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CONTENTS

Volume 8 **Issue 7(2)** **July 2019**

S. No		Pg.No
1.	A Study in Ethnicity of Tea Tribes of Assam in Mulk Raj Anand's 'Two Leaves And A Bud' **Dibyajyoti Likharu**	1
2.	Indigenous Knowledge of Dyeing Property: Mode of Conservation of Environment **Shalini Mishra**	9
3.	The Constitutional Review System of the Gambela Regional State and the Basic Rules of Fair Trial **Muluken Kassahun Amid**	14
4.	Emotional Maturity of Tribal and Non-Tribal Adolescents in District Bandipora of North Kashmir **Muhammad Nasrullah Bhat**	25
5.	To Study the Quality of Life and Anxiety Level among Pre-Renal and Post-Renal Transplant Patients in Kolkata 25-40 Years **Geetika Sachdeva**	38
6.	A Study of Corporate Voluntary Disclosure Practices by Listed Companies in India **Madhur Joshi and B S Bhatia**	47
7.	**ukVdkj Ekjkfj dk jk'V ie** **d.k "kek**	56
8.	Forests in Pre- British India – A Study **S.Kamini**	63
9.	Financial Efficiency Analysis of Selected MNC'S Pharmaceuticals Operating in India **A.Rajamani and P.Jayasubramanian**	71
10.	*A* Study on Classroom Management Skills in Relation to Stress: The Influence of Gender in Secondary School Teachers in Srikakulam District **Ch.Asha Jyothi and D. Nagaraja Kumari**	76

11.	Identifying the Depiction of Some Painted Bulls in Prehistoric Rock Shelters of North India and on Seals and Toys of the Indus Valley Civilization **Ujjvala M. Tiwari**	**81**
12.	Investigation on Network Security Algorithms- Diffie-Helman and RSA **M.Suganya**	**90**
13.	Need of Counselling for Intermediate Students **M.Srinivasa Rao and G.Yashoda**	**98**
14.	A Study of Self-Confidence of Differently Abled and Normal Adolescents of District Baramulla **Mohammad Akbar War**	**105**
15.	Determination of Seroprevalence of Hepatitis -C Virus in Patients with Chronic Liver Disease Attending Tertiary Acre Hospital in Solapur, Maharashtra **Anu Sharma, P.H.Waghmare, Shaikh Najmeen Abdul Rauf and N. K. Shaikh**	**116**
16.	Learning Style of 11th Standard Students in Biology in Relation to their Academic Achievement **A.Pazhanisamy**	**120**
17.	Level of Perception of Above Poverty Line and Below Poverty Line Farmers towards Existing Kissan Credit Card Scheme in Block Patten of District Baramulla **Mudasir Ahmad War**	**126**
18.	India and Two Vietnams After Geneva Conference **K.P. Thirupal Naik**	**138**
19.	Demonetisation and Its Impact on Economy with Special Reference to Gold **CS Isha Shankar**	**143**
20.	Women Empowerment through Microfinance **Deepika Sondhi and Rajni Bala**	**149**
21.	Addepalli Kavitwam Lo Manavatha Drukpadam **Vasa Bhupal**	**167**
22.	**दिनकरीरीत्या अभावनिरूपणम्** **बि. आर् शर्मा**	**176**
23.	Doctor Till Last Breath: Clinical Trials in India: Its Success **Aishwarya Rajendra Kadam and Sapna Sukrut Deo**	**192**

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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.Victor Babu
Editor-in-Chief

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A STUDY IN ETHNICITY OF TEA TRIBES OF ASSAM IN MULK RAJ ANAND'S "TWO LEAVES AND A BUD"

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Abstract

Ethnicity is a broad concept in the contemporary world. In the recent years, it is seen that emergence of ethnic sensibility among various groups of people has been creating an unstable, unfavorable, disturbing situation in various parts of the world including India. Like some other countries of Asia, India is also passing through a crisis of cultural identity that involves the question of ethnicity. The novelist of Indian English fiction like Rabindra Nath Tagore, Mulk Raj Anand, Sir Joginder Singh, Raja Rao, Bhabani Bhattacharaya, Kamala Markandaya etc have treated 'ethnicity' as a major theme in their writings.

As a prolific writer of Indian English fiction, Anand is widely hailed for his socialistic sympathies shown especially towards the neglected class of society. His bulk of writing depth craftsmanship, handling of Indian subjects, Indian Sentiments, ethnical overtones, social and humanitarian ideas, sympathy for downtrodden and underprivileged and mastery over English language make him a great novelist of all times. Anand.s Two Leaves and a Bud set in a British owned tea-plantation of Assam is a novel of social protest for achieving the justice and rights for the downtrodden folk. By unfolding the tragedy of the Punjabi peasant Gangu-who is immigrated to Assam with his family; the novelist has portrayed the poor folk of Indian society, who are exploited by the combined tyranny of capitalism and imperialism represented by hypocrite high-class Indian society and the British tea planters and officers.

The present paper is an attempt to highlight the issue of ethnicity in Anand's novel "Two Leaves and a Bud" along with the suppression of the British tea planters on the downtrodden Tea Tribes.

Key Words: Ethnicity, imperialism, downtrodden, humanitarian, suppression.

Introduction

The term ethnicity is enormously pronounced currently everywhere in the world has its origin in Greece. The very word comes from the Greek word 'Ethnos', meaning 'nation'. 'Ethnos' or 'ethnic group' is an entity which is based on race, language, religion and tribal or community organization. The Oxford

Advanced Learners Dictionary defines ethnicity as the fact of belonging to a particular race. Though the term 'ethnicity' is frequently coupled with the concept 'race', sometimes it is seen perplexed with the concept 'race'. The difference between the two is marked by some differences like phonotypical, social and cultural and so on. While 'race' is marked by phonotypical differences i.e. physical and visible differences like body size, hair type and skin colour; the term ethnicity describes a variety of social and cultural identities, which may or may not be mixed up with these physical characteristics. Ethnicity has been variously interpreted as assertion of cultures, communal upsurges, revival of religion, voices and movement of marginalized people, region and nationalities. In its wider sense, ethnicity means the sense of belonging to a group with a common ancestry and geographical origin and sharing common customs, values and traditions. Chiefly ethnic identity implies a sense of belongingness, founded on an attachment to an actual or possible homeland, its cultural heritage, belief system, political history, language, myths, customs, manners, food, sports, literature, art or architectural style. (Brooker 92)

In the present scenario it has been observed that the theme of ethnicity has taken by a group of authors for their writings. Like other genres of Eastern and western literature, it has been employed in Indian English fiction. The prominent novelist of Indian English fiction like Rabindra Nath Tagore, Mulk Raj Anand, Sir Joginder Singh, Raja Rao, Bhabani Bhattacharaya, Kamala Markandaya etc have treated 'ethnicity' as a major theme in their writings. Mulk Raj Anand; who has been rightly thought as the novelist of protest has attempted to make literature a kind of voice of the oppressed, the disposed and disinherited. The Indian novelists in English try to reflect the realistic picture of the contemporary society based on caste, class and creed through their novels. Like other novelist Anand tries to portray the truthful Indian society, where the problems like class hierarchy, conflict between tradition and modernity, gender discrimination, superstition, effect of war on the individual society, quest of the 'Dalits', the ethnic disturbances become dominant. Mulk Raj Anand in his novels 'Untouchability', 'Coolie', 'Two Leaves and a Bud', 'The Big Heart' and 'The Road' has tried to reflect the ethnic disturbances of Indian society. In his novels some characters belong to the exploited and downtrodden class, while others belong to the exploiters class. Characters belonging to the first class are mainly from the lower caste, class or community such as sweepers, cobblers, barbers, coolies etc. Some characters of this class are highborn, but they turn to be downtrodden for their profession and for their works. Through these characters the writer tries to portray the picture of such indigenous people, their cultural belief, their tradition, language, myths, customs, art of living and how the exploiters exploit them.

Objectives: This paper is an attempt to highlight the issue of ethnicity of Tea Tribes of Assam in Anand's novel "Two Leaves and a Bud" along with the suppression of the British tea planters on the downtrodden Tea Tribes.

Methodology: The research methodology for the present study is based on the exhaustive analysis of Anand's novel 'Two Leaves and a Bud' in the light of post-colonial and feminist theories using descriptive and analytical methodology. Moreover the sources are based on library resources like reference books, scholarly journals and also internet

Discussion: Assam the heart land of North East India is a fact of geographic, cultural, economic and political significance. Located south of the Eastern Himalayas, Assam comprises the Brahmaputra and Barak valley and Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills. With an area of 78,438 sq. km., Assam is surrounded by the rest of the seven sister states: Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura and Meghalaya. For centuries, perhaps thousands of year's people belong to different races, communities; ethnic groups have been attracted to the fertile environs of Assam and its abundant natural resources. Being attracted to the scenic beauty of this region, various ethnic groups migrated to this land from the pre- historic times, down to this present day. In 1311 one prominent ethnic group, the Ahoms migrated to Assam, led by their general Sukhapha. They had been ruling this region for six hundred years and brought to Assam a new era of peace and stability. But due to internal rebellions and civil war the Ahom Kingdom had its downfall, and Burmese invaded Assam. Then after the First Anglo-Burmese War the British had got the chance to occupy all the tribal lands of this region. During British Colonialism, people of Bangladesh had migrated to Assam for increasing agricultural production. The British had brought different people from different parts of India, belonging to different origins, dialects, cultures, traditions. Arriving at their destination, those people had assimilated and made the greater 'Tea Community'. They had dedicated themselves to hard work in Assam's Tea Plantation.

In 1929, Anand visited Assam, after staying four years in London. The visit provided him with experiences in a tea plantation of Assam. He saw the ruthlessness and the colonial exploitation of the British on the tea tribes, who had to live in inhuman subjugation. Later in 1937 he wrote the novel "Two Leaves and a Bud" from his experiences which he gained in Assam. The novel displays the realistic picture of the ill treatment of selfish and hypocrite British tea planters on a large tea estate in Assam. The White Britons thought themselves superior to the Indians. They treated the Indian coolies as their slaves and made them to work in low wages, live in unhygienic condition with insufficient household. Here the writer portrayed the detailed picture of plantation life of

Macpherson's Tea Estate of Assam in pre-independence era. These garden labourers had migrated to Assam to earn money. Though they belonged to different origins, languages and cultures, the condition of living together affected their lives and had made the great ethnic group "Tea Community".

During that time there was no labourers from the local communities or tribes to work in the tea industry. The local people had not been attracted to the tea cultivation, so the Britishers had to face a great problem. Though some aboriginal inhabitants from Kachari, Karbi, Garo, Lalung, Kuki, Khasia etc. were coming out to work in the plantations, they were not active labourers for that work. In that situation, the British Tea planters had to hire people belonging to different tribes and communities from different places of India like- Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh to work in the plantations. Labourers migrated in 1860's to Assam for working in the tea plantation at low wages, mainly belonged to the tribes like Munda, Santhal, Bhumij etc. In the last part of 19th century people from different origins, different places, different cultures, languages have mixed up in this land and made the greater tea community. They lost touch with their ancestral homes; though maintained a distinct culture and tradition among them. The condition of living together in the tea plantation has affected their languages and given a mixed form to them. As these tribes are from different origins, difference in speech is an obvious phenomenon among them. In formal situation they have been using the Assamese language on the contrary in informal situation they have been using their own dialects. There is a variety of tribes of this community with their own dialects. As each dialect differs from another so people have been facing a problem of communication. In such a situation a new language is established there to work as a link language among them. This artificial language is known as 'Shah Jonogosthir Kathita Vasa'.(Oral language of Tea Community). Some scholars call it as 'Sadri'. G.A Grieson says about Sadri language as-

> The main language of the feudatory state of Barma, which lies to the West of Keonjha is Driya, most of the aboriginals speak Munda language, but some of them use a corrupt Aryan language, which is locally known as Sadri, or more correctly Sadri-Kol, as is in the case of Sadri- Korwa, sub dialect of Chhattisgarh. The word 'sadri' is used when an aboriginal tribe abandons his own language and takes to an Aryan one. (159)

The labourers have been suffering a lot since the time of their migration. Despite their sufferings they have contributed a great deal to the Assamese society. They had actively fought in the freedom movement against the British. They shouted slogans like 'Mahatma Gandhi ki jai' in meetings, which created panic in the minds of the British tea planters. In the pre Independence era, the

British tea planters exploited the garden labourers by providing them a very low wages. They lost their basic rights. They were ill treated by the selfish and hypocrite British who considered them to be inferior folk and as their slave. In post Independence era too their conditions have not changed. Though the British left this region, their divide and rule policy; still reigns supreme.

On the basis of labourers pathetic life there have been written some novels in the regional Assamese language; particularly an Assamese novelist Birinchi Kumar Baruah, taking the pseudonym Rashna Boruah, had composed a social novel 'Seuji Patar Kahini' (Story of Green Leaves, 1948). It is a powerful study of labourer's life in Assam's Tea plantation. He had recorded the tragic condition of the labourers who were exploited in the colonial phase. In Indo – Anglican literature also some novelist have dwelt upon the theme of exploitation of the labourers. Raja Rao's 'Kanthapura' has presented the theme of exploitation on coolies in Skeffington Coffee Estate. In Manohar Malgonkars novel 'Combat of Shadows' depicts the picture of Assam's Tea plantation scene and the power of the bourgeois and the capitalists. But among these novelists the prominent one is Mulk Raj Anand who has presented a powerful study of plantation life in his novels. He has tried to portray the picture of exploitation of the poor and helpless labourers in his novels.

The novel opens with Gangu's thought of 'life is a journey'. Gangu, a middle aged Punjabi peasant starts his journey with his family to the Macpherson's Tea Estate of Assam, from a distant village near Hoshiarpur in Punjab. In home he has lost his ancestral land to a greedy moneylender and then easily enticed by Buta Singh, a Sardar of British tea plantation came to Assam. The British tea planter's agent lured him easily by tempting him to offer of a nice salary and free home in Assam. Searching a free home, a large salary and happiness, Gangu with his family starts 'a journey into the unknown' (p.1). The British tea planter's agent brought indigenous people from different parts of India to Assam as labourers where they had got their identity as 'Coolie' by losing their own cultural identities. These people were persuaded to emigrate under fabulous promises made by the British tea planter's agent and after reaching their destination they had got the opposite treatment. The novel shows how the black coolies bore innumerable frustrations and suppressions in the hands of British race. The novelist portrays the picture of 1930's India's individual sufferings and discontent in mass society in different ethnic groups. Arriving at their destination they found that: plantation is a world within world, a world (or a prison) apart. Nobody had come to that prison according to his will; he was seduced by some agent of the British tea planters which automatically made them slaves to the Britons. In this context Narayan, a co worker of Gangu observed rightly: "I suppose it was in our kismet. But at home it was like a prison and here it is slightly worse. First water, afterwards mire! This prison has no bars but it is

nevertheless an unbreakable jail. The chowkiders keep guards over the plantation, and they bring if you should go" (p.37-38).

