personal work and spend time with their family.

Fabian O. Ugwu, Lawrence O. Amazue and Nneoma G. Onyedire (2017) sought to determine Nigerian bank employee perceptions of influences of Organizational Citizenship Behaviour (OCB), role overload and job stress on Work Interfering Family Conflict (WIFC). The findings of this study indicate that OCB, role overload and job stress are strong predictors of WIFC. The present findings suggest that Nigerian bank employees who engage in extra role behaviours (e.g. OCB) may likely experience WIFC. In addition, the findings indicate that bank employees who perceive their job roles as beyond their capacities and more than they can handle may likely experience WIFC. It is therefore, hoped that the present research findings are not only validate these earlier studies in the developed countries of America and Europe, but also be useful to human resource management in the Nigerian banking industry.

Ashok Kumar Bansal and Lekh Raj (2017) conducted a research work to find out the relationship between work life balance and its different variables like working hours, management policy, working conditions etc. among women employees. The most prominent factors that affect work or professional life are availability of facilities like crèches, medical facilities etc., flexible working hours, and family or management support. If management improves these factors, it will definitely help to increase job satisfaction of employees, increase job security, and improved morale to work more effectively and efficiently which further leads to increase productivity, retaining employees for longer period, and organization may perform better and become more successful.

Pui-Yee Wong, Nur Fatihah Abdullah Bandar & Jamayah Saili (2017) tried to examine the relationship between workplace factors and work-life balance among employees in selected services sector in Malaysia. According to the findings, there is a positive relationship between supervisor support, co-worker support and flexible working arrangement with work-life balance. Even though there were past findings which contradict to the current findings, but positive relationships between independent and dependent variables were supported by many past findings. The contradict findings be able to be explained due to the difference in background and job nature of sample selected. In short, supervisor support, co-worker support and flexible working arrangement contribute to work-life balance and eventually lead to development of affective commitment to an organization.

N. Shanmughavadivu and A. Sethuramasubbiah (2018) attempted research study in identifying the Level of Occupational Stress and Work Life Balance as well as difference between age groups regarding various variables among married women police. The study shows that younger married women police were experiencing high level of occupational



stress than their elder counterparts. The younger married women police also perceive lower level of work life balance. It is also revealed that women police do differ with regard to age, experience, income, working hours, number of children, receiving help from husband.

Sonali R. Kshirsagar (2018) in her research study focused on Women Employee Work-Life Balance of service sector namely Academics, Banks and Health care sectors and tried to examine how the factors affecting work-life balance influence quality of life of married working women. Majority of the women employees were found saying that the work environment provided to them was worst. It was revealed that they may be under substantial stress due to lack of work-life balance. Due to longer stretched working hours, their productivity could suffer along with their relationships, health and long-term employability. Only few women employees were in best state and said that they have a balanced work life and able to effectively manage their families because they are able to address their own needs so that they become more effective.

5. Major Findings:

1. Researchers in their study on work life balance among married working women have found that the number of hours worked per week, the amount and frequency of overtime, an inflexible work schedule, unsupportive supervisor, and an inhospitable organizational culture for balancing work and family increase the likelihood of women employees to experience conflict between their work and family roles.
2. In QWL study among male and female employees in private and commercial banks in Bangladesh, it was revealed that, there are significant differences in overall QWL and the determinants of QWL i.e. compensation, flexibility in work schedule and job assignment, attention to job design and employee relations.
3. The various life programmes implemented by I.T. firms in Chennai reveal that work life programmes implemented satisfy different categories of employees differently. In other words the set of factors facilitating work life balance is different for different groups. The overall satisfaction of the respondents across the various work life balancing parameters points to the fact that 55% of the employees are highly satisfied with the current work life initiatives.
4. The IT sector working professionals were found to have more difficulties in balancing work and family followed by academic sector working women and then health sector working women. Working hours related WLB problems were more for the IT sector professionals while time to socialize or being relaxed is tough for working women of health sector. The married working women of all the sectors predominantly find it very hard to steal out time for their own hobbies or leisure activities and maintain friendships or extended relationships.
5. In the study of work life balance among working women in Tiruchirapalli city, it has been recognized that there are negative impacts of work-life conflict on women worker's physical and mental well-being, their ability to care for their children and



others, and their ability to carry out other unpaid responsibilities and pursue personal interests outside the workplace.

6. The study reveals that in the age group of 25 to 30, employees of both Private and Public sectors enjoy their work and are happy working with/under their managers. This means they are influenced by the motivational factors. On the other side employees are not benefitted by the workshops on work-life balance, they do not get sufficient time to get updated with latest trends in their job. This means organizational support factors affects their work-life balance. Public sector lags behind in terms of providing training or conducting workshop on work-life balance and career advancement programs when compared to Private sector. At the age group of 31 to 35, employees of both Private and Public sectors are affected by the balancing factors, psychological factors and personal factors. While taking up part time job which is part of career advancement factors does influence their work- life balance. In the age group of 36 to 40, employees of both sectors are not much affected by the psychological factors and they enjoy their work. But they are affected by career advancement factors. Women above 40 years of age in both sectors are not much affected by personal, balancing and motivational factors but are greatly affected by career advancement and organizational support factors.
7. There is a general believe that WLB policies and practices are inclined towards female with more initiatives available for women such as maternity leave, childcare arrangements, parental leave. This is however not the case as there are paternity leave available to men, both childcare arrangements and parental leave can be used by male employees as well as more men now care for their children.
8. The banks need to critically re-assess the focus & re-energize their efforts to win the War for Talent, and to engage themselves through a range of successful Work-life balance practices which is obligatory for the organizations now a days.
9. It is effectively found that both family and work conflicts have influence on each other among women employees in the selected study sector.
10. In schools, work-life balance has not much impact on teachers job satisfaction, which shows that working hours, work pressure and change of job has a insignificant relationship while working condition has a significant relationship with job satisfaction. It means teachers can faces a lack of work-life balance in their life.
11. Highly satisfied teachers are less likely to change institute or to leave the teaching profession altogether than those who are dissatisfied with many areas of their work life.
12. Young married women employee of early thirties or late twenties having kid are more stressed while interfacing their work and non-work lives. Baby care and managing household chores have been observed as the most pressing demand for them at the family. Along with this they are having their spouse working in 9 to 6 schedule thereby mostly depending on housemaids and some of them put their kids in crèches. Any disturbance in this apparatus leads to conflict and irritation.
13. Work life balance is significantly positively correlated with job satisfaction so by increasing the work life balance the job satisfaction of employees could



also be increased.

14. The married working women of all the sectors predominantly find it very hard to steal out time for their own hobbies or leisure activities and maintain friendships or extended relationships.
15. Employees who are in the age group of 26 – 40 years are more satisfied in the job and they are able to balance their work life. Day shift employees are more satisfied than the employees in night shifts by the factors involved in work life balance. Shifts jobs generally create an impact in the family life of the employees.
16. Role overload and job stress are strong predictors of WIFC. Nigerian bank employees who engage in extra role behaviours (e.g. OCB) may likely experience WIFC. In addition, the findings indicate that bank employees who perceive their job roles as beyond their capacities and more than they can handle may likely experience WIFC.
17. Women employees are not fully satisfied with IOCL policies of work life balance because IOCL only provide maternity leave policy only, it does not provide flexible working hours, job sharing option, paternity leave, time off for WLB and child care (crèches) which played an important role in balancing work and personal life.
18. There is a positive relationship between supervisor support, co-worker support and flexible working arrangement to work-life balance. The three elements are interrelated since the implementation of the flexible working arrangement highly depends on the coordination of supervisor and co-worker.
19. The married women police were having Moderate level of occupational stress and work life balance. It shows that there is a significant difference found between the personal variables such as age, experience, income, number of children working hours, help from husband and occupational stress and Work life balance.
20. It is revealed that women employees may be under substantial stress due to lack of work-life balance. Due to longer stretched working hours their productivity could suffer along with their relationships, health and long-term employability.