Coolies were coming to this plantation in search of peace, happiness and prosperity, but in reality they found the bitter experience in the British owned Tea plantation. Like others Gangu too realised that in Assam life was not at all easy as promised by Buta Singh. He had no option to take, so accepting the hard realities he tried to start his life anew. But followed by his bad luck he could not gain happiness, in this region too. Cholera and malaria plagued the workers in Macpherson's Tea Estate. Leaving him completely bereft his wife Sajani died of malaria. He was too poor that he had not money even to perform the last rites of his wife. So, he decided to go to Mr. Croft Crooke, the manager of the estate. But before his meeting with Crook, he had to promise of giving bribe to the red coated chaprasi and babu Sashi Bhushan Bhattacharaya. That event once again proves that they were exploited not only by the Britishers but also by the hypocrite and capitalist natives. When Gangu meet Mr. Crook then in lieu of showing any sympathy he blamed him for spreading the germ of Malaria and turned him out. He abused him as: "Get out! You bloody fool, get out! You have been spreading infection all over the place! Didn't you know that you were under segregation? By whose orders you come here? (p.144).This instance also proved that the lower section of people even lost their identity as a human being.

Sexual exploitation is portrayed as a very common feature of the plantation. Nobody's mother or sister or even wife is safe on the tea estate. The women coolies are compelled to work as rigorously as male coolies. The supervisor's do not hesitate to punish women. The white compel the coolies to hand over their wives and daughters to them for the sake of fun and frolic and many a time to satisfy their sexual passion. The young officers like Reggie Hunt the Asst. Manager of the estate was a lustful person is always in search of young girls and women. He used the coolie women to calm his lust. To him, "life was a sport. A sport of polo, a woman and a drink..." (p.270). He was very much attracted by the charming beauty of Gangu's daughter Leila and one day getting her alone he wanted to seduce her. But she was ultimately saved by her father by sacrificing his life. Here the women are losing their identity as mother and sister in the hands of the British officers. Thus from all these activities it has been proved that the labourers class were enormously exploited by the colonial and capitalist power of British.

Anand in Two Leaves and a Bud emerges as the champion of underdog and a crusader against social distinctions and manmade barriers, which divide humanity. The novel cuts across class, caste, cultural, intellectual and racial distinctions. The poor Indian labourers of tea gardens are not only exploited by the capitalist force, but also discriminated racially. Gangu and other coolies, in plantation are the victims of racial discrimination. Satish Kumar opines:

> Gangu and his family are sacrificed at the altar of capitalism, racial discrimination and the disintegration of village community. (81)

Apart from the dominating theme of social protest and colonial exploitation upon indigenous people, the novel is a powerful study of a number of ethnic groups, specially the Tea Tribes of Assam. As ethnicity means the fact of belonging to a particular race, the novel has treated two particular races- Indians and Britishers. It is a sense of belonging to group with a common ancestry, geographical origin, sharing a common customs, values, traditions, language, religion, myths and so on. All the elements are seen in the novels within different ethnic groups such as Britishers and the Indians, and some other ethnic groups of India like- Tea Tribes, Ahoms, the Tibetans etc.

The novel displays some other ethnical elements of the tea community; such as their belief, language, culture, religion, political history etc. Anand tells us the beliefs and faiths of the community in brief. The Indian woman folk believed that silver light reflect by the scruff is the angry glance of great God Siva. Sajani here, prayed with all fervent devotion of the credulous woman when she saw the scruff covered peak of Nandi Parbat what gleamed very brightly. The coolies firmly believed in their fate (kismet). Narayan's belief upon luck is seen when he said: "I suppose it was in our kismet" (p.37). Despite all of his sufferings in life, fatalistic Gangu interpreted everything in terms of karma (deeds). The writer describes: "....he was prepared to accept any humiliation. It was one more reward for the misdeeds of his past life he said to himself, with the resigned indifference of the Hindu" (p.115). Gangu and Narayan's belief for kismet reveal coolies fatalistic characteristics. Through Gangu's character, we have seen some other traditional beliefs such as Lama who lives in the Kailas Parbat never dies. Gangu thought that, 'the Lama must be the chosen of God to be immortal...' (p.67). Novelist then mentions the myth of Hindu religion when he describes- "the immortality of Lamas must be a myth, unless there was some hidden magic of which he knew the secret and with which he could prolong his life..." (p. 68).

It has been mentioned earlier that the labourers of tea gardens were emigrated from different parts of India. After coming to Assam they had been living together in a common environment, with same feelings and experiences. Though every tribe within this community has their own dialect, yet in order to share their feelings they established a new language in plantation, which was known as 'Bagania Vasa" (Garden Language). By using the words like 'pukka', 'kothri', 'ram-ram', 'kismet', 'huzoor', 'dakdar sahib', 'budmash', 'bacho', 'mai-bap', 'haspatal', 'chalo', 'bakhashis' etc. the novelist has reflected the scenario of coolie society, with their own dialect 'bagania vasa' and also Indianess in English writing. This 'bagania vasa' is a mixture form of their own dialectical elements; words, idioms, and phrases of Assamese language and a few words of English

language. As language is one of the main elements of ethnicity, here Anand treats this element in the tea community very carefully.

The novelist has depicted here some other qualities of ethnicity of the tea tribe. The novel tells us about their festival like 'holi'. The novel also informed us a little about their sense of integrity. Different ethnic groups of Assam belong to different religion such as- Hindu, Buddhist, and Christian etc. But there are some other groups who follow animism and worship nature in its various manifestations. The Dimasas of North Cachar Hills in the south worship nature. Here in this novel we have found that the tea tribe mainly follows the Hindu religion. Anand mentions here about the Hindu mythologies, names of Goddesses like Durga, Kali and God like Siva and Yam etc. The writer has also mentioned some other ethnic groups like black Negro to compare and contrast the tea tribe's condition with those. The condition of Assam's tea labourers was same to the black Negroes of South Africa. But according to him, comparatively they had a better economic condition than our tea labourers. He also refers to those slaves, who were working in the cotton plantation of the southern states of North America. Therefore, it is seen that Anand has referred a number of ethnic groups in his novel Two Leaves and a Bud**.**

Conclusion: Finally it can be said that Mulk Raj Anand in his novel Two Leaves and a Bud offers a realistic picture of tea plantation of Assam during colonial phase. By unfolding the tragedy of the Punjabi peasant hero Gangu- who is immigrated to Assam with his family; the novelist has portrayed the poor folk of Indian society, who are exploited by the combined tyranny of capitalism and imperialism. It depicts the sufferings of those coolies who had been subjected of the colonial and capitalist exploitation. The writer has also presented precisely the ethnical elements of the tea tribes such as their language, culture, tradition, customs, beliefs etc.

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INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE OF DYEING PROPERTY: MODE OF CONSERVATION OF ENVIRONMENT

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Abstract

The present paper is based on the extensive survey, collection of ethno-botanical information and review of relevant literature on the dye yielding resources of the Balaghat district. The study reports on dye yielding plants belonging to families, along with their vernacular names, habit, parts used, nature of dye and distribution. The major objective of the study was to collect, identify and document the dye yielding plants being used in the study area.

Keywords: Plant dyes, mordant, indigenous traditional knowledge.

Introduction

Nature is the mother of all species , it has diversity in flora and fauna according to different climate found on earth.Indians have been considered as forerunners in the art of natural dyeing. Natural dyes find use in the coloring of textiles, drugs, cosmetics, etc. Owing to their nontoxic effects, they are also used for coloring various food products. Although indigenous knowledge system has been practiced over the years in the past, the use of natural dyes has been diminishing over generations due to lack of documentation and modernaisation. Also there is little information available on databases of either dye-yielding plants or their products.

Dyes can be defined as compounds that have affinity to object like textiles, paper, leather and materials with fiber. Plants or their parts from which dyes can be extracted serve as dye yielding plants.

Organic dyeing not only helps preserve the traditional art of weaving and design, but also provides employment and yields economic and ecological benefits. It also describes the preparation of dyeing stuffs, use of mordant and specific dye utilization to serve various purposes, including of new dye resources.

The most common herbal parts used for extracting dyes are flowers, bark, seeds and sometimes even roots. Colours obtained from natural dyes depict much variation and the surprise results are often a part of the pleasure of using natural dyes.

Harshberger, who coined the term Ethno botany encompassing the relation-ship which exists between people of primitive societies and their plant environment.
Natural colours, obtained from herbal dyes has been reported to protect human skin from many diseases due to medicinally potent dyes sourced from herbs. Such fabrics are being looked upon as healthy for human use and for the environment (Macfoy, 2001.)
India occupies 2% of land area of the globe and contributes to 5% towards its herbal wealth. Being a tropical country, the climate supports growth of about 45,000 species in varied habitats.The undulating land of District Balaghat supports nearly 52% of the forest cover of M.P. and in its forest biodiversity a number of dye yielding plants grow.
The tribes are dependent on plants for dye as well as for medicines. Use of plants as dyes are practiced in distinct compartments. The challenge emerging from this event is want of proper documentation followed by guidance to its users to keep pace with new emerging economies, even as dyeing continues to be their sole source of living. The native knowledge system has been practiced since time immemorial; the use of natural dyes has registered a decline over generations.
Samantha and Konar (2012) studied use of natural dyes for dyeing of textiles and opined that due to wide availability of synthetic dyes there is a decline in use of natural dyes. 15 natural dyes, medicinal plants used in Midnapur district of West Bengal were put forth by Das and Mondal (2012, a).followed by Biodiversity and conservation of some dye yielding plants for justification of its economic status in West Bengal. (Das and Mondal 2012, b).
Studies on environmental friendly dye obtained from plants such as Papaver orientale have been undertaken by Sankat and Siddiqui (2007) from M.P. Tiwari and Bharat (2008) published a paper on “Natural dye yielding plants and indigenous knowledge of dye preparation in Achanakmar Amarkantak Biosphere Reserve of Central India, with a focus on diversity of dye yielding plants used as cosmetics, coloring clothes, decorating walls of houses and earthen pots and for coloring the oxen, cows, buffaloes and horses.
From Hoshangabad district 100 common plants were screened for their dye yielding properties and use of mordants reported by Upadhyay and Choudhary (2012).The dye yielding potential of bark of Ficus spp. from Hoshangabad district were explored by Choudhary et al. (2012).The study revealed that Ficus carica, Ficus carpuleta, Ficus recemosa, and Ficus retusa yield different shades of pink with mordant on mercerized cotton.

Synthetic dye: threat to nature

Major challenges were produced with the advent of synthetic fibres and some new dyes were introduced in the 20th century. Today more than 9000

colourants are available due to a large number of tints and hues based on the chemical structure of the synthetic dye. Synthetic dyes are produced from inexpensive petroleum sources and are readily available commercially. Brilliance of a colour increases with decreasing band within the absorption pattern of the visible spectra. Synthetic dyes tend to give brilliant colours without the use of a mordant. Chemical dyes also show super fastness properties. However chemical dyes possess amines of which some amines or chemicals are harmful to the skin to the extent of being carcinogenic.

There is a need to document and create a database of the dye-yielding plants and uses of different parts of those plants.

TABLE A: PLANT PART USED AS DYE

S.NO.	BOTANICAL NAME	FAMILY NAME	LOCAL NAME	PART	AS MEDICIN IN DIESES
01.	Acacia catechu	Mimosaceae	Khair	Bark	bronchitis, boils, ulcers, leprosy,
02.	Achyranthus aspera	Amaranthaceae	Apang ,Latjeera	Whole plant	stomach pain
03.	Adhatoda vasica	Acanthaceae	Adusa	Leaves	asthma, bronchitis
04.	Aegle marmelos	Rutaceae	Bel	Fruit	diarrhoea and dysentery
05.	Azadiractah indica	Meliaceae	Neem	Bark	boils
06.	Basella rubra.	Basellaceae	Poi	Whole plant	eye diseases
07.	Berberis aristata	Berberidaceae	Darhald	Root and bark	ulcers, sores and wounds
08.	Bixa orellana	Bixaceae	Sindoora	Seeds	diabetes, jaundice
09.	Butea monosperma	Fabaceae	Palaas, Dhak, Teshu	Flower	night blindness
10.	Cassia fistula	Caesalpiniaceae	Amaltas	Fruit skin	skin diseases, burning
11.	Cassia tora	Caesalpiniaceae	Charota	Seeds	fever
12.	Curcuma longa	Zingiberaceae	Haldi	Rhizome	skin disease, blood purifier
13.	Dalbergia sissoo	Fabaceae	Shisham	Bark	fever, ulcers, indigestion
14.	Emblica officinalis	Euphorbiaceae	Amla, aonal	Fruit	diuretic, indigetion
15.	Eucalyptus globulus	Myrtaceae	Neelgiri	Leaves	Throat infection
16.	Ficus bengalensis	Moraceae	Bar, Bargat	Bark	Desentry
17.	Ficus religiosa	Moraceae	Pipal	Bark	Desentry

18.	Hibiscus rosa – sinensis	Malvaceae	Gurahal	Flowers	hair wash
19.	Indigofera tinctoria	Fabaceae	Neel	Leaves	skin
20.	Jatropa curccus	Euphorbiaceae	Arand	Flowers	eczema
21.	Lawsonia inermis	Lythraceae	Mehndi, Hinna	Leaves	fungal infection
22.	Madhuca longfolia	Sapotaceae	Mahua	Bark	stomach pain
23.	Nyctanthes arbor-tristis	Oleaceae	Harsinghar	Flower	fever
24.	Pongamia pinnata	Fabaceae	Karanj	Wood	joint pain
25.	Santalum album	Santalaceae	Chandan	Leaves	skin diseases
26.	Schleichera oleosa	Sapindaceae	Kusum	Bark	skin infection
27.	Semecarpus anacardium	Anacardiaceae	Bhilwa	Fruit	Desentry
28.	Tamarindus indica	Caesalpiniaceae	Imli	Leaves	menustral flow
29.	Terminalia arjuna	Combretaceae	Arjun, Kahu, Anjani	Bark	heart related
30.	Terminalia belerica	Combretaceae	Bahera	Fruit	cough fever
31.	Terminalia chebula	Combretaceae	Haritaki	Fruit	asthama, diarrhea
32.	Woodfordia fruticosa	Lythraceae	Dhavada	Flower , Twigs, leaves.	Desentry diarrhea

Result and Discussion

The Author found that 32 plants having Dye yielding properties are used as medicinal plants .

During the field visits, it was observed that the traditional knowledge of using herbal dyes has been conserved as a family tradition. There are no written records on plant resources or methodology but the skills are communicated verbally down the generation for whom the art of dyeing in the only means of their livelihood. There is strong feeling among the senior Julahas and Gunias that the art and science of dyeing from plants be carried forward to the next generation.

Some of the common diseases encountered among tribals of the study area were fever, digestive problems, respiratory troubles and skin problems including cuts and wounds. Leaf juice of Azadirachta indica and Nyctanthes Achyranthus aspera, Cassia tora, Dalbergia sissoo, Eucalyptus globus, Terminalia belerica, Santalum album, and Woodfordia served as a remedy for fever and are commonly used in the study area.

The digestive problems like dysentery, diarrhoea and jaundice are of common occurrence. Out of dye yielding plants a majority 32 were found to have curative properties in the ailment. Bixa orellana). Aegle marmelos Ficus religiosa. Indigofera tinctoria Butea monosperma Sheesham, Delonix regia,and Terminalia chebula were found useful.

Respiratory problems like cold, cough, bronchitis were treated by 05 dye yielding plants of the study area in Balaghat. Skin trouble commonly seen were cuts, wounds, skin rashes (eczema) or inflammations. 16 plants were found as cure, Curcuma appeared to be the preferred choice.

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THE CONSTITUTIONAL REVIEW SYSTEM OF THE GAMBELA REGIONAL STATE AND THE BASIC RULES OF FAIR TRIAL

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Abstract

Ethiopia has ratified several human rights instruments that guarantee the right to a fair trial. The federal and regional government organs in the country are bound by the provisions of these instruments. This article examines the compatibility of the constitutional review systems in Gambela Regional State with the basic rules of fair trial such as the right to a public hearing before a competent, independent and impartial court or tribunal. With the view to achieve this purpose the paper employed qualitative approach. The research used both primary and secondary data sources. The Gambela Regional State empower their respective Constitutional Interpretation Commissions (CIC) and Councils of Constitutional Inquiry (CCI) to entertain constitutional disputes. Each organ is characterized by a centralized non-judicial model of constitutional review system. There are several factors that make each reviewing institution less compatible with the elements of basic rules of fair trial. A careful redesigning of the institutions and recognizing the guarantees of relevant human right instruments adopted by the country is primarily recommended.

Key Words: Fair Trial, Gambela, CIC, CCI, Human Rights Instruments

Introduction

The right to a fair trial is one of the most important fundamental human rights. The right emanated from the principles of the rule of law up on which a democratic society is built. It plays a paramount role in the judiciary for the administration of justice. Its application sees how the government is treating its citizens. The guarantees of fair trial should be 'practical and effective and not theoretical and illusory.'[1]

Constitutional review bodies are among the organs of government established with the aim of ensuring the supremacy of the constitution, adapting the constitution to the changing realities (living constitution), and enforcing of

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[1]Nuala Mole and Catharina Harby, The right to a fair trial; A guide to the implementation of Article 6 of the European Convention on Human Rights, (Directorate General of Human Rights), 2nded 2006, at 7.

human rights provisions.[2] Constitutions put limitations on politics and constitutional adjudication exists in order to enforce these restrictions. In countries with a federal arrangement and with state constitutions, different methods of state constitutional review systems are adopted. In Ethiopia, most regional states including Gambela entrusted the function of interpreting regional constitutions to the regional Constitutional Interpretation Commissions (hereinafter CIC) and Councils of Constitutional Inquiry (hereinafter CCI).[3]Accordingly, any regional constitutional dispute, including the provision of fundamental human rights and freedoms, shall be decided by the CIC which is composed of representatives selected by and from the political organs of local governments. The CCI is empowered to screen, investigate, and submit its recommendation to CIC where any law issued by the regional state organs is contested on grounds of constitutionality. The Gambela Region enacted laws that establish and regulate the CIC and CCI.

Ethiopia, also, ratified international and regional human rights instruments that guarantee the right to fair trial such as International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), and the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR). These instruments are integral part of the law of the land.[4] Both the federal and regional constitutions also mandate government organs to interpret the fundamental human rights enshrined in the regional state constitutions in conforming to those human rights standards.[5]

The main objective of this article is to analyze the compatibility of the legal and institutional frameworks of the CCI and CIC systems in Gambela Regional States with basic rules of fair trials particularly the right to equality before courts and tribunals, fair and public hearing by a competent, independent and impartial tribunal. The research design is based on the doctrinal legal research and the data's collected from both primary and secondary sources interpreted through qualitative approach. For this purpose, the article relied on critically analyzing legal instruments and literature as well as interview with concerned officials. Comparative analysis has been made, where necessary.

The article is organized into three sections. Section one is an overview of the constitutional review design in the Regional States of Ethiopia. In section two, the article deals with the right to fair trial guarantee and its applicability to the

[2]Jim Rossi, 'Assessing the State of the State Constitutionalism', 109 Michigan Law Review, 1148 (2011).

[3]Christophe Van der Beken, Sub-national Constitutional Autonomy in Ethiopia: On the Road to Distinctive Regional Constitutions (Paper Submitted to Workshop 2: Sub-national Constitutions in Federal and Quasi-Federal constitutional states), retrieved from https://www.jus.uio.no/english/research/news-and-events/events/conferences /2014/wccl-cmdc/wccl/papers/ws2/w2-vanderbeken.pdf, last visited on 16 April, 2019.

[4]The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Constitution, Art. 9(4) Federal Negarit Gazette (NO. 1/1995) (Hereinafter, FDRE Constitution).

[5]Id, Art. 13(1 and 2). Similar provisions also provided in Regional States Constitutions (See Art. 13 of the Tigray, Amhara, Oromia, SNNPRS and Harari Regional States Constitutions as well as Art. 14 of the Gambela, Benishangul, Afar and Somali Regional States Constitutions).

Gambela constitutional review systems. In section three, the current constitutional review system in Gambela is examined in light of these basic elements of the right to fair trial. The paper provides concluding remarks in section four.

1. Overview of the Constitutional Review Design in Ethiopian Regional States

The 1995 FDRE Constitution empowered regional states to enact their own constitutions through their State Councils (the regional legislatures).[6] If the law enacted by State Councils is contested as unconstitutional under the FDRE Constitution, the Federal CCI considers the matter and submits it to the House of Federation (HOF) for a final decision.[7]Though the federal Constitution is silent on the body and the procedure to interpret state constitutions in the event of state laws, acts and decisions of government organs are challenged as unconstitutional. The regional state in earlier constitutions entrusted the power to interpret their Constitutions to the State Council, the body that adopted the Constitution.[8]

Since the 2001 constitutional revision in all states, the power to interpret the Constitution is entrusted to the CIC except Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Regional State (SNNPRS). The SNNPRS Constitution entrusts such power to the regional upper house called the Council of Nationalities (CON) which was designed based on the federal HOF model.[9] Each region develops a diversified mechanism in the selection and composition of members of each organ. All Regional States' constitutional interpretation organs share the common features of the centralized non-judicial model of constitutional review system.

In all regions, the CCI is still serving as an advisory body of each final interpreting organs (CIC and CON).[10] The CCI composed President and vice Presidents of Regional Supreme Court, six legal experts nominated by regional head/president and approved by respective state council and three members designated from State Council or, from CON in the case of SNNPRS.[11] However,

[6]FDRE Constitution, Supra note 4, Art. 50(5) and 52(2b).
[7]Id, Art. 84(2).
[8]Tsegaye Regassa, 'Sub-National Constitutions in Ethiopia: Towards Entrenching Constitutionalism at State Level', 3 Mizan Law Review, 42 (2009).
[9] In SNNPRS, the ethnic groups of the region represented in the Council of Nationalities (final constitutional interpreter) by at least one member. Each Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples shall be represented by one additional representative for each one million of its population like the Federal HOF. (See The Revised Constitution Of Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Regional State (SNNPRS), Art. 59(1), Debub Negarit Gazette (NO. 35/2001).
[10] Yonatan Tesfaye and Christophe Van der Beken, Ethnic Federalism and Internal Minorities: The Legal Protection of Internal Minorities in Ethiopia, 21(1) African Journal of International And Comparative Law, 40(2013).
[11] Muluken Kassahun, The Relationship between the Regional and Federal Constitutional Review System in Ethiopia, Oromia Law Journal, Vol. 7, No. 1, 2018, p. 2

there is a difference between the regions in the level of the accommodation of indigenous and non-indigenous ethnic minorities within the regions.[12] Indigenous minorities have a right to their own sub-regional territorial administration and to a representation in the regional institutions including in the constitutional interpreting organ. However, non-indigenous minorities do not enjoy such specific protection in the region, and they can merely claim individual rights. Indeed in all regions, the constitutional accommodation of ethnic diversity is limited to the majority indigenous groups.

Generally, the constitutional interpretation systems in the Regional States are basically modeled after the federal one. However, in case of the FDRE Constitution, one of the reasons for vesting the power to interpret the constitution in the HOF is that it is composed of the representatives of Nations, Nationalities and Peoples, which the constitution empowers as sources of the sovereign power of the country. The makers and owners of the FDRE Constitution are Nations, Nationalities and Peoples who are represented in the HOF and, hence, the makers and owners of the constitution should as well be the guardians of the same through the HOF.[13]However, in regions who have more homogeneous groups, namely Tigray, Afar, Amhara, Oromia, and Somali, the dominant ethnic groups are represented from the Woreda Council. In these regions, the logic used to justify the HOF's power cannot be applied since the constitution is not the expression of the sovereignty of Woredas in each state.

2. The Right to Fair Trial and its Applicability on the Gambela Regional States Constitutional Review System

Many universal and regional treaties and non-treaties of human rights instruments guarantee the right to a fair trial.[14] The right to fair trial is usually classified into three parts: basic rules, minimum guarantees and other provisions.[15]The basic rules of the right to a fair trial consists of the right to be equal before the courts, the right to a fair and public hearing by a competent,

[12] Indigenous minorities are those ethnic groups that have traditionally lived in the territory of the region. The non-indigenous groups are considered to be those groups that have migrated to the region in a more recent past and that are indigenous to another region. (Christophe van der Beken, Federalism, Local Government and Minority Protection in Ethiopia: Opportunities and Challenges, Journal of African Law, 7(2014), available on CJO 2014 doi:10.1017/S00218 55314000205).

[13]Teferi Bekele, Human Rights Protection under the FDRE and the Oromia Constitutions: A Comparative Study, 5 Oromia Law Journal, 56(2016).

[14]Treaty provisions are legally binding on the states that are parties to the treaty. The instruments called Covenant, Convention, Charter and Protocol are treaties. While non-treaty instruments are not in themselves binding, they represent the consensus of the international community on standards to which states should conform. Non-treaty instruments are usually called Declarations, Principles, Rules, and Guidelines and so on. (Amnesty International, Fair Trial Manual 2-3 (2nd ed., Amnesty International Publications, 2014).

[15] Jixi Zhang, 'Fair Trial Rights in ICCPR', 2(4) Journal of Politics and Law. 39 (2009).

independent and impartial tribunal established by law, and the right to be presumed innocent.

At this juncture, human rights instruments do not clearly state the applicability of the right to fair trial guarantees on constitutional reviewing organs. However, the UN Human Rights Committee definition of 'tribunal' articulated in a way constitutional review bodies fulfill the requirements. In other circumstances, the UN Human Rights Committee decisions emphasizes applicability of the requirement of basic rules of fair trial for constitutional review organs irrespective of how they are set up by domestic laws of the member states.[16]

There are debates on how international agreements are going to be enforced in the federal states. However, in case of ICCPR, Art.50 provides, '[t]he provisions of the present Covenant shall extend to all parts of federal states without any limitations or exceptions.' Similarly, the UN General comment No. 31 states all branches of government (executive, legislative and judicial), and other public or governmental authorities, at whatever level (national, regional or local) are in a position to engage the responsibility of the State Party.[17]

Besides through ratification and interpretation of domestic laws in conformity with the ratified instruments the country has consented to be governed according to the guidance in the internationally agreed human rights laws. Hence, in the context of Ethiopian Regional States constitutional review, the establishment, structure, composition, power, and function of each organ including the Gambela CCI and CIC legal and institutional frameworks should conform to the human rights instruments that guarantee the basic rights to a fair trial.[18]

3. The Constitutional Review Systems in the Gambela Regional States

The Gambela Regional State Council established the regional CIC and CCI by Proclamation No. 150/2016 (CIC) and 149/2016(CCI). Those proclamations define the powers and functions of both organs. The Gambela CIC composes members selected from Nationality Zonal Council, whereas the eleven members of CCI are selected from and by involvement of three wings of government. However, both organs are neither formally established nor functional.[19]Under this section, the article examines the Gambela CIC and CCI legal and institutional frameworks compatibility with the basic rules on the right to fair trial.

[16] Muluken Kassahun, Examining the Oromian Constitutional Review System in the light of Art. 14 (1) of the ICCPR (Unpublished Manuscript), 2016, p. 6-7

[17] UN **Human Rights Committee, General Comment No. 31, 'Nature of the General Legal Obligation on States Parties to the Covenant',** para. 4 **U.N.Doc. CCPR/C/21/Rev.1/Add.13(2004),** retrieved from https://www1.umn.edu/humanrts/gencomm/hrcom31.html, last visited on 11 April 2019.

[18] Ibid

[19] Interview with Mr. Obong Nyigwo, Gambela State Council Legal and Administrative Affairs officer, Gambela, 07 February 2019.

3.1. Equality Before Courts and Tribunals

The right to equality before courts/tribunals applies whenever domestic law entrusts a judicial body with a judicial task including the functions of constitutional interpretation.[20] In this regard, in the Gambela regional state, the right to access to constitutional reviewing organ is guaranteed to 'any person'.[21] However, the right is not an absolute; it is conditional upon the fulfillment of the requirement of a constitutionality issue arising from a concrete case.[22]

There are also limitations. Those are, firstly, the composition of the CIC in the case of Gambela impliedly excludes membership of non-indigenous minorities of the region to be included in the CCI through reserving the organ to region's indigenous ethnic groups. This may result in the deficiency in apparent and actual impartiality, particularly, in cases involving group right claims from non-indigenous ethnic groups such as claims for recognition of identity and the right to self-rule. This makes the institution less trusted in accommodating to the diversified political interests in the process of selection of the members.

Secondly, the Gambela laws on the CCI and CIC donot recognize enforcement provisions of the right to appointed counsel, which UN Human rights committee mandates member states to do so.[23] Thirdly, the Gambela CIC and CCI laws, also, require the payment of service fees without specifying the circumstances under which such payment of service fees is required.[24] The requirement of service fees may limit the right to equal access to constitutional justice to applicants who do not have sufficient means to pay for it.

3.2. Competence, Independent and Impartial Tribunal

Competency, independence and impartiality are the core basic rules of fair trail rights. In this regard, firstly, Individuals who decide on the issue of constitutionality are expected to have an outstanding knowledge of the law and the sytem.[25] Unfortunately, in the case of Gambela CIC, the law requires ten representatives from each nationality zones council without providing the competency criteria. When it comes to the competency of CCI members, it is

[20] UN **Human Rights Committee, General Comment No. 32, Art. 14: 'Right to equality before courts and tribunals and to a fair trial',** para. 7, **U.N. Doc.CCPR/C/GC/32 (2007),** retrieved from https://www1.umn.edu/humanrts/ gencomm/hrcom32.html., last visited on 11 April, 2017.

[21] A Proclamation Enacted to Establish Gambela CCI, Gambela Negarit Gazeta Art. 22(1), (NO. 150/2011) (hereinafter, Gambela CCI law), Art. 22(1).

[22] The Revised Gambela Regional State Constitution art. 74 (2), Gambela Negarit Gazeta (No. 27/2003)

[23] P. Taylor v. Jamaica, Communication No. 707/1996, (Views adopted on 14 July 1997), in UN doc. GAOR, A/52/40 (vol. II), at 241, para. 8.2.

[24] Gambela CCI law, Supra note 21, Art. 31; A Proclamation Enacted to Establish Gambela Region Constitutional Interpretation Commission and Determine its Power and Duties, Gambela Negarit Gazeta, Art. 27 (No. 149/2016). (Hereinafter, Gambela CIC law).

[25] Yonatan Tesfaye, 'Judicial Review and Democracy: A Normative Discourse on the (Novel) Ethiopian Approach to Constitutional Review', 14 Afr. J. Int'l & Comp. L. 75 (2006).

composed of at least eight qualified legal professionals who have a strong moral standing including the Presidents and Vice Presidents of the Regional Supreme Courts. However, since the CCI has an advisory role, their recommendation which cannot bind the CIC members who are normally the final interpreters it can't resolve the issue of the competence deficiency in the CIC.