6. Conclusion:

After prevalent review of literature and their outcomes from earlier research, which has been taken in various public and private sectors throughout the world in last decade it is clear that women have to play comprehensive roles at family, society and at work places with unmatched pressures at different levels. It is seen that, the various factors like long working hours, working conditions, shift type, inflexible work schedule, occupational stress, job insecurity, inhospitable organizational culture, non cooperation from workmates and family members, incompetent management policies and job design, work beyond their capacity, inadequate compensation etc. factors seems to be negatively influences on the health, job satisfaction and work performance of the women employees in all kinds of the settings. The unbalanced co-ordination and support slowly spoil both family and work conflicts and thus it influences on individual as well as organization. It results in generating numerous work and family problems and sometimes that leads undesirable consequences.



Considering all the circumstances disclosed in the different researches, one can say that work life balance has become a burning issue in a global environment nowadays. Employees in many organizations like IT, BPO, Banking, Insurance, and Manufacturing etc. are already facing severe work life balance problems. This should be stopped in time or else issues may lead to the burn out. Finally it can be concluded that due to rising work pressure, it becomes extremely difficult for women employees to maintain work – family life. Most of the time, individuals, in the pursuit for reaching the top, work so hard, that they miss out on the real happiness of life while it is absolutely great to have a flourishing career, it is equally very important to have a life beyond the work. Therefore, all the managements in the worldwide organizations should take a positive step towards making a strong work life balance policies and it is not enough to just making a policy but it is very essential to strict implementation of those policies in their business premises to avoid the further loss of employees as well as of the organizations.

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HEALTH COMMUNICATION IN INDIA: A STUDY

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ABSTRACT

The progress of nations are increasingly being judged by the well-being of their people, the opportunities to earn a fair reward for their labor and ability to participate in decisions that affect them rather than their economic or military strength. It is widely accepted now that development processes in many parts of the world including India has neglected women. However, women should have equal participation in all the aspects of society but if we compare even today's situation we find there is vast difference in various personal and professional status of women in India. This paper focuses on the health communication strategies and their implementation.

Introduction

In terms of health, Indian women have been going through an era of transformation but in 1972, the United Nations declared 1975 to be the International Year of Women. A strange uniformity of pattern exists in the struggle of women whether in Asia, Africa, America or Europe. "Women are a Third World wherever they are" was a rallying call for solidarity between the South and the North. The prejudices and obstacles in the path of progress that women have to surmount seem almost identical. It is this, which makes the women's, struggles not a national one but an international humanist movement.

The poor health of Indian women has been a concern on both national and individual levels for the last few decades, yet the question remains- are women's health needs ever taken seriously? Women have been central targets of the family planning program from the late 1960s but their reproductive health needs were never acknowledged beyond the survival of the child nor was there any concern to have an integrated/holistic approach to deal with their health issue. As of now, the field of women's health in India is full of "resounding policy and research silences, misdirected and partial approaches, and insufficient attention to critical issues such as co-morbidity or the reversal of the traditional gender paradox in health". In many ways, these problems in India mirrored a global lack of attention to gender equity in health.

According to the 1978 WHO/UNICEF Alma Ata Declaration, Health is more than the absence of disease or infirmity; it is a state of physical, mental, social and



spiritual well-being. There should be interplay of psychological, physiological and sociological factors in a person's sense of well-being.

An important feature of health policies, plans and programs in India is that they originated during the national movement against the colonial rule. The National Planning Committee of the Indian national Congress was set-up in 1938, which also had a subcommittee on national health. The committee made incisive appraisal of the health situation and health services of the country and recommended measures for improvement. Simultaneously, the British authorities set up a Health Survey and Development Committee, generally known as the Bhole Committee that was also greatly inspired by the aspirations of the national movements.

This shift of trend in the public health sphere gained impetus after the Alma-Ata declaration when the global powers opposed the principles of sharing of power and distribution of resources and invented the idea of “Selective Primary Health Care”. This gave rise to vertical programs that compromises the provisions of the three comprehensive health services. Comprehensive Primary health care stresses prevention rather than cure. It relies on home self-help, community participation and technology that the people find acceptable, appropriate, and affordable. It combines modern, scientific knowledge and feasible health technology with acceptable, effective traditional healing practices of special importance for women is that the effectiveness of PHC depends very much upon community acceptance of the primary health care workers, most of whom are women.

On the other hand, the vertical programs were not only technocratic and superimposed on the masses they also made global South dependent on the North for funds, supply of vaccines and other logistic support, Hence despite the weaknesses of their programs, in terms of their economic. Administrative and epidemiological sustainability, they were pushed through for political reasons rather than out of consideration for real needs of such programs in the country. Thus over the last fifteen years India has witnessed a sharp decline in the state's commitment to public health. Today our country has the fifth lowest public health expenditure in the world. As the National Health Policy admitted, this is, at 0.9 percent of the GDP.

Some of the policies and programs that address health issues of the women are as here: Reproductive and Child Health (1997) National Population Policy (NPP 2000) National Health Policy (NHP 2002) National AIDS Control and Prevention Policy (NACPP 2002) National Policy for Empowerment of Women (NPEW 2001) National Rural Health Mission (NRHM 2005) Integrated Child Development Scheme National/State Women Policies

Although the private sector provides about 80 percent of health care in India, the government is the primary source of primary care and preventive services such as immunization and family planning. Overall, government spending on health represents in only about 1.3 percent of the gross domestic product. In addition to general health service



provided to all people, public sector services to meet the specific health and nutritional needs of Indian women are provided through the Family Welfare Program of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW) and the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Program of the Ministry of Human Resources Development and newly constructed Ministry of Women and Child Development that was only a department under the MOHFW till 2005.

Ever since the first family planning program several policies and programmatic interventions have taken place to meet the health needs of the women. However, all of them have been critiqued of having a myopic vision of health, limiting women's health to specific reproductive health needs. The development of health policies ranged from Family Planning Program with its 'clinic approach' and women centric sterilization approach that later expanded its services to include Maternal and Child Health (MCH) and Child Survival and Safe Motherhood (CSSM) programme in 1992 which were designed to improve the overall health status of women and children and reduce Maternal Mortality Rates (MMR), Infant Mortality Rates (IMR) and Child Mortality Rates (CMR) by addressing the main causes of morbidity and mortality. After ICPD in 1994, the country's commitment to women's right and reproductive health care was reflected through the formulation of Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) programme in 1997.

Simultaneously various schemes and extended program like the Integrated Child Development (ICDS) programme (1975), National Nutritional Anaemia Prophylaxis Programme (NNAPP) in 1970, National Nutrition Policy (NNP) 1993; and vertical measures like National Universal Immunisation Program, National Tuberculosis Control Programme and National Leprosy Eradication Programme were launched to address the health and nutritional requirements of women and children.

Besides this there are other several program running at state and central levels. Like RCH 3 and Janani Suraksha Yojna. To make policy and program successful governments are spending heavy money on communication strategies and behavioral change communication.