Secondly, in relation to CIC, empowering political representative to interpret constitution may lead to the problem that the politicians and ethnic representatives may tend to interpret the constitution in the light of their political and ethnocentrism interests and intentions. Subsequently, this will undermine the rule of law. Moreover, the CIC has no institutional independence since their office is organized within the secretariat of the regional legislature. What is more, the CIC does not have financial autonomy on preparing and administering its budget. In the region, the constitution provides that the CIC shall get the necessary secretarial and financial "support" from State Council.[26] This implies that the State Council financially controls the acts of the CIC. In other systems, the establishment, power and function of constitutional review organs is usually provided in the Constitution. Alternatively, the organ itself issues the law to govern the detailed power and function as well as the internal structure of the organ in order to ensure independence and impartiality from political organs.[27] In the case of Gambela, the CIC as a guardian of regional constitution is empowered to control legislative acts. However, the detail of the establishment, internal structure, budget, power and function of the CIC and CCI are determined by State Councils - the State legislatures. This relationship effectively puts the institution under the control of the legislatures making it difficult for each institution to act as independently as it may be expected.

Thirdly, concerning the CCI, in Gambela, the law does not guarantee that the CCI will have its own office; instead, the law provides the Council to use the office of CIC to perform the task of advisory role.[28] Regarding the personal independence of CCI members, the Gambela CCI law provides some provisions to deal with the possible issues of conflict of interest. Accordingly, any member of the CCI which has any previous interest in the litigation or if they had already seen the case in another capacity, they shall not take part in the proceedings of the CCI in the case under question.[29]In addition, like CIC, the CCI has less financial independence. The Gambela CCI obtains its budget from secretariat of CIC, in which the later does not have its own budget.[30]

[26] Gambela Constitution, Supra note 22, Art, 72 (4).
[27] Antonio Baldassarre,'The Constitutional Court of Italy - the guarantee for its independency', Proceedings on the Role of the Constitutional Court in the Consolidation of the Rule of Law, European Commission For Democracy Through Law (Venice Commission), at 48(1994).
[28] Gambela CCI law, Supra note 21, Art. 32(1).
[29] Id, Art. 28 (4-6).
[30]Id, Art. 32.

Fourthly, in relation to security and tenure, the dismissal of the members of CIC and CCI are in the hand of the body who selected them. The law doesn't specify the procedures to be followed for dismissal unlike regular court judges who can be dismissed only constitutionally specified grounds.[31] Moreover, in Gambela, both the CIC and CCI members have no immunity on accounts of membership of each body. Among them, however, the three State Council members designated to CCI have constitutional immunity on account of their membership of legislature.[32]

Lastly, but not the least, in terms of remuneration and salary, in Gambela both the CIC and CCI have no financial autonomy to prepare and administer their own budget. Members of each body, also, have no salary or remuneration being a member of the body. The CIC members are only entitled to allowance and transportation expenses during meeting and traveling for the sake of participating at CIC meetings.[33] The CCI law promises the remuneration of CCI members to be determined by regulation issued by the CIC.[34] However, there isn't any regulation issued yet.[35]

3.3. Fair and Public Hearing

Among the principles of fair and public hearing, expeditiousness is the first important aspect.[36] But, the Gambela Regional CCI and CIC law deviate from this principle due to it provides to work in part time and meet occasionally. In the region, the CIC convenes once in a year and the CCI convenes once in three months except for extra-ordinary meetings.[37]This might have a negative impact on the quality of decision because there could be a higher probability of delay of the hearing. In connection with the publicity of hearing, the Gambela CCI law provides the Council to handle issues at its disposal in a manner publicly transparent. Exceptionally, the Council may see cases in closed forum when it believes to do so.[38] In relation to the public hearing of CIC proceeding, the Gambela law is silent. However, the issue has been guided by ICCPR provision in addition to the constitutional recognition in the case of criminal charges.[39]

[31] This implies that the security and tenure of both CIC and CCI member have less than protection of regular court judges that constitutionally guaranteed with very specific grounds such as retirement age, disciplinary measures, incompetency, and grave illness. (See FDRE Constitution, Supra note 4, Art. 78(4); Gambela Constitution, Supra note 22, Art. 68(4).
[32] See Gambela Constitution, Supra note 22, Art. 50(4-5).
[33] Gambela CIC law, Supra note 24, Art. 13(1b).
[34] Gambela CCI law, Supra note 21, Art. 14 (2);
[35] Interview with Mr Obong, Supra note 19.
[36] General Comment No. 32, Supra note 20, para. 26.
[37] Gambela CIC law, Supra note 24, Art. 12; Gambela CCI law, Supra note 21, Art. 8 (2).
[38] See Gambela CCI law, Supra note 19, Art. 27(3 and 4).
[39] See Art. 20(1) of the FDRE Constitution and each regional constitution.

3.4. The Implication of Non-conformity of the Gambela Constitutional Review Systems with the Basic Rules of Fair Trial

The organization, composition and procedure of the Gambela constitutional review systems, as discussed above, does not fully comply with the basic rules of the right to fair trial. At this juncture, the explanatory note of the FDRE Constitution concerning the conformity between the state constitution and international agreement stipulates if state constitutions conform to federal constitution, there will not be a possibility of inconsistency with international agreements.[40] However, making state constitution conform to the federal constitution cannot solve all such inconsistency between state constitutional review and the fair trial guarantees of human rights standards since the earlier demonstrated problems of Gambela constitutional review equally apply to its counterpart of federal review.

The UN Human Rights Committee in this regard stated that'[t]he requirement of competence, independence and impartiality of a tribunal in the sense of Art.14, para. 1 is an 'absolute right' that is not subject to any exception.' At this juncture, Ethiopia doesn't puts a reservation on above rights during adoption of the ICCPR in 1993. [41] Thus, the Gambela Regional States constitutional review on their legal and institutional frameworks falls short of the ICCPR standards. The justification for this drawback may be that the domestic constitution is the will of the people. But we are also required to be aware that the human rights' norms are the legal expression of the essential rights that every person is entitled to as a human being. For this reason, as all human rights are universal, indivisible, inalienable, interdependent and interrelated and the will of Ethiopian citizens are not exceptions to this.

4. Concluding Remarks

The Gambela Regional States entrusted the function of constitutional review to the CIC (the final interpreter) and its advisory body, CCI. The former is composed of representatives of indigenous ethnic group or political electorates and the latter is composed of 11 members selected from and by the three arms of the regional governments. Human rights instruments adopted by Ethiopia, however, require any organ (including constitutional adjudication bodies) that entertains matters of judicial nature should guarantee the right to equality before

[40] FDRE Constitutional Explanatory Note, Unpublished, at 15 retrieved from http://www.abyssinialaw.com/constitutions#, last accessed on March 19, 2019.

[41] General Comment No. 32, Supra note 26, para. 22. Here, it's important to distinguish between prohibition of reservation and prohibition of exception. Reservation is made during signing, ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to a treaty and it's an agreement among countries, while exception made either on the treaty itself or by member states domestic acts after adoption of the treaty. In our case, the right to be entertained by competent, independent and impartial tribunal of Art. 14(1) of the ICCPR may be subject to reservation, but not subject to exception by domestic acts of member states.

courts and tribunals and the right to fair and public hearing by the competent, independent and impartial body. These conditions apply to the regional constitutional review system.

In this regard, the Gambela constitutional review systems subject to the following illustratively listed shortcomings. The selection process is reserved for the majority indigenous ethnic groups to the exclusion of non-indigenous minority groups in the Regional State and by neglecting competency criteria. The procedure of appointment and removal of members of each reviewing body is laid down by the political organs of the States based on undefined ground and procedures. The members do not enjoy permanent remuneration and immunity. The reviewing bodies do not have financial autonomy in preparing and administering their own budget. Both institutions work on part-time basis, and the CIC and CCI law of the region does not guarantee the right to appointed legal counsel for a person who has no sufficient means to pay for it.

Such drawbacks make the institutions less trusted in ensuring the right of access to constitutional justice. In order to fix such problems, there should be a strong political commitment to ensure the independence, impartiality, and competence of the reviewing bodies based on the relevant human rights instruments adopted by the country. Hence, the establishment, internal structure, composition, power and function of the constitutional review organs in Ethiopia should be consistent with basic rules of fair trials guaranteed in the international human rights instruments.

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EMOTIONAL MATURITY OF TRIBAL AND NON-TRIBAL ADOLESCENTS IN DISTRICT BANDIPORA OF NORTH KASHMIR

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Abstract

Emotional Maturity is an effective determinant to shaping the personality, attitudes and behaviour of the adolescents into accepting responsibility, making decision, teaming with groups, developing healthy relationship and enhancing self-worth. Emotional maturity is defined as how well you are able to respond to situations, control your emotions and behave in an adult manner when dealing with others. The present study was conducted to explore the level of emotional maturity of tribal and non-tribal adolescents of District Bandipora. 100 tribal and 100 non-tribal secondary school adolescents were selected from different higher secondary schools of Bandipora District with due representation of tribe. These respondents were selected by using random cum stratified sampling technique. Emotional maturity scale (EMS) developed by Dr. Yashvir Singh and Dr. Mahesh Bhargava (1999) was used for data collection. The data was subjected to statistical treatment by using Mean, Standard Deviation and 't' test. The results indicate that there is significant impact of tribe on the level of emotional maturity of adolescents. High level of emotional maturity was observed among non-tribal adolescents as compared to tribal adolescents.

Key words: Emotional maturity, Tribal adolescents, Non-tribal Adolescents.

Introduction

Rapid fluctuation of emotional sentiments during the period of adolescents is fundamental concern in the field of adolescence psychology. In the contemporary world, emotional development of adolescents seems ever more complex in this changing and challenging world. Having suitable emotional access and the ability to talk about feelings is really important in adolescence when periods of emotional duress are just part of the normal teenage passage. Maturity as defined by Finley (1996) is "the capacity of mind to endure an ability of an individual to respond to uncertainty, circumstances or environment in an appropriate manner". Emotional maturity means balanced personality. It means ability to govern disturbing emotion, show steadiness and endurance under pressure and be tolerant and free from neurotic tendency. Singh (1990) has reported that

"Emotional maturity is not only the effective determinant of personality pattern but also helps to control the growth of an adolescent's development. A person who is able to keep his emotions under control, to brook delay and to suffer without self-pity might still be emotionally stunned". Chamberlain (1960) said that an 'emotionally matured' person is one whose emotional life is well under control. A person who is emotionally stable will have better adjustment with himself as well as with others. According to Subbarayan, K., &Visvanathan, G. (2011) emotional maturity is a process in which the personality is continually striving for greater sense of emotional health, both intra-psychically and intra-personally. In brief emotional maturity can be called as the process of impulse control through the agency of "self" or "ego". Kaplan and Baron (1986) elaborated the characteristics of an emotionally mature person say that he has the capacity to withstand delay in satisfaction of needs, He has belief in long term planning and is capable of delaying or revising his expectations in terms of demands of situation. An emotionally mature child has the capacity to make effective adjustment with himself, members of his family, and his peers in the school, society and culture. Thus, emotional stability refers to the characteristics of a person that does not allow him to react excessively or given to swings in mood or marked changes in any emotive situation. In the present study emotional maturity is based on below mentioned domains.

a) **Emotional progression:** Emotional progression is the characteristics of a person that refers to a feeling of adequate advancement and growing vitality of emotions in relation to the environment to ensure a positive thinking imbued with righteousness and contentment.
b) **Social adjustment**: Social adjustment refers to a process of interaction between the needs of a person and demands of the social environment in any given situation, so that they can maintain and adapt a desired relationship with environment. More obviously it depicts harmonious relation of adolescents with their environment.
c) **Personality integration**: Personality integration is the process of firmly unifying the diverse elements of an individual's motives and dynamic tendencies, resulting in harmonious coactions and de-escalation of the inner conflict in the undaunted expression of behaviour, whereas disintegrated personality includes all those symptoms, like reaction, phobias formation, rationalization, pessimism, immorality etc.
d) **Independence:** Independence is the capacity of a person's attitudinal tendency to be self-reliant or of resistance to control by others, where he can take his decisions by his own judgement based on facts by utilizing his intellectual and creative potentialities.

Need and Importance of the Study

Adolescence is a transitional stage of physical and psychological human development that generally occurs during the period from puberty to legal adulthood (age of majority). The World Health Organization identifies adolescence as the period in human growth and development that occurs after childhood and before adulthood, from ages 12 to 19. The process of adolescence is a period of preparation for adulthood during which time several key developmental experiences occur. Besides physical and sexual maturation, these experiences include movement toward social and economic independence, and development of identity, the acquisition of skills needed to carry out adult relationships and roles, and the capacity for abstract reasoning. Adolescence has long been described as a time of emotional turmoil (Hall, 1904). In its extreme form, this view is too stereotypical because adolescents are not constantly in a state of "storm and stress". Nonetheless, early adolescence is the time when emotional highs and low occur more frequently (Rosenberg & Lewis, 2003). Young adolescents can be top of the world in one moment and down in the dumps the next. In many instances, the intensity of their emotions seems out proportion to the events that elicit them (Steinberg & Levine, 1997). Young adolescents may sulk a lot knowing how to express their feelings adequately. With little or no provocation, they may blow up at their parents or siblings, projecting their unpleasant feelings onto another person. Adolescence is the most crucial stage to the emotional problems, thus teaching adolescents about emotions and helping them to deal with others as well as their actions can be very helpful in their daily struggles and for that emotional intelligence is very important. Pasteyand Aminbhavi (2006) studied the impact of emotional maturity of adolescents on their stress and self-confidence and observed that that the adolescents with high emotional maturity have significantly high stress and self-confidence when compared to those with low emotional maturity. Andrabi, A. A. (2015) conducted a study on Emotional Intelligence among tribal and nontribal adolescents of Bandipora and Kupwara districts of Kashmir and revealed that non-tribal adolescents showed a higher level of emotional intelligence than tribal students. Further the study revealed insignificant differences between the male and female adolescents on the measure of emotional intelligence in tribal group. However, significant difference was found among the non-tribal male and female adolescents. Sinha, V. K. (2014) examined the level of emotional maturity among tribal and non-tribal adolescent girls and identified the impact of socio economic status and family structure on emotional maturity. Findings showed that non-tribal adolescent girls had high level of emotional maturity in comparison to the tribal adolescent girls. Further, data analysis concluded that emotional maturity had been affected by socio economic status and family structure. Gopal, D. V. V. et al. (2013) conducted

research on the effect of ethnicity and gender on emotional and behavioural problems in young adolescents and revealed that tribal adolescents have higher emotional, aggressive and other problems than their non-tribal counterparts. Thus, the above studies provide ample opportunity for the research to conduct a research study which reads as:

Statement of the Research Problem

In the present study an attempt has been made by the investigator to study the "Emotional Maturity of Tribal and Non-Tribal Secondary School Adolescents in District Bandipora".

Operational Definition of the Terms and Variables

The operational definitions of the terms used in the present study are:

A) **Emotional maturity:** In the present study emotional maturity refers the dominant set of scores obtained by the respondents on emotional maturity scale developed by Dr. Yashvir Singh and Dr. Mahesh Bhargava (1999).

B) **Tribal adolescents:** Tribal adolescents in the present study refer those secondary school adolescents who belong to Gojer, Bakerwall and other backwards classes (OBC).

C) **Non-tribal adolescents:** Non-tribal adolescents in the present study refer to those secondary school adolescents who are other than tribal adolescents and are living in town or semi-town areas.

Objectives of the Study

Present study consists of the following objectives:

1) To determine the level of emotional maturity of tribal and non-tribal secondary school adolescents on below mentioned dimensions:

a) Emotional stability
b) Social adjustment
c) Emotional Progression
d) Personality integration
e) Independence

Hypotheses

For the present study below mentioned hypothesis has been formulated on the basis of richness background of the knowledge of the respondents:

1) There exists no significant difference between tribal and non-tribal secondary school adolescents on their level of emotional maturity on below mentioned dimensions:

a) Emotional stability
b) Social adjustment

c) Emotional Progression
d) Personality integration
e) Independence

Delimitation of the Problem

The present study will be delimited to following domains:

1) The study will be delimited to only secondary school adolescents within the age group of 13-21. In addition to this the study will be delimited to district Bandipora of North Kashmir. Further, keeping the nature of the study under consideration, the study will be delimited two tribe's i.e. tribal and non-tribal secondary school adolescents.

Methodology

The methodology of the study has been stated in the following heads-

1: Method of the study: Keeping in view the research evidences, objectives and hypotheses; the researcher followed descriptive survey method.

2: Sample: As regarding to the aim, sample for the study, both Tribal and Non-Tribal secondary school adolescents were selected from various Government and Private Higher Secondary Schools of Bandipora District. Their age range was 13 to 21 years. The representation of tribal and non-tribal characteristics of the respondents was kept under consideration.

Instrument Used

For measuring emotional maturity below mentioned tool was used:

a) **Emotional Maturity Scale (EMS):**-To measure the level of emotional maturity of respondents, EMS (Emotional Maturity Scale) has been used. EMS is a self-reporting scale developed by Singh and Bhargava (1990). This scale has a total of 48 items, measures 5 areas of emotional maturity that are emotional instability, emotional regression, social maladjustment, personality disintegration and lack of confidence.

Analysis of the Data

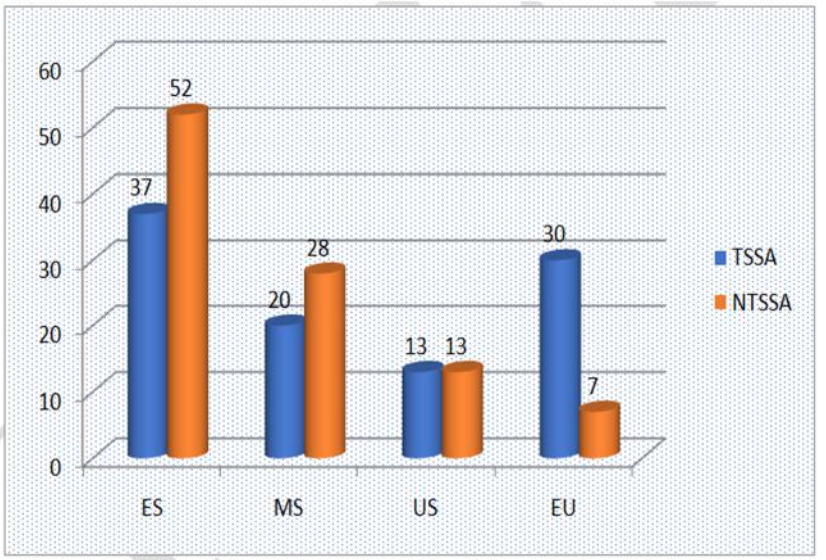
The data has been analysed with the suitable statistical treatment. Descriptive and comparative analysis was used for processing the data. The detailed description of the statistical treatment is given as under:

Table: 1: Showing Descriptive analysis of tribal and non-tribal secondary school adolescents on various levels of Emotional Maturity (EM).

Category	Percentage				Total
	ES	MS	US	EU	
TSSA	37 (F=37)	20 (F=20)	13 (F=13)	30 (F=30)	100
NTSSA	52 (F=52)	28 (F=28)	13 (F=13)	07 (F=07)	100

Index:

- TSSA= Tribal Secondary School Adolescents
- NTSSA= Non-Tribal Secondary School Adolescents
- ES= extremely stable
- MS= moderate emotional stability
- US= unstable level of emotional maturity
- EU= Extremely unstable level of emotional maturity



Index:

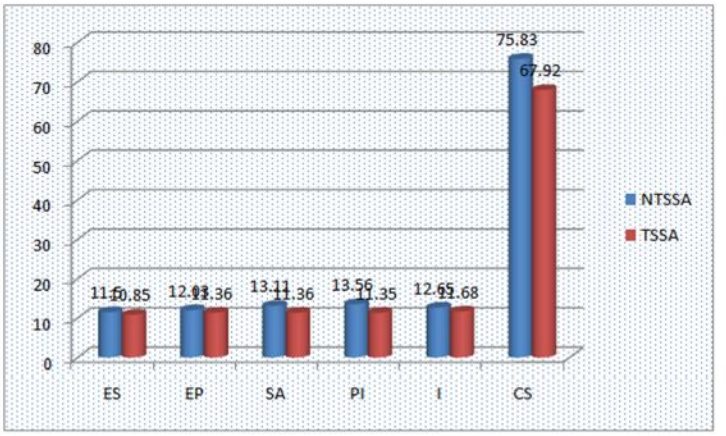
- TSSA= Tribal Secondary School Adolescents
- NTSSA= Non-Tribal Secondary School Adolescents
- ES= Extremely stable
- MS= Moderate emotional stability
- US= Unstable level of emotional maturity
- EU= Extremely unstable level of emotional maturity

Fig: 1: Showing graphical representation of the tribal and non-tribal Secondary school adolescents on various level of emotional maturity.

Table: 2: Showing means significant difference between tribal and non-tribal adolescents on different dimension of emotional maturity. (N=100 each)

Dimensions of Emotional Maturity		NTSSA		TSSA		t-value
		Mean	S.D	Mean	S.D	
I	Emotional stability	11.50	1.40	10.85	1.53	3.41**
II	Emotional Progression	12.03	1.40	11.36	1.78	2.94**
III	Social adjustment	13.11	2.16	11.36	2.09	5.80**
	Personality integration	13.56	1.86	11.35	2.47	7.14**
IV	Independence	12.65	1.99	11.68	2.00	3.42**
V	Composite score	**75.83**	**6.19**	**67.92**	**9.12**	**7.10****

Index: TSSA= Tribal secondary school adolescents
NTSSA: Non-tribal secondary school students,
****=** significant at 0.01 level of confidence.



Index:

- TSSA= Tribal Secondary School Adolescents
- NTSSA= Non-Tribal Secondary School Adolescents
- ES= Emotionally Stable
- EP= Emotional Progression
- SA= Social Adjustment
- I= Independence
- CS= Composite Score

Table: 2: Showing graphical representation of tribal and non-tribal Secondary school adolescents on different dimension of emotional maturity.

Interpretation of the Data

The analysed data was carefully tabulated and was systematically processed. However, after processing the data results was tableted more empirically. For clear facilitation of understanding that data was put to graphical representation.The detailed interpretation is given asunder:

The results presented in Table 1.2 **(Please refer Fig. 1.2)** gives information about the percent-wise distribution of tribal and tribal secondary school adolescents on various levels of emotional maturity. A fleeting look on the table shows that in tribal secondary school adolescent's adolescents, 37% tribal adolescents belong to the extremely stable level of emotional maturity whereas 20% tribal adolescents possess moderate social maturity. However, it was observed that 13% non-tribal adolescents were observed with unstable level of emotional maturity. Apart from this it was found that 30% tribal adolescents were observed with extremely unstable level of emotional maturity. Coming towards the tribal secondary school adolescent's adolescents it was found that 52% non-tribal adolescents belong to the extremely stable level of emotional maturity whereas 28% non-tribal adolescents possess moderate social maturity. However, it was observed that 13% tribal adolescents were observed with unstable level of emotional maturity. Apart from this it was found that 07% tribal adolescents were observed with extremely unstable level of emotional maturity.

The perusal of the **Table 1.2 (Please Fig. 1.2)** depicts gives information about the mean comparison of tribal and non-tribal secondary school adolescents on various levels of emotional maturity. the results indicate that both the group under discussion were observed different with each other on different dimensions of emotional maturity. while exploring the first dimension **"Emotional stability"** of emotional maturity scale it has been observed that the two groups under discussion different with each other. The mean score of non-tribal adolescents (M=11.50) has been found higher as compared to non-tribal secondary school adolescents (M=10.85). The calculated 't' value came out to be 3.41, which is significant at 0.01 level of confidence. Coming towards the second dimension **(Emotional progression)** of emotional maturity, it has been observed that two groups differ with each other. The mean significant difference goes in favour of non-tribal adolescents. The mean score of non-tribal adolescents was reported to be higher (M=13.11) as compared to tribal adolescents (M=11.36). The calculated 't' value came out to be 7.44, which is significant at 0.01 level of confidence. Thus, it can be inferred that the two groups under discussion differ significantly with each other. Therefore from the above results it can be said that feeling of adequate advancement and growing vitality of emotions in relation to the environment to ensure a positive thinking imbued with righteousness and contentment was observed among non-tribal adolescents. The comparative analysis of the two groups (tribal and non-tribal

adolescents) on third dimension **(Social adjustment)** indicates again significant difference between two groups under discussion. The mean score of Non-tribal adolescents (M=13.11) was reported higher as compared to their counterparts (tribal adolescents) (M=11.36). The calculated valued (t=5.80) also indicated the significant difference between two groups under discussion. While glancing on the fourth dimension (**Personality integration)** of "emotional maturity scale" it has been observed that the two groups under discussion differ with each other. The mean score of non-tribal adolescents (M=13.56) was observed higher as compared to rural adolescents (M=13.35). The calculated "t" value came out to be 7.14, which is significant at 0.01 level of confidence. Thus result reveal that the two groups under discussion differ on fourth dimension of emotional maturity.

While analysing the two groups on last dimension **"Independence"** it has been observed that two groups (tribal and non-tribal adolescents) differ with each other. The mean significant difference goes in favour of non-tribal adolescents. The mean score of non-tribal adolescents was reported to be higher (M=12.65) as compared to tribal adolescents (M=11.68). The calculated 't' value came out to be 3.42, which is significant at 0.01 level of confidence. Thus, it can be inferred that the two groups under discussion differ significantly with each other. While analysing the two groups on composite score, it has been observed that two groups (tribal and non-tribal adolescents) differ with each other. However, the mean significant difference favours the non-tribal group of adolescents. The mean score of non-tribal adolescents was reported to be higher (M=75.83) as compared to tribal adolescents (M=67.92). The calculated 't' value came out to be 7.10, which is significant at 0.01 level of confidence. Thus, it can be inferred that the two groups under discussion differ significantly with each other on their composite score. Therefore, from the above results it is evident that attitudinal tendency to be self-reliant or of resistance to control by others was observed among non-tribal adolescents as compared to their counter parts. Apart from this it was found that judgement based on facts by utilizing their intellectual and creative potentialities was observed among non-tribal adolescents. Thus to conclude, it can be said the hypothesis, which reads as "**There exists no significant difference among tribal and non-tribal adolescents on their level of emotional maturity on five mentioned dimensions, Emotional stability, Emotional Progression, Social adjustment, Personality integration and Independence"** stands rejected. Additionally, the results are supported by the host of the researchers, notable among them are;**Rutu, D. T. (2017), Nibedita, P. (2018), Lakshinandan Nath (2015) and Sarvjeet Kaur (2017), Shobha Nandwana(2010), Vinita KumariSinha (2014), Rutu, D. T. (2017)** Found that Adolescents Girls of Nuclear family have more Emotional maturity than adolescents Girls of joint family. Urban adolescents Girls have more Emotional

maturity than rural adolescents Girls. Adolescents Girls of Nuclear Family of Urban area have more Emotional maturity than remaining groups of adolescents Girls.**Nibedita, P. (2018)** found that there exists significant difference between rural and urban adolescents in independence, a dimension of emotional maturity. **LakshinandanNath (2015)** The finding of the study reported that there are real differences on emotional maturity in respect of government and private as well as rural and urban secondary school students. **SarvjeetKaur (2017)** conducted a study on emotional maturity of adolescents in relation to their family climate. The result reveals that there is a significant difference in emotional maturity of boy and girl adolescents. The result also reveals that there is significant relation between emotional maturity and family climate of adolescent students. This shows that family climate determinates emotional maturity of adolescent students. **Vinita KumariSinha (2014)** found thatNon–tribal adolescent girls have high level of Emotional Maturity in comparison to the Tribal adolescent girls. On the basis of obtained result it was also concluded that Emotional Maturity is affected by SES and Family structure. **ShobhaNandwana (2010),** found significant difference between tribal and non-tribal adolescents on their level of emotional maturity.High level of emotional maturity was observed among tribal adolescents as compared to non-tribal adolescents.

Conclusions of the Study

After keen evaluation of the statistical treatment of the data, it was found that there is significant impact of tribe on the emotional maturity of tribal and non-tribal adolescents. Non-tribal secondary school adolescents were observed with high level of emotional maturity as compared to tribal adolescents. High level of social adjustment, emotional progression, independence, personality integration and emotional stability was observed among non-tribal adolescents as compared to tribal adolescents. The results may attribute to this fact that non-tribal adolescents possess high level of exposure as compared to tribal adolescents.

Recommendations for the Further Study

The present study generated the fund of knowledge and subsequently large number of recommendations was drawn for the present study:

1) Present study was delimited to Bandipora District so the present study may be replicated on large sample.
2) A study may be conducted to locate the impact of tribe on socio-emotional maturity of the adolescents.
3) A study should be conducted to explore the level of social maturity of adolescents keeping the impact of tribe and gender under considering.

4) In the present study it was perceived that family environment may be impact on social-maturity maturity of the adolescents. So keeping in views, a correlative study may be conducted to verify the level of aspiration and emotional maturity of the adolescents in relation to their family environment and parental care.

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TO STUDY THE QUALITY OF LIFE AND ANXIETY LEVEL AMONG PRE-RENAL AND POST-RENAL TRANSPLANT PATIENTS IN KOLKATA 25-40 YEARS

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Abstract

Despite the proposed benefits of transplantation, quantitative studies have found depression and anxiety to be prevalent in kidney transplant recipients. Thus the aim of the present research was to study the attitude of select Pre-Renal and Post-Renal Transplant Patients towards Quality of Life and Anxiety. The study comprised of 60 End Stage Renal Disease patients in the age group of 25-60 years, 30 in Pre-Renal Transplant Stage and 30 in Post-Renal Transplant Stage. Through the administration of the Quality of Life Scale, positive co-relation was found between Quality of Life of Pre-Renal and Post-Renal Transplant Patients, and it increased significantly during Post-Renal Transplant Stage. Anxiety Level of Pre-Renal and Post-Renal Transplant Patients showed negative co-relation and reduced significantly in Post-Renal Transplant patients. The overall results showed that renal transplantation had positive impact on the Quality of life and Anxiety level of the patients in Post-Renal Transplant Stage.