Health policy and programme experts have begun increasingly to stress on the need to invest more in developing information and education modules and communicating them through a wide range of channels to the target population. The 'Proceedings of the South East Asia Regional Conference on Education for Better Health of Mother and Child in Primary Health Care' summarized the possible communication strategy to be adopted: "In evolving communication strategy the conference further recommended that result-oriented package deals be worked out in order to provide information, education and accompanying efficient maternal and child health service by linking up the mass media program to provide authoritative information; traditional media package for a face-to-face transmission of selected and treated education messages; interpersonal change agents to work on compulsive persuasion and finally an efficient and acceptable service system



This paper observed that the government that health communication can be divided on three levels in terms of focus. First government has to create a standard maternal health communication strategy with all the basic studies involved like demographic and psychograph condition of any particular region. After analyzing the situation, it should prefer to study the cases related to the issue and also follow cases from other states, even country also. When the strategic part has become completed now government should think about to implement that communication plan in form a single or multiple idea

It is also required very importantly to create a proper feedback plan of activity. Government should not depend only the received reports from different organization but for accurate feedback should implement a different program of feedback activation. The government has also to work on education requirement of women that will result their not even prenatal but postnatal health care. The low education level is also as reason that women avoid to take care of their health on postnatal stage.

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A STUDY ON DIVIDEND POLICY DECISION: ITS IMPACT ON THE SHARE HOLDERS OF ICICI BANK

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Abstract

Dividend policy is about a company's decision related to the retention of profit and distribution of profit. The dividend policy of a firm determines what proportion of earnings is paid to shareholders by the way of dividends and what proportion is ploughed back in the firm for reinvestment purposes. If a firm's capital budgeting decision is independent of its dividend of its dividend policy, a higher dividend payment will entail a greater dependence on external financing. On the other hand, if a firm's capital budgeting decision is dependent on its dividend decision, a higher payment will cause shrinkage of its capital budget and vice versa. In such a case the dividend policy has a bearing on the capital budgeting decision. Any firm, whether a profit making or non-profit organization has to take certain capital budgeting decision. The importance and subsequent indispensability of the capital budgeting decision has led to the importance of the dividend decisions for the firms. This research paper is to be discussed about "A Study on Dividend Policy Decision: Its impact on the shareholders of ICICI Bank."

Key Words: Stakeholders, dividend share, Market Price, Policy Decision, Share Price, Stock Exchange.

Statement of the Problem

The Historical evidences shows that share holders usually greatly benefit from mergers.

Stephen Moore

The term Dividend refers to that part of the profits of a company which is distributed amongst its shareholders. It may therefore be defined as the return that a shareholder gets from the company, out of its profits, on his share holdings. "According to the Institute of Chartered Accounts of India" dividend is a "Distribution to shareholder out of profits or reserves available for this purpose" The Dividend policy has the effect of dividing its net earnings into two Parts: Retained earnings and dividends. The retained earnings provide funds to finance the long-term growth. It is the most significant source of financing a firm's investment in practice. A firm, which intends to pay dividends and also needs funds to finance its investment opportunities, will have to use external sources of finance. Dividend policy of the firm. Thus has its effect on both the long-term financing and the wealth of shareholders. The moderate view, which asserts that because of the information value of dividends, some dividends should be paid as it may have favorable affect on the value of the share. The theory of empirical evidence about the



dividend policy does not matter if we assume a real world with perfect capital markets and no taxes. The second theory of dividend policy is that there will definitely be low and high payout clients because of the differential personal taxes. The majority of the holders of this view also show that balance, there will be preponderous low payout clients because of low capital gain taxes. The third view argues that there does exist an optimum dividend policy. An optimum dividend policy is justified in terms of the information in agency costs.

ICICI Bank (Industrial Credit And Investment Corporation Of India). Investment decision relates to selections of asset in which funds will be invested by a firm. The asset that can be acquired by a firm may be long term asset and short term asset. ICICI Bank with regard to long term assets is called capital budgeting. Decision with regard to short term or current assets is called working capital management. The decision depends upon the preference of the shareholders and investment opportunities available to the firm. Dividend decision has a strong influence on the market prize of the share. So the dividend policy is to be determined in terms of its impact on shareholder's value. The optimum dividend policy is one which maximizes the value of shares and wealth of the shareholders.

Dividend Decision The financial manager should determine the optimum payout ratio I.e. the proportions of net profit to be paid out to the shareholders. The above three decisions are inter related. To have an optimum financial decision the three should be taken jointly.

Objectives of the study

The basic objective of this research paper is as follows:

1. To see the various dividend policies of the Industrial Credit And Investment Corporation Of India (Icici).
2. To understand the importance of the dividend decision and their impact on the firm's capital budgeting decision.
3. To know the various dividend policies followed by the firm.

Limitation of this Research

Every research conducted has certain limitations. The data collected is of secondary nature and hence it is difficult to ascertain the reliability of the data. The scope of the study has been limited to the impact of the dividend on the market value of the firm's equity. Others factors affecting the firm's market value have been assumed to have remained unchanged. The period of the study has been limited to only five years. This data may or not give accurate results. The method of sampling used is 'judgment sampling' hence the choice of the sample has been left entirely to the choice of the researcher. This has led to some amount bias being introduced into the research process.



A **bank** is a financial institution that accepts deposits and channels those deposits into lending activities. Banks primarily provide financial services to customers while enriching investors. Government restrictions on financial activities by banks vary over time and location. Banks are important players in financial markets and offer services such as investment funds and loans. In some countries such as Germany, banks have historically owned major stakes in industrial corporations while in other countries such as the United States banks are prohibited from owning non-financial companies. In Japan, banks are usually the nexus of a cross-share holding entity known as the keiretsu. In France, bancassurance is prevalent, as most banks offer insurance services (and now real estate services) to their clients. The level of government regulation of the banking industry varies widely, with countries such as Iceland, having relatively light regulation of the banking sector, and countries such as China having a wide variety of regulations but no systematic process that can be followed typical of a communist system.

Traditional banking activities

Banks act as payment agents by conducting checking or current accounts for customers, paying cheques drawn by customers on the bank, and collecting cheques deposited to customers' current accounts. Banks also enable customer payments via other payment methods such as telegraphic transfer, EFTPOS, and ATM. Banks borrow money by accepting funds deposited on current accounts, by accepting term deposits, and by issuing debt securities such as banknotes and bonds. Banks lend money by making advances to customers on current accounts, by making installment loans, and by investing in marketable debt securities and other forms of money lending. Banks provide almost all payment services, and a bank account is considered indispensable by most businesses, individuals and governments. Non-banks that provide payment services such as remittance companies are not normally considered an adequate substitute for having a bank account. Banks borrow most funds from households and non-financial businesses, and lend most funds to households and non-financial businesses, but non-bank lenders provide a significant and in many cases adequate substitute for bank loans, and money market funds, cash management trusts and other non-bank financial institutions in many cases provide an adequate substitute to banks for lending savings to.

Entry regulation

Currently in most jurisdictions commercial banks are regulated by government entities and require a special bank licence to operate. Usually the definition of the business of banking for the purposes of regulation is extended to include acceptance of deposits, even if they are not repayable to the customer's order—although money lending, by itself, is generally not included in the definition. Unlike most other regulated industries, the regulator is typically also a participant in the market, i.e. a government-owned (central) bank. Central banks also typically have a monopoly on the business of issuing banknotes. However, in some countries this is not the case. In the UK, for example, the Financial Services Authority licences banks, and some commercial banks (such as the Bank of Scotland) issue their own banknotes in addition to those issued by the Bank of England, the UK government's central bank.



Accountability for bank accounts

Bank statements are accounting records produced by banks under the various accounting standards of the world. Under GAAP and IFRS there are two kinds of accounts: debit and credit. Credit accounts are Revenue, Equity and Liabilities. Debit Accounts are Assets and Expenses. This means you credit a *credit account* to increase its balance, and you debit a *debit account* to decrease its balance. This also means you debit your savings account every time you deposit money into it (and the account is normally in deficit), while you credit your credit card account every time you spend money from it (and the account is normally in credit). However, if you read your bank statement, it will say the opposite—that you credit your account when you deposit money, and you debit it when you withdraw funds. If you have cash in your account, you have a positive (or credit) balance; if you are overdrawn, you have a negative (or deficit) balance. The reason for this is that the bank, and not you, has produced the bank statement. Your savings might be *your* assets, but *the bank's* liability, so they are credit accounts (which should have a positive balance). Conversely, your loans are *your* liabilities but *the bank's* assets, so they are debit accounts (which should also have a positive balance). Where bank transactions, balances, credits and debits are discussed below, they are done so from the viewpoint of the account holder—which is traditionally what most people are used to seeing.