Keywords: Anxiety Level, Attitude, End-Stage Renal Disease (ESRD), Quality of Life (QOL), Renal Transplantation

Introduction

Despite significant medical advances and improved public health in the recent decades, patients with chronic illnesses continue to suffer a burden of illness, premature death, and disability. Similarly, End Stage Renal Disease (ESRD) is a debilitating chronic kidney condition involving kidney failure requiring the patient to either depend on dialysis as a lifelong need for survival or renal transplantation (also known as Kidney transplant, refers to the transplant of kidney into a patient with end stage renal disease) which is not only expensive but needs the patient to be physically eligible as a transplant candidate with an absence of other serious co-morbid conditions, e.g., diabetes.[13] However renal transplantation represents the treatment of choice for many patients with advanced renal failure. According to various studies, a successful renal transplant when compared with dialysis, not only offers improved quality of life, better social rehabilitation, and less economic cost, even in high-risk patients, but also allows a longer life expectancy.

Transplantation is often preferred as the treatment of choice due to fewer risks and improved quality of life along with better survival rates. Interestingly, renal transplant is the most common kind of transplant all over the world. Since mostly people with End Stage Renal Disease undergo this major surgical procedure, the physiological and psychological consequences, Quality of Life and Anxiety Levels of renal patients after transplantation have become the focus of researchers. [13]

Quality of life and anxiety level after an organ transplant is one indicator of the efficacy of transplantation as an intervention for patients with organ failure. It is increasingly recognized as an important concept when comparing the cost effectiveness of the different treatment strategies for end stage renal disease. [14]

Aim and Objectives

Aim: To study the attitude of Pre-Renal and Post-Renal Transplant Patients towards Quality of Life and Anxiety.

Objectives of the Study: The study is quantitative in nature and the main objectives of the study would be to find:

1. To assess the Quality of Life of Pre-Renal transplant patients in Kolkata.
2. To assess the Quality of Life of Post-Renal transplant patients in Kolkata.
3. To assess the Anxiety Level of Pre-Renal transplant patients in Kolkata.
4. To assess the Anxiety Level of Post-Renal transplant patients in Kolkata.
5. To compare the Quality of Life of Pre-Renal and Post-Renal transplant patients in Kolkata.
6. To compare the Anxiety Level of Pre-Renal and Post-Renal transplant patients in Kolkata.

Methodology

Sample Selection (Target group) and Sample Size

After finalizing the objectives of the study, the tools used for data collection were administered among the Renal Transplant patients dividing them into following groups:

Table 2: Target Group and Sample Size

S.No.	Target Group	Age Group	Sample size**
1.	Pre-Renal transplant patients	25-60 years	100
2.	Post-Renal transplant patients	25-60 years	100

The study was conducted within the city of Kolkata, comprising of patients who will receive and who already have received renal transplantation. The samples were collected through purposive sampling method.

Sample Characteristics:

- Participants belonged to the city of Kolkata
- Participants were both male and female
- Participants were End Stage Renal Disease (ESRD) patients
- Participants belonged to middle and upper-middle socio economic group

Data Collection:

The hospitals providing the service for Dialysis and Renal Transplant were identified and approached. Permission was taken from the Nephrologists to help the researcher undergo the study.

For the purpose of this study, several hospitals were approached however data was collected from the following hospitals:

- Woodlands Hospital, Kolkata
- Apollo Gleneagles Hospitals, Kolkata
- ILS Hospitals, Dumdum

Tools of Data Collection

In the present study, the researcher used Quality of Life Scale by S. Sharma and N. Nasreen (QOLS-SSNN) and Comprehensive Anxiety Scale by H. Sharma, R. L. Bharadwaj and M. Bhargava (CAT-SBB) to understand the anxiety level and the quality of life of Pre-renal and Post-renal transplant patients. These measures were selected because of their strong validity and reliability properties.

1. Quality of Life Scale (Revised in 2014)
   Quality of Life Scale (QOLS) constructed by Sarika Sharma and Dr. Nakhat Nasreen was administered on a sample of 100 subjects and consists of 42 items to measure the quality of life of the subjects. The final form of QOLS with 42 items was administered on a sample of 1000 teachers, so that an accurate and reliable result along with an expert opinion can be obtained from the academicians.

2. Comprehensive Anxiety Test (Revised in 2006)
   Comprehensive Anxiety Scale constructed by H. Sharma, R. L. Bharadwaj and M. Bhargava comprises of 90 items relating to the symptoms of anxiety and possess the capacity to evoke the response correctly. It is a self administrating scale suitable for individual and group testing.

Reliability and validity are important aspects of selecting a survey instrument. Reliability refers to the extent that the instrument yields the same results over multiple trials. Validity refers to the extent that the instrument measures what it was designed to measure. The Quality of Life Scale and Comprehensive Anxiety Test were both found to be reliable and valid for the present research.

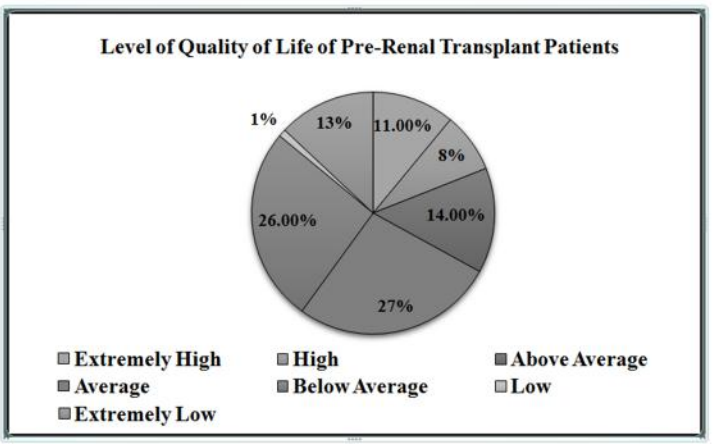
Method of Data Processing & Analysis

It was a cross-sectional study, which uses quantitative method for data analysis. For the purpose of analysis, descriptive statistics were taken out and hypothesis was framed. In order to test the hypothesis, Regression Analysis was used and the data was also represented graphically. For the purpose of understanding the impact of one variable on the other, Carl Pearson's Correlation Coefficient was used. For the purpose of data processing and analysis, Microsoft Excel Software was used.

Results and discussion

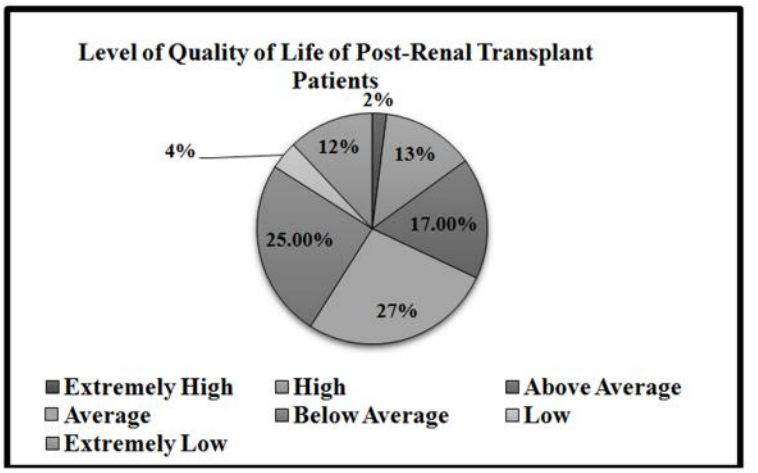
The patients reported their level of quality of life and anxiety level by responding to standardised tests. The test was undertaken by both pre-renal transplant patients nad post-renal transplant patients. Following results were obtained:

1. The results indicated that most of the Pre-Renal Transplant Patients had "Average" (27%) and "Below Average" (26%) level of Quality of Life. Patients further reported that although they sometimes felt vulnerable due to their medical conditions, but the emotional support provided by their family and friends helped them function efficiently. However they also mentioned that occasionally due to their regular medications and treatment, they face difficulty in fulfilling their professional commitments.



Graph 1: Pie-chart showing the Level of Quality of Life of Pre-Renal Transplant Patients

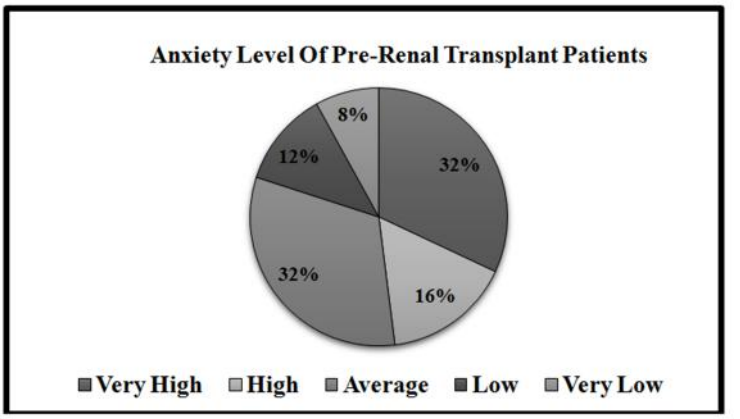
(i) The results of Post-Renal Transplant Patients indicated that most of these patients had "Average" (27%) and "Below Average" (25%) level of Quality Of Life. Though many patients reported that their life after the transplant underwent a positive change some also mentioned that there were a few restrictions they followed in their diet and physical activities. Patients were recommended to consume high protein diet, along with restricted salt intake. Certain post-operative drugs often pushed the patients towards weight gain. As a precautionary measure patients were asked to monitor their weight and engage in exercises regularly.



Graph 2: Pie-chart showing the Level of Quality of Life of Post-Renal Transplant Patients

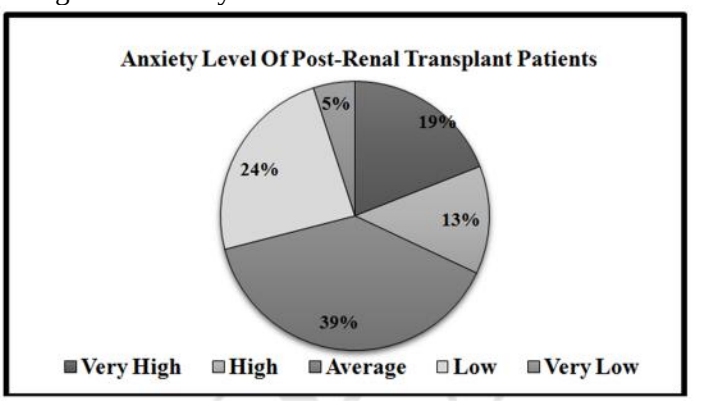
(ii) The results indicated that most of the Pre-Renal Transplant Patients suffered from "Very High" (32%) Anxiety Level. Further 32% of the patients also suffered from "Average" Anxiety Level. Patients reported that even though they were well supported by their family and friends, they often felt themselves to be dependent on others, judged their self worth, and experienced thoughts of some mishap taking place. They often felt nervous, and were troubled by the fear of being left alone. Patients also reported that they often engaged in conflict with the staff and physicians during their treatment due to the long waiting hours that they go through for dialysis. This was also one of the major reasons for an increase in their anxiety level as they often fear that their conflicts with the staff members or physicians may cause negative impact on their

treatment. Handful of people mentioned that they practised yoga and meditation in order to control their anxiety level.



Graph 3: Pie-chart showing the Anxiety Level of Pre-Renal Transplant Patients

(iii) The results indicated that most of the Post-Renal Transplant Patients suffered from "Average" (39%) Anxiety Level. Further 24% of the patients also suffered from "Low" Anxiety Level. Patients reported that they engaged in self-relaxing activities such as yoga and meditations, reduced caffeine and sugar intake, used aromatic oils with anxiety healing properties, engaged in various social activities, and attended family functions. These patients reported that they try to engage in as many activities as possible that helps them stay relaxed and calm throughout their day.



Graph 4: Pie-chart showing the Anxiety Level of Post-Renal Transplant Patients

Hypothesis:
Hypothesis 1:
According to null hypothesis (H_0), there will be no significant difference between the Quality of Life of Pre-Renal and Post-Renal Transplant Patients.

According to alternate hypothesis (H_1), there will be a significant difference between the Quality of Life of Pre-Renal and Post-Renal Transplant Patients.

In order to test the above given hypothesis, Hypothesis Testing for Regression Analysis was used and following results were obtained using the Excel Software:

Table 4: Statistical results of Quality of Life obtained by running Regression Analysis on Ms Excel

	df	SS	MS	F	Significance F
Regression	1	588.21	588.21	0.69	0.40
Residual	97	82524.40	850.76		
Total	98	83112.62			

The results indicated that calculated value of F statistic > Significance F, that is 0.69 > 0.40 at 0.05 level of significance. According to Regression Analysis, if the value of calculated F is greater than that of critical value, we reject null hypothesis. Thus, we "Reject" null hypothesis in the above given case.

On computing the correlation between the Quality of Life of Pre-Renal Transplant patients and Post-Renal Transplant patients it was found that they are positively correlated. Since the correlation of +0.9942 was obtained, it can be said that they have a strong positive correlation

Hypothesis 2:
According to null hypothesis (H_0), there will be no significant difference between the Anxiety Level of Pre-Renal and Post-Renal Transplant Patients.

According to alternate hypothesis (H_1), there will be a significant difference between the Anxiety Level of Pre-Renal and Post-Renal Transplant Patients.

In order to test the above given hypothesis, Hypothesis Testing for Regression Analysis was used and following results were obtained using the excel software:

Table 5: Statistical results of Anxiety Level obtained by running Regression Analysis on Ms Excel

	df	SS	MS	F	Significance F
Regression	1	124.52	124.52	0.53	0.46
Residual	96	22482.25	234.19		
Total	97	22606.77			

The results indicated that calculated value of F statistic > Significance F, that is 0.53 > 0.46 at 0.05 level of significance. According to Regression Analysis, if the value of calculated F is greater than that of critical value, we reject null hypothesis. Since the calculated value of F statistic is greater than the critical value we "Reject" null hypothesis in the above given case.

On computing the correlation between the Anxiety Level of Pre-Renal Transplant patients and Post-Renal Transplant patients it was found that the correlation value was +9764 and thus they are positively correlated.

Conclusion

Through the administration of the Quality of Life Scale, strong positive co-relation was found between Quality of Life of Pre-Renal and Post-Renal Transplant Patients. Anxiety Level of Pre-Renal and Post-Renal Transplant Patients showed strong positive co-relation. The overall results showed that renal transplantation had positive impact on the Quality of life and Anxiety level of the patients in Post-Renal Transplant Stage.

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A STUDY OF CORPORATE VOLUNTARY DISCLOSURE PRACTICES BY LISTED COMPANIES IN INDIA

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Abstract

The Corporate Annual Report is an important mode of communication about the well-being and achievements of the company to its stakeholders.The content of such reports depends upon number of factors like regulations and guidelines issued by regulatory bodies of the country, expectations of the stakeholders, influence of competitive environment, economic conditions etc. Such factors do have an impact over the content as well as extent of voluntary disclosures made by the companies in their Annual Reports. So, this study is to measure the extent of voluntary disclosures. Twenty BSE listed companies have been selected from five different industries. Disclosure Index has been developed on the basis of the content analysis of Annual Reports. The study concludes that there no significant difference has been found in the Extent of Disclosure Scores when comparing Large Cap Companies with Mid Cap Companies irrespective of nature of industry. Overall pharmaceutical firms are adopting good voluntary reporting practices.

Keywords : Voluntary Disclosure, Corporate Reporting, Disclosure Practices, Annual Reports, Large Cap Companies, Mid Cap Companies

Introduction

As per IASB Framework, when a company gets listed on stock exchange, its ownership and management gets separate from each other. It means that the company is controlled by the Management and Directors but owned by shareholders. Hence,the management is accountable to the entity's capital provider for the custody and safekeeping of the entity's economic resources and for their efficient and profitable use, including protecting them from unfavourable economic effects such as economic, inflation and technological changes. Management is responsible for ensuring compliance with laws, regulations and contractual provisions. Here,the obligation arises for the management to report to its shareholders. Shareholders, being owners of the

company, assign stewardship of their company to the management and wish to have the ability to oversee management behaviourin order to ensure that:

1) It is aligned to owners' objectives;
2) Management is devising strategies aimed at making the best use of company assets; and
3) No misappropriation of the company takes place.

One of the most obvious and widely used strategies is for requirement on management to provide regular accounting related reports to the shareholders. Hence, financial statements and corporate reports provide a key condition for the existence of a modern company.

Companies report both kind of information i.e. mandatory as well as voluntary. Mandatory disclosure are required as per the regulatory framework of the country where as voluntary disclosures are made as per the discretion of the company.All public companies are required to meet the minimum disclosures, they differ substantially in terms of the amount of additional information that is disclosed to the capital markets. One way to improve the credibility of the company is through voluntary disclosure widely and assists investors in understanding the business strategy management. The company has the discretion to make voluntary disclosures in the annual report that gave rise to the diversity or variation of inter-company voluntary disclosure.

The corporate reporting practices play a very critical role in increasing the trust and confidence of the stakeholders as well as potential investors in the company, which in turn, helps the company in attracting long-term financial support on continuous basis for its rapid expansion and growth.As per one of the reports published by KPMG (2014), the corporate reporting now needs to be much more responsive and transparent to a world that is changing through economic turbulence, new regulative initiatives and new business priorities. While an increasing number of companies have started furnishing Corporate Social Responsibility and Sustainability information in their Annual Reports, however, there tends to be less linkage between the data in these different outputs.

According to SEBI,an investor seeks both financial as well as non-financial information to take a well-informed investment decision. An integrated report aims to provide a concise communication about how an organisation's strategy, governance, performance and prospects create value over time.

Hence, the purpose of this study is to not only measure the extent of disclosure in corporate reporting by BSE listed selectedcompanies but also to observethe relationship of corporate reporting and company characteristics i.e. nature of industry and market capitalisation.

Review of Literature

In view of the importance of Corporate Reporting, number of landmark studies have been conducted by various eminent authors and research scholars in India and abroad covering differentsegments of corporate reporting including financial and non-financial disclosures, corporate governance, environmental and social reporting. Some of these studies have been reviewed as under:

Healy Paul M. &Palepu Krishna G. (2001)conducted empirical research on financial reporting and voluntary disclosure of information by management. The research concludes that regulated financial reports are informative to investors, and degree of informativeness varies systematically with firm and economy characteristics. Analysts add value in the capital market through their analysis of firm's financial reporting decisions, forecasts of future earnings.

Sen Gupta (2006) studied corporate reporting practices by 100 Indian companies by analysing annual reports. He found least disclosure of information related to social and economic aspects. Recommended in his study to emphasis more on ignored non- financial information like human assets, employee related matters, environmental issues and social performance.

Varghese (2007) studied financial reporting by a sample of 160 listed companies of India for the period of 2001-02 to 2003-04. Index of 154 items was developed for studying strategic and non-strategic information and its relationship with various company attributes like size, profitability, nature of industry. Contemporary issues of disclosure were also cover under study. The study found that large variations are there in disclosure of informational items and Indian companies rarely disclosed futuristic information.

Singh (2009) carried out comparative analysis of large and mid cap companies of India for corporate disclosure practices. This study covered the period of 1999-2000 to 2005-06. He concluded his study that large cap companies performed better disclosure practices than mid cap. He also found that large cap companies have higher disclosure level in relation to seven company attributes i.e. total assets, sales, net profit, age, sectors and listing status.

Sarkar (2011) examined mandatory and voluntary disclosure practices of public limited companies for the year of 2009-10 by analysing 12 BSE listed companies selected on the basis of market capitalisation as on 31st March 2011. He identified 22 mandatory and 32 voluntary items in annual reports. The study concluded that there is 100 % disclosure in case of mandatory items whereas found wide diversity in case of voluntary disclosed items.

Kaur, Gagandeep (2012) conducted her study on corporate reporting practices by insurance companies in India for the period of 8 years i.e. from 2002-03 to 2009-10. This study concluded that mandatory and voluntary disclosure have significant positive relationship with size of company and net premium whereas negative association with net profit of most of the insurance companies. Corporate governance is better in general insurance companies as compared to life insurance companies.

Sanan (2013) empirically investigated financial disclosure and corporate governance by large and medium size listed 114 companies in India for the period of 2002-09. The study included financial and non financial companies. The study concluded that Telecom and IT companies got highest disclosure score followed by automobile and banking sector companies.

Goyal, Neeraj (2014) studied the environmental reporting practices in Indian corporate sector. The study is based on the annual reports of 50 companies, taking 10 companies from five different sectors, for a period of five years from 2007-08 to 2011-12. Result of the study showed that highest overall disclosures on environmental information are in cement sector. Study also concluded positive correlation of environmental disclosure with age and size of the company where as negative correlation with leverage of the company.

Karthikeyani (2016) Studied corporate social reporting practices in India by taking 100 companies as sample as per market capitalisation from the list BSE 200 companies. Data required were sourced from the annual reports of these companies, for a period of five years from 2007- 08 to 2011-2012. The result indicates that Corporate Social Reporting has been gaining momentum in India and many companies willingly come forward to explain their standing on various aspects ranging from environment to employee-specific issues.

Research Methodology

The title of the study is 'A study of relationship between corporate reporting and financial performance of selected listed Indian companies' and it covers entire reporting segments viz. financial, corporate governance, social, environmental, human resource, product& marketing, general & forward looking information - all under one roof considering the fact that all these reporting segments are inter-related and have a decisive impact on each other.

Based on the Review of Literature as well as Research Gaps found, following Research Objectives have been framed.

Research Objectives

1. To measurethe extent of voluntary disclosures in corporate reportingby selected BSE listed companies.
2. To study the relationship of extent of voluntary disclosure with company characteristics i.e. nature of industry & market capitalisation.

Scope of the Study

The scope of study is limited to corporate annual reports of listed Indian companies. The large cap and mid cap companies from five different industries have been selected as sample. The study will examine the corporate reporting practices for one financial year i.e. 2016-17.

The purpose of this study is to measure the extent of voluntary disclosure in corporate reporting. Corporate reporting index is developed on the basis of content analysis of corporate annual reports as well as corporate legal & regulatory framework in India.The studyanalysedthe relationship of corporate reporting and company characteristics i.e. nature of industry & market capitalisation. Here corporate reporting includes all financial, governance & social-environment.

Population and Sample

The population for this study is all the listed companies of Bombay Stock Exchange & National Stock Exchange excluding the financial sector ones as the reporting requirements for these firms are specialised and regulated by separate set of regulatory authorities.Twenty companies have been selected as sample for the purpose of study out of which ten are large cap and ten are mid cap companies. Two companies from each industry have been selected. Stratified sampling has been used for the study i.e. nature of industry and market capitalization. The list of Sample Companies is mention below:

Name of Industries	Large Cap	Mid Cap
Automobiles	Maruti Suzuki	Escorts Ltd.
	Tata Motors	Wabco Ltd
Telecommunication	Idea Cellular	Reliance Comm
	BhartiAirtel	Tata Comm
Chemical & Paints	Asian Paints	Berger Paints
	Pidilite	Tata Chemicals Ltd
FMCG	Nestle	Jubilient Food Works
	Procter & gamble	Varun Beverages
Pharma	Sun Pharma	Glenmark
	Lupin	Wockhardt

Data Collection

The Corporate Annual Reports of the selected companies have been collected for the period as secondary data for the purpose of study and these were procured from respective companies' websites.

Analysis of Data

For the purpose of study voluntary disclosure index has been developed on the basis of content analysis of annual reports.Total 171 items have been selected to compose the index which further classified as follows:

Table 1: List of Voluntary Items under each Reporting Segment

Voluntary List of Items	No. of Items
Corporate Financial Information	37
Human Resource Information	23
Corporate Governance Reporting	17
Social - Environment Reporting	27
General Information	52
Forward Looking Information	15
Aggregate Voluntary Disclosure Score (Maximum Score)	171

(Source : Author)

The following formula has been used for measuring extent of disclosure:
Extent of Voluntary Disclosure (%) = {Disclosure Score obtained by Particular Company/ Maximum Disclosure Score } *100

Table 2: Large Cap Companies – Extent of Voluntary Disclosure

Large Cap Companies	Automobiles		Telecommunication		Chemical & Paints		FMCG		Pharma	
	MarutiSuzuki	Tata Motors	Idea Cellular	BhartiAirtel	Asian Paints	Pidilite	Nestle	Procter & gamble	Sun Pharma	Lupin
No. of Items disclosed	60	94	84	149	91	76	47	74	144	150
Extent of Disclosure (%)	35.09	54.97	49.12	87.13	53.22	44.44	27.49	43.86	84.21	87.72
Average Industry Disclosure	45.03		68.13		48.83		35.67		85.96	

(Source : Author)

Table 2 shows extent of Disclosures in Large Cap Companies is the highest. The highest level of extent of disclosures is of Lupin (87.72%) followed by AirTel (87.13%) and then of Sun Pharma (84.21%). Rest of Companies are having score less than 50%. Least Level of Disclosure is of Nestle (27.49%) and Maruti Suzuki (35.09%). Overall 50% of the Large Cap Companies have score less than 50%. The **Highest Average Industry Disclosure** Score is gained by Pharma Sector (85.96%) whereas the Least Score is for FMCG Sector (35.67%).

Table 3: Mid Cap Companies– Extent of Voluntary Disclosure

Mid Cap Companies	Automobiles		Telecommunication		Chemical & Paints		FMCG		Pharma	
	Escorts Ltd.	Wabco Ltd	Reliance Comm	Tata Comm	Berger Paints	Tata Chemicals Ltd	Jubilient Food Works	Varun Beverages	Glenmark	Wockhardt
No. of Items disclosed	81	56	81	125	83	80	79	82	141	110
Extent of Disclosure (%)	47.37	32.75	47.37	73.10	48.54	46.78	46.20	47.95	82.46	64.33
Average Industry Disclosure	40.06		60.24		47.66		47.08		73.39	

(Source : Author)

Table 3shows extent of disclosures in Mid Cap Companies is the least.In case of Mid Cap Companies, the highest level of extent of disclosures is of Glenmark (82.46%) followed by Tata Communications (73.10%) and then of Wockhardt (64.33%). Rest of the Companies are having score less than 50%. Least Level of Disclosure is of Wabco Ltd. (32.75%) and Jubilient Food Works (46.20%). The Highest Average Industry Disclosure Score is gained by Pharma Sector (73.39%) whereas the Least Score is for Automobiles Sector (40.06%).

Conclusion

On the basis of the analysis of the corporate annual reports data of the six selected companies, the summary and conclusion of our research study with regards to our two main research objectives is as follows:

- In case of Large cap companies thehighest average industry disclosure Score is gained by Pharma Sector (85.96%) whereas the Least Score is for FMCG Sector (35.67%).

- In case of mid cap companies the highest average industry disclosure Score is gained by Pharma Sector (73.39%) whereas the Least Score is for Automobiles Sector (40.06%).
- No Significant Difference was found in the Extent of Disclosure Scores when comparing Large Cap Companies with Mid Cap Companies irrespective of nature of industry.
- Overall average Disclosure Score for Large Cap Companies was 56.73% whereas it was 53.68% in case of Mid Cap Companies.
- Overall pharmaceutical firms are adopting good voluntary reporting practices.

So, in order to establish whether extents of disclosures have any decisive impact and relationship with the financial performance of the company, we require a much detailed and in-depth research by expanding the sample size and time period.

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[4]euLefr] 9-253A
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[7]Ekud fgUnh dk"k] i- 505A
[8]cgn fgUnh dk"k] i- 1152A
[9] Lord Robert Bryce , Impressions of South Africa, page no. 33

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leno.ku&

noh] b/kj n[kk ;g lkxj g] bl i.kke djk] bl lkxj dh dU;k y{eh Hkxoku d gn; e jgdj Hkh ohjk d Hktn.Mk e okl fd;k djrh g] vkj bldk pUnek f"kof"kjkHk'k.k gkdj Hkh llkj dk vydr fd;k djrk gA[19]

lro.ku& lhrk d iNu ij jke crkr g fd g /kjkru ;] fxj g, jko.k fot;/ot d leku irhr gku okyk] ;g egkIr g tk ddRLFk o"k d n%[k e leku Hkkx yu oky lxho dh dhfr gA tl nj n"k e jgu okyh nokxukvk dh vk[k lkxj dk gkj d #i e n[krh g] ml rjg ; lr ekf.kD;] LQfVd rFkk lo.k f"k[kjk l cU/kk gvk gku d dkj.k ml gkj dk le# lk irhr gkrk gA

foU/;fxfj&

eu% dy"ktUeuk t;fr dkfi xEHkhjrk
;;k pydeEHkIkefi fuf/k% leRi|r
ve';iuj"eg u foojhreÝkxrk
e;kHkofr ukPpdjgg lk·fi foU/;kpy%AA[20]

dy"ktUek vxLrefu e dN bl idkj dh xEHkhjrk g ftll mud vkx len mud x.M'k d :Ik e gk x;k g] mudh mÝkxrk dk Hkh o.ku dju e ge vleFk g] ftld vkx foU/;kpy Hkh Åpk ugh gk ldkA

eukd fxfj& len e tk ior Mky tkr Fk o len dk ikuh viuh dUnjkvk e Hkj fy;k djr Fk] fQj len dh mnj&njh e tc mUg viu fe= eukd d n"ku gkr Fk rc mud

[16]kgh i- 68A
[17]kgh i- 319&345A
[18]kgh 7-5A
[19]kgh 7-12A
[20]kgh 7-16A

vkuUnkJ&iokgdr >juk d cgu l len Hkj tkrk Fkk A mu iork ij cgr lh vk'kf/k;k jkr e vHkh Hkh iTofyr gkrh g vkj mUg n[kdj ml le; ogk jgu oky dfi;k dh ;kn vkrh gA[21]

dkp foeP; i= p firj p fgeky;eA
ifo"; tyf/k i{kk j{krkMuu fd dreAA[22]

bl eukd u i= dkp rFkk firk fgeky; dk NkMdj viuh j{kk ;fn dj gh yh rk D;k fd;k\ mfpr rk ;g Fkk fd viuh j{kk Hkh djr lkFk gh firk vkj i= dh Hkh j{kk djrA

fgeky; ior& blh vd e lhrk vkx n[krh gb ;g dku lk ior fn[kkb n jgk g\ foHkh'k.k dgr g fd nfo! ;g ogh fgeky; ior g ftl ij dUni dk iUkh thfor dju okyh eRkl thouh egk'kf/k d :lk e ikorh u tUe fy;kA[23]

foHkh'k.k ifjgkl d lkFk dgr g A ^^diky rFkk fo'k/kj d lkFk jeu oky f"ko dk Hkh fpjdky rd riL;k djd ikorh u ,l viuk;k fd mUg viuk vk/kk vx gh riL;k d Qy d :lk e ikorh dk nuk iMk vk/k vx l gh og ri Qynk;d jg**A[24] lhrk iNrh g fd og dku lk LFkku g] tgk ikorh dk fookg lEiUu gvk\ foHkh'k.k dgr g&

lEinkrfj egk'k/kne; Hk/kj l[keokg ikorhe
e<dd.kQ.khUnfuHk;k rkjd"ojfd"kkj"k[kj%AA[25]