Economic functions of banking system

1. issue of money, in the form of banknotes and current accounts subject to cheque or payment at the customer's order. These claims on banks can act as money because they are negotiable and/or repayable on demand, and hence valued at par. They are effectively transferable by mere delivery, in the case of banknotes, or by drawing a cheque that the payee may bank or cash.
2. netting and settlement of payments – banks act as both collection and paying agents for customers, participating in interbank clearing and settlement systems to collect, present, be presented with, and pay payment instruments. This enables banks to economise on reserves held for settlement of payments, since inward and outward payments offset each other. It also enables the offsetting of payment flows between geographical areas, reducing the cost of settlement between them.
3. credit intermediation – banks borrow and lend back-to-back on their own account as middle men.
4. credit quality improvement – banks lend money to ordinary commercial and personal borrowers (ordinary credit quality), but are high quality borrowers. The improvement comes from diversification of the bank's assets and capital which provides a buffer to absorb losses without defaulting on its obligations. However, banknotes and deposits are generally unsecured; if the bank gets into difficulty and pledges assets as security, to raise the funding it needs to continue to operate, this puts the note holders and depositors in an economically subordinated position.
5. maturity transformation – banks borrow more on demand debt and short term debt, but provide more long term loans. In other words, they borrow short and



lend long. With a stronger credit quality than most other borrowers, banks can do this by aggregating issues (e.g. accepting deposits and issuing banknotes) and redemptions (e.g. withdrawals and redemptions of banknotes), maintaining reserves of cash, investing in marketable securities that can be readily converted to cash if needed, and raising replacement funding as needed from various sources (e.g. wholesale cash markets and securities markets).

Types of banks

Banks' activities can be divided into retail banking, dealing directly with individuals and small businesses; business banking, providing services to mid-market business; corporate banking, directed at large business entities; private banking, providing wealth management services to high net worth individuals and families; and investment banking, relating to activities on the financial markets. Most banks are profit-making, private enterprises. However, some are owned by government, or are non-profit organizations. Central banks are normally government-owned and charged with quasi-regulatory responsibilities, such as supervising commercial banks, or controlling the cash interest rate. They generally provide liquidity to the banking system and act as the lender of last resort in event of a crisis.

Types of retail banks

- Commercial bank: the term used for a normal bank to distinguish it from an investment bank. After the Great Depression, the U.S. Congress required that banks only engage in banking activities, whereas investment banks were limited to capital market activities. Since the two no longer have to be under separate ownership, some use the term "commercial bank" to refer to a bank or a division of a bank that mostly deals with deposits and loans from corporations or large businesses.
- Community Banks: locally operated financial institutions that empower employees to make local decisions to serve their customers and the partners.
- Community development banks: regulated banks that provide financial services and credit to under-served markets or populations.
- Postal savings banks: savings banks associated with national postal systems.
- Private banks: banks that manage the assets of high net worth individuals.
- Offshore banks: banks located in jurisdictions with low taxation and regulation. Many offshore banks are essentially private banks.
- Savings bank: in Europe, savings banks take their roots in the 19th or sometimes even 18th century. Their original objective was to provide easily accessible savings products to all strata of the population. In some countries, savings banks were created on public initiative; in others, socially committed individuals created foundations to put in place the necessary infrastructure. Nowadays, European savings banks have kept their focus on retail banking: payments, savings products, credits and insurances for individuals or small and medium-sized enterprises. Apart from this retail focus, they also differ from commercial banks



by their broadly decentralised distribution network, providing local and regional outreach—and by their socially responsible approach to business and society.

- Building societies and Landesbanks: institutions that conduct retail banking.
- Ethical banks: banks that prioritize the transparency of all operations and make only what they consider to be socially-responsible investments.
- Islamic banks: Banks that transact according to Islamic principles.

Types of investment banks

- Investment banks "underwrite" (guarantee the sale of) stock and bond issues, trade for their own accounts, make markets, and advise corporations on capital market activities such as mergers and acquisitions.
- Merchant banks were traditionally banks which engaged in trade finance. The modern definition, however, refers to banks which provide capital to firms in the form of shares rather than loans. Unlike venture capital firms, they tend not to invest in new companies.

Both combined

- Universal banks, more commonly known as financial services companies, engage in several of these activities. These big banks are very diversified groups that, among other services, also distribute insurance— hence the term bancassurance, a portmanteau word combining "banque or bank" and "assurance", signifying that both banking and insurance are provided by the same corporate entity.

Other types of banks

- Islamic banks adhere to the concepts of Islamic law. This form of banking revolves around several well-established principles based on Islamic canons. All banking activities must avoid interest, a concept that is forbidden in Islam. Instead, the bank earns profit (markup) and fees on the financing facilities that it extends to customers.

ICICI Bank offers a wide range of banking products and financial services to corporate and retail customers through a variety of delivery channels and through its specialised subsidiaries in the areas of investment banking, life and non-life insurance, venture capital and asset management. The Bank currently has subsidiaries in the United Kingdom, Russia and Canada, branches in United States, Singapore, Bahrain, Hong Kong, Sri Lanka, Qatar and Dubai International Finance Centre and representative offices in United Arab Emirates, China, South Africa, Bangladesh, Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia. Our UK subsidiary has established branches in Belgium and Germany. ICICI Bank's equity shares are listed in India on Bombay Stock Exchange and the National Stock Exchange of India Limited and its American Depositary Receipts (ADRs) are listed on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE).

Dividend Decisions

Dividend refers to that portion of a firm's net earnings, which are paid out to the shareholders. Our focus here is on dividends paid to the ordinary shareholders because holders of preference shares are entitled to a stipulated rate of dividend. Moreover, the



discussion is relevant to widely held public limited companies, as the dividend issue does not pose a major problem for closely held private limited companies, since dividends are destroyed out of the profits, the alternative to the payment of dividends is the retention of earning profits. The retained earning constitutes an accessible important source and financing the investment requirements of firms. There is, thus a type of inverse relationship between retained earnings and cash dividends: larger retentions, lesser dividends smaller retentions, larger dividends. Thus, the alternative uses of the not earnings-dividends and retained earnings are competitive and conflicting.

A major decision of financial management is the dividend decision in the sense that the firm has to choose between distributing the profits to the shareholders and plugging them back into the business. The choice would obviously hinge on the effect of the decision on the maximizations of shareholders wealth. Given the objective of financial management of maximizing present values, the firm should be guided by the considerations as to which alternative use is consistent with the goal of wealth maximization. That is, the firm would be well advised to use the net profits for paying dividends to the shareholders if that payment will lead to the maximization of wealth of the owners. If not, the firm should rather retain them to finance investment programmers. The relationship between dividends and value of the firm should therefore, be the decision criterion. There are however, conflicting opinions regarding the impact of dividends on the valuation of a firm. According to one school of thought, dividends are irrelevant so that the amount of dividends paid has no effect on the, valuation of a firm. On the other hand, certain theories consider the dividend decision as relevant to the value of the firm measured in terms of the market price of the shares.

Free Cash Flow Theory

The free cash flow theory is one of the prime factors of consideration when a **dividend decision** is taken. As per this theory the companies provide the shareholders with the money that is left after investing in all the projects that have a positive net present value.

Signaling of Information

It has been observed that the increase of the worth of stocks in the share market is directly proportional to the dividend information that is available in the market about the company. Whenever a company announces that it would provide more dividends to its shareholders, the price of the shares increases.

Clients of Dividends

While taking **dividend decisions** the directors have to be aware of the needs of the various types of shareholders as a particular type of distribution of shares may not be suitable for a certain group of shareholders. It has been seen that the companies have been making decent profits and also reduced their expenditure by providing dividends to only a particular group of shareholders. **For more information please refer to the following links:**



Forms of Dividend

- **Scrip Dividend**- An unusual type of dividend involving the distribution of promissory notes that calls for some type of payment at a future date.
- **Bond Dividend**- A type of liability dividend paid in the dividend payer's bonds.
- **Property Dividend**- A stockholder dividend paid in a form other than cash, scrip, or the firm's own stock.
- **Cash Dividend**- A dividend paid in cash to a company's shareholders, normally out of its current earnings or accumulated profits
- **Optional Dividend**- Dividend which the shareholder can choose to take as either cash or stock.

Significance of dividend decision

- The firm has to balance between the growth of the company and the distribution to the shareholders
- It has a critical influence on the value of the firm
- It has to also strike a balance between the long term financing decision (company distributing dividend in the absence of any investment opportunity) and the wealth maximization
- The market price gets affected if dividends paid are less.
- Retained earnings helps the firm to concentrate on the growth, expansion and modernization of the firm
- To sum up, it to a large extent affects the financial structure, flow of funds, corporate liquidity, stock prices, and growth of the company and investor's satisfaction.

Residual dividend policy

This is used by companies, which finance new projects through equity that is internally generated. In this policy, the dividend payments are made from the equity that remains after all the project capital needs are met. This equity is also known as residual equity. It is advisable that those companies, which follow the **policy of residual dividend**, should maintain a balanced debt/equity ratio. If a certain amount of money is left after all forms of business expenses then the corporate houses distribute that money among its shareholders as dividends.

The companies that follow a residual dividend policy pay dividends only if other satisfactory opportunities and sources of investment of funds are not available. The main advantage of a **residual dividend policy** is that it reduces to the issues of new stocks and flotation costs. The drawback of this policy mainly lies in the facts that such a policy does not have any specific target clients. Moreover, it involves the risk of variable dividends. This policy helps to set a target payout.

Before opting for the **policy of residual dividend**, the earnings that need to be retained to back up the capital budget have to be calculated. Then, the earnings that are left can be paid out in the form of dividends to the shareholders. Thus, the issue of new equities gets considerably reduced and this in turn leads to reduction in signaling and



flotation costs. The amount payable as dividend fluctuates heavily if this policy is practiced. When the total value of productive investments is in excess of the total value of retained earnings and sustainable debt, the companies feel the urge to exploit the opportunities thus created to postpone a few investment schemes.

Dividends A Critical Appraisal

First, some financial analysts feel that the consideration of a dividend policy is irrelevant because investors have the ability to create "homemade" dividends. These analysts claim that this income is achieved by individuals adjusting their personal portfolios to reflect their own preferences. For example, investors looking for a steady stream of income are more likely to invest in bonds (in which interest payments don't change), rather than a dividend-paying stock (in which value can fluctuate). Because their interest payments won't change, those who own bonds don't care about a particular company's dividend policy. The second argument claims that little to no dividend payout is more favorable for investors. Supporters of this policy point out that taxation on a dividend are higher than on a capital gain. The argument against dividends is based on the belief that a firm that reinvests funds (rather than paying them out as dividends) will increase the value of the firm as a whole and consequently increase the market value of the stock. According to the proponents of the no dividend policy, a company's alternatives to paying out excess cash as dividends are the following: undertaking more projects, repurchasing the company's own shares, acquiring new companies and profitable assets, and reinvesting in financial assets. In opposition to these two arguments is the idea that a high dividend payout is important for investors because dividends provide certainty about the company's financial well-being; dividends are also attractive for investors looking to secure current income. In addition, there are many examples of how the decrease and increase of a dividend distribution can affect the price of a security. Companies that have a long-standing history of stable dividend payouts would be negatively affected by lowering or omitting dividend distributions; these companies would be positively affected by increasing dividend payouts or making additional payouts of the same dividends. Furthermore, companies without a dividend history are generally viewed favorably when they declare new dividends.

What need to be done?

Another reason for pursuing a stable dividend policy is that investor's are thought to use dividends and changes in dividends as a source of information about the firm's profitability. If investors know that the firm will change dividends only if the management foresees a permanent earnings change, then the level of dividends informs investors about the compacts expected earnings. Accordingly, the market views the changes in the dividends of such a company as of a semi-permanent nature. A cut in dividend implies poor earnings expectation; no change, implies earnings stability; and a dividend increase, signifies the managements optimism about earnings. On the other hand, a company that pursues an erratic dividend payout policy does not provide any such information, thereby increasing the risk associated with the shares. Stability of dividends, where such dividends are based upon long-run earning power of the company,



is, therefore, a means of reducing share-riskiness and consequently increasing share value to investors.

Summing up:

The principal objective of corporate financial management is to maximize the market value of the equity shares. Hence the key question of interest to us in this study is, “What is the relationship between dividend policy and market price of equity shares?” Most of the discussion on dividend of dividend policy and firm value assumes that the investment decision of a firm is independent of its dividend decision. The need for this study arise from the above raised question and the most controversial and unresolved doubts about the relevance of irrelevance of the dividend policy. A third factor encouraging stable dividend policy is the Requirement of institutional investors like Life Insurance Corporation of India and General Insurance Corporation of India (insurance companies) and Unit Trust of India (mutual funds) and so on, to invest in companies which have a record of continuous and stable dividend. These financial institutions owing to the large size of their investible funds, re[resent a significant force in the financial markets and their demand for the company’s securities can have an financial markets and their demand for the company’s securities cha have an enhancing

Effect on its price and, thereby on the shareholder’s wealth. A stale dividend policy is a prerequisite to attract the inventive funds of these institutions. One consequential impact of the purchase of shares nay them is that there may be an increases in the general demand for the company’s shares. Decreased marketability risk, coupled with decreased financial risk, will have a positive effect on the value of the firm’s shares. A part from theoretical postulates for the desirability of stable dividends, there are also Manu empirical studies classic among them being that of limner. To support the viewpoint that companies purser a stable dividend policy. In other words, companies, while taking decisions on the payment of dividend, bear mind the dividend below the amount paid in previous years. Actually, most firms seem to favor a policy of establishing a non-decreasing dividend per share above a level than can safely be sustained in the future. These cautious creep up of dividends per share results in stable dividend per share pattern during fluctuant earnings per share periods, and a rising ste[function pattern of dividends per share during increasing earning per share periods.

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ప్రస్తుత ప్రపంచం ప్రపంచీకరణ ప్రభావంతో పయనిస్తున్నది. ప్రపంచం ఊహించని రీతిలో చేరువ అవుతోంది. ఈ ప్రపంచీకరణ ఛాయలు ప్రజల జీవనశైలిపై, ఆహారపు అలవాట్లపై, ఆలోచనాసరళిపై, వృత్తి వ్యాపారాలపై కనిపిస్తున్నాయి, వ్యాపిస్తున్నాయి. ఈ ప్రపంచీకరణ ప్రభావం మూలంగా భౌగోళిక దూరాలు చాలా వరకు తగ్గుతున్నాయి. శాస్త్రసాంకేతిక, ఆర్థిక, రాజకీయ, సాంస్కృతిక రంగాలలో ఇచ్చిపుచ్చుకోవడాలు ఎక్కువగా కొనసాగుతున్నాయి. అలాంటి ప్రపంచీకరణ ప్రభావంతో వచ్చినదే ఈ సాంకేతిక విజ్ఞానం. సాంకేతిక విజ్ఞానాన్ని ఇంగ్లీషులో 'టెక్నాలజీ' అని అంటారు, లేదా సాంకేతిక పరిజ్ఞానం అని కూడా పిలుస్తారు. అంటే కొత్త కొత్త పరికరాలతో, జ్ఞానాన్ని ప్రయోగించి మార్పులు తీసుకొని రావడాన్నే సాంకేతిక పరిజ్ఞానం అంటారు.

21వ శతాబ్దంలో ఉన్న మనం ఇప్పుడు భూమిని వదిలి, ఆకాశంలోని అంతరిక్షంలో అనేక పరిశోధనలు చేస్తూ కావాల్సినంత సాంకేతిక విజ్ఞానాన్ని సాధించుకుంటున్నాం. అనేక కొత్త కొత్త యంత్రాలు, సాంకేతికతలు, సాంకేతిక నైపుణ్యాలు, వ్యవస్థల్లో ఏర్పడ్డ సమస్యల్ని, సమస్యల నుండి పరిష్కార మార్గాల్ని, ఇక ముందు ఆ సమస్యే రాకుండా చూచుకోవడానికి అనుకున్న సమయానికి, అనుకున్న లక్ష్యాల్ని చేరుకోవడానికి ఈ సాంకేతిక విజ్ఞానం చాలా చాలా ఉపయోగపడుతుంది. ఆధునిక కాలంలో ఈ సాంకేతిక విజ్ఞానం (టెక్నాలజీ) చాలా విలువైనది చెప్పవచ్చు.

ఈ టెక్నాలజీలో భాగంగా వచ్చినదే 'కంప్యూటరు'. కంప్యూటర్ వచ్చాక అంతా ఆన్లైన్ మాయనే కనిపిస్తుంది. ఈ ఆన్లైన్ (online) అనే పదానికే తెలుగులో 'అంతర్జాలం' (online) అని అనువాదం చేసుకున్నాము. ఈ అంతర్జాలంలోకి తెలుగు సాహిత్యం, భాష వచ్చాక అనేక మార్పులు చోటు చేసుకున్నాయని చెప్పవచ్చు. అంతర్జాలంలో తెలుగు చరిత్ర 1990లో ప్రారంభమైంది. మొదటిసారి తెలుగును యాహూ గ్రూపులలో I.R.C. చానళ్ళల్లో చర్చలతో ఆరంభించారు. మొదట్లో తెలుగు భాషను రోమను భాష లిపిలోనే రాసేవాళ్ళు. కాని తర్వాత కొద్ది కాలానికి యూనికోడ్, తెలుగు ఫాంట్లు రావడంతో ఆ సమస్యకు స్పష్టి పరికామని చెప్పవచ్చు. తర్వాత అంతర్జాలంలోకి తెలుగు సాహిత్యం యాహూ, గూగుల్ గ్రూప్లను దాటేసి వెబ్సైట్లు, బ్లాగులు, అంతర్జాల (online magazine) పత్రికలలో సాహిత్యం ప్రచురితం అవుతుంది. ఆ తర్వాత ఇప్పుడు అనేక సామాజిక మాధ్యమాలైన ఫేస్బుక్, వాట్సాప్, ట్విట్టర్, టెలిగ్రామ్ వంటి వాటిలోకి చేరింది.



అనాది రాతీయుగం నుండి, శాసనాల కాలం నుండి, తాళపత్రాల కాలం నుండి, కాగితం నుండి సాహిత్యాన్ని నేడు అంతర్జాలంలో (online) చదువుకుంటున్నాం. ఎంతో సాంకేతిక పరిజ్ఞానాన్ని అంది పుచ్చుకొని ముందుకు వెళ్తున్నాం. అందులో భాగంగా నేడు అనేక అంతర్జాల పత్రికలు వచ్చేసాయి. ఇప్పుడు పేపర్ చదవాలంటే గ్రంథాలయానికి వెళ్ళాల్సిన పనిలేదు. ఇంట్లో కూర్చునే ప్రపంచ సాహిత్యాన్ని కూడా అలవోకగా చదివేయవచ్చు. ఈ అంతర్జాలం వచ్చాక తెలుగు భాషాసాహిత్యాల రూపురేఖలే మారిపోయాయని చెప్పవచ్చు. ప్రస్తుతం అందరిచేతిలో ఆండ్రాయిడ్, స్మార్ట్ఫోన్లు కనిపిస్తున్నాయి. అందరూ వేగవంతమైన సమాచారాన్ని ఫోన్ల ద్వారా పొందుతున్నారు. ప్రపంచమే చిన్న స్మార్ట్ఫోన్ల అరచేతిలో ఒదిగిపోయిందని అర్థమైపోయింది. ఈ కొత్తతరం మీడియా అనే పదాన్నే ‘ఇంటర్నెట్’ అని అంటున్నాం. ఈ ఇంటర్నెట్వల్ల దేశవిదేశాల భాష, సాహిత్య, సంస్కృతుల్ని కలిపేస్తూ అనేక భాషా వేదికలు వచ్చాయి. వాటినే ‘గూగుల్ గ్రూపులు’ అని అంటున్నాం. ఈ గూగుల్ గ్రూపులు రావడం వల్ల అనేక కొత్త మార్గాల్ని చూపించడమే కాకుండా ఎన్నో అద్భుతాల్ని సృష్టించ గలుగుతోంది. నేడు ఏదీ సాధించాలన్నా ‘ఇంటర్నెట్’పై ఆధారపడి జీవిస్తున్నాం. నిజం చెప్పాలంటే ఇంటర్నెట్, కంప్యూటర్ వర్క్ తెలియనివాడు చదువులేని వాడితో సమానంగా నేడు చూస్తున్న ప్రపంచమని మనందరికీ తెలుసు. అంతగా ఇంటర్నెట్ మన జీవితాల్లో ముడిపేసుకుపోయింది. ఈ ఆన్లైన్ ఇంటర్నెట్నే మనం అంతర్జాలంగా తెలుగులో సమానార్థకంగా వాడుతున్నాం.

ఈ అంతర్జాలం గురించి శ్రీమతి పుట్ల హేమలత 2015, అంతర్జాలంలో తెలుగు సాహిత్యం పుట. 9లో ఇలా పేర్కొన్నారు :

“అంతులేని ప్రపంచమంతట విస్తరించిన ఖర్చులేని తెల్ల కాగితం అంతర్జాలం. ఆధునిక సాహిత్యపు నవసమాజ ధోరణులకు ఆయువుపట్టు అంతర్జాలం. ఏ ఎల్లలు లేని ప్రపంచంలో తెలుగు సాహిత్యం వ్యాప్తికి ఈ అంతర్జాలమే ఆధారం. తెలుగు సాహిత్య ఖ్యాతిని, ఖండాంతరాలకు రుచి చూపిస్తున్న ఘనత ఈ అంతర్జాలానిదే”. అంతేకాకుండా “INTERNET” అనే పదం ఎలా ఏర్పడిందో కూడా ఆవిడే పుట్ల హేమలత గారు వివరించారు. “INTERNET” అనే దాని సంబంధితాలుగా జాలరి, జల్లెడ, జల్ల, జాలం మొదలైన వాటిల్లో కన్పించే శబ్దసామ్యం అల్లికతో ఏర్పడిన ‘వల’ లాంటి పనిముట్లు. అది ఇంగ్లీష్లో Net లేక Network కి సమానంగా కన్పిస్తుంది. ఇంగ్లీష్లోని Inter తెలుగులో ‘అంతర్’కి సమానం. ఇప్పుడు ఈ రెండు పదాల్ని కలపడం వల్ల ఏర్పడ్డ సమానమే “అంతర్జాలం” (Internet).

ఈ ‘అంతర్జాలం’ అనే పదాన్ని మొట్టమొదటిసారి వాడినవారు శ్రీ అచార్య ఉమామహేశ్వర్ రావు గారపాటి, హైదరాబాద్ విశ్వవిద్యాలయంలో పనిచేస్తున్నారు. అంతర్జాతీయ భాషాశాస్త్రవేత్త తెలుగు భాషకు అనేక ఫాంట్స్లు (ఖతిలు) రావడానికి విశేషకృషి చేస్తున్నారు. నేడు సాహిత్యం వెబ్సైట్స్, అంతర్జాల పత్రికలు, బ్లాగులు, ట్విట్టర్, ఫేస్బుక్, టెలిగ్రామ్ లాంటి అనేక రూపాల్లో దర్శనమిస్తుంది. దేశవిదేశాల్లో ఉన్నా తెలుగు పాఠక ప్రపంచాన్ని వసుధైక కుటుంబంగా చూపిస్తుంది. అలాంటి తెలుగు సాహిత్యాన్ని ప్రపంచవేదికపై చూపిస్తున్న కొన్ని గూగుల్ గ్రూపులను చూద్దాం.



ఈనాడు (www.eenadu.net)

తెలుగును అంతర్జాలంలో మొదటిసారిగా పత్రికల రూపంలో ప్రవేశించినది ఈనాడు. మొదట్లో ఈనాడు సైటులో వార్తల్ని బొమ్మల రూపంలో ప్రచురించేవారు. తర్వాత కొద్దిరోజులకు స్వంత ఫాంటుతో ప్రచురించడం చేశారు. కానీ ఈ పద్ధతిలో తెలుగు సరిగా కనబడేది కాదు. దేనికి సంబంధించిన దాని ఫాంటును సైటు నుండి కంప్యూటర్లోకి డౌన్లోడ్ చేసుకుంటేనే తెలుగు అక్షరాలు కన్పించేవి. యూనికోడ్ వచ్చాక ఏ భాషలోనైనా ప్రచురించినప్పటికీ ప్రత్యేకంగా ఫాంటును డౌన్లోడ్ చేసుకునే అవసరం లేకుండా పోయింది. తెలుగుకు సంబంధించిన సాంకేతిక సహాయం చేసేందుకు తెలుగు బ్లాగులను, వికీపీడియానూ అంతర్జాలంలో వ్యాప్తి చేసేందుకు తెలుగు వికీ, తెలుగు బ్లాగులను గ్రూపులుగా స్థాపించారు. వీటన్నింటిలో 'తెలుగుబ్లాగు' గ్రూపు చాలా ముందుందని తెలుస్తుంది. తెలుగు చదవడం, రాయడంలోనే సందేహాల్ని ఈ గ్రూపు వారు నివృత్తి చేసేవారు.

ఆర్కైవ్ :

తెలుగు భాషా సాహిత్యాలు సామాజిక మాధ్యమాల్లో గూగుల్ వాళ్ళ ఆర్కైవ్ తో మొదటిగా మొదలైంది. ఆర్కైవ్ ఇంటర్ ఫేస్ ను తెలుగులోకి 2007 సంవత్సరంలోనే అనువదించింది.

బ్లాగులు :

అంతర్జాలంలో అందరూ ఎక్కువగా ఇంగ్లీష్ ఉపయోగిస్తారు. కాని నేడు పరిస్థితి మారిపోయింది. 2005 నుండి ఈ బ్లాగులు అంతర్జాలంలో తెలుగు విస్తృతి కోసం ముఖ్యపాత్ర పోషించాయి. ఎవరి సాయం లేకుండా ఎవరికి వాళ్ళే స్వయంగా పెన్నుతో పేపర్ పై రాసినంత సులువుగా ఇంటర్నెట్ లో రాయడం మొదలుపెట్టారు. ఈ బ్లాగుల్లో మన సొంత ఆలోచనలు, అభిరుచులు, సమాజంపై అభిప్రాయాలు ఎన్నో అంశాలపై రచనలు కూడా రాయవచ్చు. మనం రాసుకునే ఒక పుస్తకం లాంటిది దీనికోసం పైసా కూడా కట్టనవసరం లేదు. ఎలాంటి ఆంక్షలు కూడా ఉండవు. మనం రాసే రచనలు తొందరగా ప్రజలకు చేరువౌతాయి. ఇలా వెయ్యికిపైగా తెలుగు బ్లాగులు అంతర్జాలంలో తెలుగు వెలుగులను విరజిమ్ముతుంది. డిసెంబర్ 14వ తేదీన ప్రపంచతెలుగు బ్లాగర్ల దినోత్సవంగా నిర్ణయించారు.

మాగంటి (www.maganti.org)

నేటి ఉరుకుల పరుగుల జీవితాల్లో వున్నకాల్ని చదవడం మరిచిపోతున్నాం. సాహిత్యంపై ఆసక్తి తగ్గిపోతుంది. కానీ మన పెద్దలు తాతలు, బామ్మలు ఎంతో ఆసక్తితో భద్రపరుచుకున్న సాహిత్యాన్ని నేటితరానికి, భవిష్యత్తరాలకు అందించాలన్న కోరికతో పెద్దలు అందించిన సాహిత్య సంపద తమతోనే అంతం కాకుండా తర్వాత తరాలకు అందించాలన్న ఉద్దేశంతో 'మాగంటి' కుటుంబం వారు 'మాగంటి' అనే వెబ్ సైట్ గ్రూపును ప్రారంభించి, సాహిత్య సేవ చేస్తున్నారు.



ప్రస్థానం (www.prasthanam.com)

ఇది ఒక సాహిత్య పత్రిక. దీనిని సాహితీ స్రవంతి వాళ్ళు నిర్వహిస్తున్నారు. భారతీయ ఇతర భాషల్లో వస్తున్న సమకాలీన సాహిత్యాన్ని, కూడా ఇందులో ప్రచురించేవారు. దీనివల్ల అంతర్జాతీయ సాహిత్య వివిధ పద్ధతులను కూడా పరిచయం చేసింది. ప్రతి జిల్లాల్లో జరిగే సాహిత్య కార్యక్రమాలను గురించి తెలియజేసేది. కవిత్వంతో పాటుగా పాటలకు కూడా చోటు ఉండేది. స్థానిక కార్యక్రమాల్లో వక్రలు మాట్లాడిన అంశాలను ఎప్పటికప్పుడు ప్రచురిస్తూ అచ్చు పత్రికలకు ఏ మాత్రం తీసిపోకుండా వెబ్ పత్రికలు పనిచేస్తున్నాయి.

ఈ మాట (www.eemata.com)

సాహిత్యమంటే అభిమానం ఉన్నవారు, విదేశాల్లో ఉన్నవాళ్ళ కోసం ఒక మంచి సాహిత్య పత్రికను 1998 దీపావళి రోజు ప్రారంభం చేశారు. ఇది అంతర్జాల మొదటి పత్రిక. దీనికి మాధవ్ మాచావరం పాణికి శంఖవరం అనేవారు సంపాదకులుగా పనిచేస్తున్నారు. తెలుగు వాళ్ళు విదేశాల్లో ఉన్నా వారి గొంతును ఈ అంతర్జాల పత్రిక ద్వారా విసిపించవచ్చు. విదేశాల్లో ఉండే తెలుగువాళ్ళ జీవితరచనలు ఇందలో కనిపిస్తాయి.

పుస్తకం (http://pustakam.net)

ప్రపంచ పుస్తకాలపై వ్యాఖ్యానాలు, సమీక్షలు, విమర్శలు, పరిచయవ్యాసాలు, రచయితలతో ఇంటర్వ్యూలు, పుస్తక ప్రియులకు ఈ సైట్ చాలా బాగా ఉపయోగపడుతుంది. పుస్తకాలపై అభిప్రాయాల్ని వ్యాఖ్యానాల్ని తెలుగు, ఇంగ్లీషులో అందించే అంతర్జాల పత్రిక. పుస్తకాన్ని చదివాక తమ మాటల్లో ఆ పుస్తకంపై అభిప్రాయాల్ని అందరితో పంచుకోవడం కోసం 2009లో వచ్చింది.

తెలుగు విజయం (www.teluguvijayam.com)

తెలుగుభాష సాంకేతిక వనరుల కేంద్రం వెబ్ సైట్ పేరే తెలుగు విజయం. దీనిని ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ సమాచార సాంకేతిక శాఖ వారు రూపొందించారు. విజ్ఞానం, శాస్త్రవిజ్ఞానం, సాహితీ పరిమళం, భాషనైపుణ్యం అత్యంత ఆధునికంగా అందించాలన్నదే తెలుగు విజయం సంకల్పం. సిలికానాండ్ర సంస్థ, ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ ప్రభుత్వ సహకారంతో 18 రకాల ఫాంట్స్ తయారు చేశారు.

సుజనరంజని (www.sujanaranjani.org)

అనేక సంస్కృతి సంప్రదాయాలకు సంబంధించిన విషయాలు ఇందులో ప్రచురితం అవుతున్నాయి. దీన్ని 2004లో సిలికానాండ్ర సంస్థ ప్రారంభించింది. ఎక్కువగా సాహిత్య సంప్రదాయాలకు ప్రాధాన్యత ఇస్తుంది. కథలు, కవిత్వాలు, నాటికలు, వ్యాసాలు ఇందులో కనిపిస్తాయి.

ప్రజాకళ (www.prajakala.org)

కథ, నవలలు, విమర్శ, సాహిత్యవ్యాసాల రచనల్ని పరిచయం చేయడానికి ఈ పత్రికను 2006లో ప్రారంభించారు.



సారంగ (www.saranga.org)

వర్తమాన, సామాజిక అంశాలపై వస్తున్న అనేకరకాల సాహిత్య ప్రక్రియలను ప్రచురించడం కోసం 2013లో సారంగ పత్రిక ప్రారంభమైంది. మొదట్లో వారపత్రకంగా మొదలై తర్వాత పక్షపత్రికగా మారింది.

ప్రాణహిత (www.pranahita.org)

ప్రజాస్వామిక సాహిత్యానికి క్రియాశీల వేదికగా 2007లో జూలైలో ప్రారంభమైంది. ప్రపంచవ్యాప్తంగా దేశవిదేశాల్లో ప్రజల కోసం, ప్రజలవైపు నిలబడ్డ తెలుగు పత్రిక అని చెప్పవచ్చు. ఈ పత్రిక పి.డి.ఎఫ్. రూపంలో కూడా దొరుకుతుంది.

తూలిక (www.thulika.org)

ఈ పత్రికను మాలతి గారు 2001 జూన్ లో ప్రారంభించారు. ఈ పత్రికలో ముఖ్యంగా తెలుగు సంస్కృతి, ఆచారాలు, సంప్రదాయాల్ని తెలియజేసే కథలు ప్రధానంగా అనువాదం చేయబడ్డాయి. భారతీయ సంస్కృతీ విలువల్ని ప్రపంచానికి అందించాలనే ఉద్దేశంతో నడుస్తుంది.

కౌముది (www.koumudi.net)

ప్రపంచంలోని ఖండాంతరాల్లో జీవిస్తూ మన తెలుగు మాతృభూమిని, మాతృభాషను మరిచిపోకుండా మన సంస్కృతి సంప్రదాయాల్ని ప్రపంచానికి తెలియజేస్తున్న అంతర్జాల పత్రిక. 2007 జనవరిలో ప్రారంభమై గొప్పగొప్ప రచయిత / రచయిత్రుల కొత్త కొత్త ప్రక్రియల విన్యాసాల్ని పాఠకులకు అందిస్తున్నారు.

భూమిక (www.bhumika.org)

భారతదేశంలోనే ఏకైక స్త్రీవాద పత్రిక ఇది. మొదటిగా అచ్చు పత్రికగా ఉన్నా, తర్వాత అంతర్జాలంలోకి 2006లో ప్రవేశించింది. ఈ పత్రిక సంపాదకురాలు కొండవీటి సత్యవతి గారు. ఇందులో స్త్రీలే అన్ని పనులు చేసుకుంటారు. రచనలు ఎక్కువగా స్త్రీకి సంబంధించినవే ఉంటాయి.

విహంగం (www.vihangam.org)

ఇది కూడా పూర్తిగా స్త్రీవాదానికి సంబంధించిన పత్రిక కాబట్టి స్త్రీల రచనలకే ఎక్కువ ప్రాధాన్యత ఉంటుంది. దీన్ని 2011లో ప్రారంభించారు. ఈ పత్రిక ప్రధాన సంపాదకురాలు పుట్ల హేమలత గారు. ఇందులోని సాహిత్యం స్త్రీల సృజనకు తార్కాణంగా చెప్పుకోవచ్చు. ప్రపంచీకరణ ప్రభావంతో మారుతున్న విలువలు, స్త్రీల సమస్యలు, వారి విజయాలు, వీరగాథలు, స్త్రీల సంక్షేమం మొదలైన అంశాల వల్ల వ్యక్తి స్వేచ్ఛకి పెద్దపీఠ వేసిన పత్రికగా చెప్పుకోవచ్చు.

నవతరంగం (www.navatarangam.com)

సినిమా ప్రపంచాన్ని నిష్పక్షపాతంగా విమర్శించే ఉద్దేశంతో స్థాపించారు వెంకట సిద్ధారెడ్డి. తమ సైట్ వల్ల కొత్త ఆలోచనలు, కొత్త భావాలు వస్తాయని అభిప్రాయపడ్డారు.



లేఖని (<http://lekhini.org>)

అంతర్జాలంలో చాలా సులువుగా తెలుగులో రాయడానికి దీనిని ఉపయోగించవచ్చు. ఇందులో పైన ఒక బాక్స్ లో ఇంగ్లీష్ లో టైప్ చేస్తుంటే క్రింది బాక్స్ లో ఆటోమేటిక్ గా తెలుగులోకి మారిపోతుంది.

గూగుల్ ఇండిక్ విషయతరీకరణ (<http://google.com>)

ఇది కూడా పైనలాగానే ఇంగ్లీష్ లో టైప్ చేస్తుంటే దానికదే తెలుగులోకి మారిపోతుంది. అలాగే క్విల్ పాడ్ (<http://quillpad.com>) యంత్రం (<http://yanthram.com/te>)

ముగింపు :

అంతర్జాలంలో ప్రతిక్షణం ఏదో ఒకటి కొత్త కొత్త అంశాలతో కూడుకొని ట్రెండ్ ని సృష్టిస్తూనే ఉంటాయి. ఒక రంగంలో ఒక్కోటి ముందుకు దూసుకువెళ్తుంది పోటీ ప్రపంచం. కాబట్టి వీటన్నిటి గురించి ఎప్పటికప్పుడు అప్ డేట్ అవుతూ అగ్రస్థానంలో నిలవాలని ఆకాంక్షిస్తూ సెలవు.

ఆధారగ్రంథాలు :

1. www.etelugu.org
2. www.koodali.org
3. www.groups.google.com/telugublog
4. www.telugu.mydunia.com
5. <http://www.rachana.net/>
6. <http://poddu.net>