;g vkx vku okyk vk'kf/kiLFk uked fgeky; dk uxj g] ;gh ij egk'kf/k;k l Hkj g, fgeky; dU;k nku dj jg Fk] blh l egkno d lki Mjdj fNi x;] ikorhfuHk; cBh jgh] vr% egkno ikorh dk ikf.kxg.k dj ldA

dyklfxfj& lhrk vkx fn[kkrh gb iNrh g fd ; vkx dku lk ior gA foHkh'k.k crkrk g fd&

lk-; dykl"ky% LQfVdef.kHkoke"k tkyToyf~&
"Nk;k ihrkfi ;= ifrdfrfHk#LFkkl;r iknikuke
;=kikUrki li Ÿkiudj/krL;kfi ineL; enk&
eÌkekuk fn"kfUr f=ijgjf"kj"pUny[kke;[kkAA[26]

noh] ;g ogh dykl ior g tgk ij LQfVde; Hkfe e ink gku oky o{kk dh Nk;k doy ifrfocEc e gh n[kh tkrh g] vkj tgk lehi e ?keu oky l; d gkFk e j[k x; deyk dk Hkh egkno d fljij jgu oky pUnek dh fdj.k ldfpr dk nrh gA

^jke dgr g fd ;g ogh dtkl ior g tk jko.k d d;j e oŸkeku ef.kx.k d i=kdj e cu edjkdfr fpguk l vfdr g] rFkk lHkh vOk;ok e "or o.k ftl dykl ij p<dj ;{kykd ukxykd dk pfjr Hkh n[kk djr g*A[27]

le# ior& foHkh'k.k lhrk dk fn[kkr g,A ^noh nf[k,& uhp dh vkj iMu okyh iHkk d foLrkj l o{kk dh "kk[kkvk ij ftudh Nk;k iMk djrh g ,lh e# dh vf/kR;dk; vkuUn inku djrh gA tc&tc ifrekl e nok pUnek dh lkjh verdyk ih yh tkrh gA rc&rc LorU= Hkko l fopj.k dju oky exx.k ;gk d nHkkdjk dk pj tk;k djr g*A[28]

ipoVh& lxho dgr g fd ;gh g og ipoVh ftlu ekjhp dh ng dk cyhnku djd viuh tku cpku oky diV fHk{ko'k d vkMEcj e yx jko.k d 0;kikj dk vk[k l n[kk gA

fo"okfe=e[kf}'k p oi'kk fp=.k iR;e[kk&

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[21]0kgh 7-22A
[22]0kgh 7-23A
[23]0kgh 7-29A
[24]0kgh 7-33A
[25]0kgh 7-34A
[26]0kgh 7-45A
[27]0kgh 7-46A
[28]0kgh 7-54A

nl;kd'Vfongjk tru;ku=kjfoUnk; p
ekjhpk; uek uek fdeij ;Le dy j{kk lk
}k okjk foHkukfi nk"kjfFkuk pd rrT; /kuhAA[29]

ml ekjhp dk ueLdkj g ftld Åij Hkxoku jkepUn u nk&nk ckj ck.k pyk;A igyh ckj rc ck.k pyk;k Fkk tc fo"okfe= d ;K e mino dj jgk Fkk] vkj nljh ckj rc tc og fp= "kjhj cukdj ipoVh d ouk e ?ke jgk Fkk vkj mld :Ik ij vkd'V gkdj lhrk th u mldh vkj n[ku d fy, jke d e[k ij l viuh vk[k vkd'V dj yh FkhA

ilo.kfxfj& jke lhrk dk ilo.kfxfj fn[kkykr g, lhrk d ikl dku e] noh] ;g ogh ior ;kn vk jgk g] ftl ior e jkf= d le; jRu fdj.kk dh ykyhek e fefyr nk.kdkdk }kjk fd; tku oky dkykgyk l Mj g, dkf"kd if{kx.k dUnjk d vU/kdkj e fNi tkr g] vkj tgk ij eu rEgkj Lru ij l oL= dk [khp fy;k Fkk] dfir gkdj reu Lruk dk vkoÝk dju d fy, iÝk rkMu pkg Fk] ml ij drgyo"k ounorkvk u o{k ij dh yrkvk dk Åpk mBk fy;k vkj rEg foo"k gkdj jg tkuk iMk FkkA[30]

xknkojh o.ku& jke nljh vkj fn[kykr g, noh b/kj Hkxorh xknkojh dk ueLdkj djykA ^^blh xknkojh d rV e oRreku fi;xyrk d dt e eu iyk"k dh dfy;k l ekyk cukdj u[k{kr dk ugh lgu oky Lruk l ;Dr rEgkj o{kkLFky ij Mky nh Fkh] ftll ;g irhr gkrk Fkk fd tl dfVy lDrkHk fd"kd&dfy;k l rEgkj Lruk dh dkfUr c< jgh gA mlh rjg u[k{krk l Hkh c< ldrh g] bl idkj ekyk Mky dj e glu yxk] ejk vijk/k egku Fkk] fQj Hkh dkekjor dk Hkx l jkf'kr gku ij Hkh rEgkjk e[k lgkl gk mBk FkkA[31]

n.Mdkj.; Hkfe& lhrk foeku jkt l dgrh g fd g foekujkt] e lhrk lhrk g ejk ote; gn; QVxk ugh] fQj Hkh "kh?krk djk ftll ;g n.Mdkj.; dh Hkfe fNi tk;A[32]

df.Muijh& jke dgr g fd egkjk'V n"k dk vydkj ;g df.Mu uxj vkx dh vkj fn[kkb n jgk g & ;gk ij ey;uhy lcl igy vuiHkDr lkjHk d lkFk ;gk vkrk g] dkeno d fpgu Lo:Ik Lrufojfpr edj u ftld oHko dk miHkkx fd;k g ml Lon ty dk l[kk nrk g ogk dh fL=;k dk fi;rekfyxu e mRlkg of) d fy, mud vxk e nxu jkekp Hkh mRiUu dj nrk gA[33]

vkU/k n"k& foHkh'k.k nf{k.k dh vkj fn[kykr g,& vkU/kn"k dh y{eh :Ik ukf;dk d xy e llr xknkojh :Ik tk gkj g] mldk le: ;g Hkhe"oj egkno g bUg i.kke dj yA[34]

dkph uxj& jke nljh vkj fn[kykr g,] noh] nfoM n"k d eLrd dk vydr dju e ekfDrd Lrcd dh rjg fn[kkb nu okyk ;g dkphuxj dkeno dk fuokl LFkku gA[35]

mTtf;uh& lxho ck;h vkj fn[kykr g, ^^Jxkj nork dk vUrxg vofUrn"k dk lheUrekfDrd mTtf;uh uke dh jkt/kkuh ;g b/kj fn[kkb n jgh gA ;gk ij viu fi;rek d ikl pUn/koyjkf=;k e vfHklkj dju okyh fL=;k dh Nk;k ek= ,lh fn[kkb iMrh g ekuk ;g mMu okyh vkjrk dh Nk;k; gkA[36]

pfnn"k jkt/kkuh e.Mekyk uxjh& jke nljh vkj fn[kykr g, ^djpyh dy d uifr;k dh lk/kkj.k iVjkuh rFkk pfne.My dh f"kjkHk'k.k Lo:Ik ;g g ekfg'erh uxjhA ;gk ij&

vk"y'kpEcujrkRlodkrdkfndhMknjknji.kifrHkjuxh

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[29]0kgh i- 464&65A
[30]0kgh 7-98A
[31]0kgh 7-99A
[32]0kgh i- 468A
[33]0kgh 7-101A
[34]0kgh i- 470A
[35]0kgh i- 472A
[36]0kgh 7-108A

Hkk xLr ;|fi t; p ijkt; p ;ukeuLrnfi okNfr treoAA[37]

vkfyxu] pEcu] jrkRlo vkfn |r dk i.k cuk djr g vkj ml |r dk e/;LFk curk g dkenoA ;|fi ml |r dh thr rFkk gkj nkuk fLFkfr;k e Hkkx leku g rFkkfi ;odk dk thru dh gh bPNk gkrh gA

;euk unh&

noh ifFkoh d fy, dLrj&yi&Hk'k.k dh rjg fn[ku okyh] xxk dh lfxuh ;g ;euk viu rV ij jgu oky tuk dk ie dh ipjrk d dkj.k viu Hkkb lejkr d gkFkk l cyiod Nhudj viu firk d e.My ed igpk nrh gA tgk fdlh idkj dk dkb Dy"k ugh gkrk gA[38]

xxk unh& y{e.k vxfy l nj rd fn[kkr g,&

f=ijgjfdjhVdhfMrh dhM;f~Hkoueer Hkkukckyfe R=h lk;kfHkA
lxjlrfpr;k ikouh rk;jk"kfj;fe;e?kex tkgUkoh fugur uh AA

egkno d flj ij [kyu oky rFkk pUnek d ckyfe= tyk l lkxj i=k dh fpRrk Lo:lk lkxj dk ifo= dju okyh ;g xxk gekj ikik dk nj djA

jke Hkh dgr g fd ikorh }kjk vkk/k vx d foHkkftr dj fy, tku ij ldh.k gk x; egkno d eLrd ij f}x.k&xEHkhj gkdj cgu okyh ekrxx] redk ueLdkj djrk gA[39]

okjk.klh o.ku& y{e.k nljh vkj fn[kykr g,& /kukf/kukFk dcj d Lugkujk/k l egkno u dykl :lk viuk ijkuk okl LFkku u'V ugh fd;k] ijUr iy;dky e dikyikf.k cuu oky f"koth dk okl LFkku Hkr okjk.klh gh g tk vkx fn[kkb n jgh gA[40]

fefFkykijh& jke lhrk dk fn[kykr g,A noh] b/kj n[kk]

uokUehyUekohfd.kfudjdkd";ln;&
ioŸkLRoRik.kk fdefi fufcM ihM;fr eA
drkFkk·; ;L;k letfu djh lo ijrh
ijh io'kk r u;ufe;ekyku;fr uhAA[41]

gekj gkFk e rkt cu iR;pk?k'k.ktU; o.kfd.k Fk] vrh ge pkgr Fk fd rEgkj dkey gkFk dk d'V u igp vrh geu dkey :lk e rEgkjk gkFk idMu dh p'Vk dh Fkh] ijUr tc rEgkj gkFk u gh gekj ln; ioŸk ml gkFkh dk tkjk l Fkke fy;k] rc gekjk gkFk rEgkj ie&id'k dk irk ikdj /kU; gk mBk] ;g lkjh ?kVuk ftl uxjh e gb] ogh ;g rEgkj iotk dh fefFkyk uxjh gekjh vk[kk dk vkd'V dj jgh gA

pEikijh& jke yTtk d lkFk nljh vkj fn[kk dj] noh fefFkyk l Hkh io fn"kk e oŸkeku ;g xkMn"k dh jkt/kkuh pEikijh g tk uerk rFkk Jxkj foykl l je.kh; g vkj tk dkeno d cãp; dk rikou ekuh tkrh gA[42]

i;kx o.ku& y{e.k vkx dh vkj fn[kykr g,&;g nkik ckã.kk d vkfneokl LFkku vUronh uked LFkku l ioHkkx e ifFkoh dk dky vx: rFkk pUnu dk vxjkx lk yxkrh gb ;euk vkj xxk ,d nlj l fey jgh gA

fgeky;kRlxlnkf/koklrk tkro ik.Mh ifrHkkfr tkgUkohA
funk?kHkkuh firjdykyukRdro dkyh ;euk p n";rAA

cjkcj fgeky; xkn e jgu l xxk LoPNdkfUr gk xb ekye iMrh g] vkj viu firk l; dh xkn e nykjh tku d dkj.k ;euk dkyh gk xb gk ,lk irhr gkrk gA

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[37] kgh 7-115A
[38] kgh 7-116A
[39] kgh 7-117&18A
[40] kgh 7-120A
[41] kgh 7-123A
[42] kgh i- 485A

i;kx lorhFkH;LrhFkePpLrjke;eA
lkjkC/k ij ikjfegLFkjoykD;rAA

;g i;kx lHkh rhFkk e Åpk rhFk g] ;gk jgu oky lkj klxj d ml ikj dk Hkh n[k ldr gA[43]

lj; unh&

;ikdjidjnUrjrhjy[kkl[;k;ekueulUrfrllrrUrkA
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;okdj lenk; dh fxurh l tgk euo"kh jktx.k d ;Kk dh fxurh dh tk ldrh gA og b{okd jktx.k dh i/kku jkuh v;k/;k d iVVoL= dh "kkHkk /kkj.k dju okyh Hkxorh lj; fn[kkb n jgh gA

v;k/;k uxjh& jke dgr g fd b; p HkxoR;;k/;k vFkkr ;g g v;k/;k&

xxuxrkLennh{k.kdrgykŸkkuiFkyfunkL;Unh
mUukyLFkydoy;oufeo tuykpuh fd;rAA[45]

vkdk"k e oŸkeku ge ykxk dk n[ku d fy, mRd.Bko"k fo"kkyr;k funkLiUnu tuu;uk l ;g v;k/;k mUuky LFkydey ou lh cuk nh xb gA

ejkfj u mi;Dr n"kuh; LFkyk dk o.ku dj d jk'V d ifr viuh Hkkoukvk dk idV fd;k gA ukVd d v/;;u l ekye gkrk g fd ejkfj u Hkkjrh; LFkyk dk o.ku vU; lFkyk dh vi{kk ie[krk l fd;k gA vkj mUg thoUr :Ik e iLrr dju dk i;kl fd;k gA

[43]0kgh 7-125]27A
[44]0kgh 7-130A
[45]0kgh 7-131A

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FORESTS IN PRE- BRITISH INDIA – A STUDY

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Abstract

Sustainability was ingrained in the thought processes of early Indians. In ancient India, several trees and shrubs including neem, peepal, vat, shami and tulsi were considered sacred. All those were valued because of their medicinal properties and therefore they were preserved and worshipped. Also, there was ecological equilibrium in pre-British India. There were some customary restraints on the use of forests by villagers. In Medieval India, the forests covered nearly half the area of northern India. In the Deccan as well as the coastal regions, there were extensive forests.Certain forest products were important for trade and rulers tried to stake a claim to the wealth by asserting their rights. For instance, Tipu asserted rights over sandalwood, a valuable tree. The peasant and pre-colonial rulers did not develop a 'commercial' attitude towards forests; the control of tribal groups over forests was recognised by the rulers as their unquestionable natural right. Before the advent of the Europeans particularly the British, there was no systematic approach towards scientific forestry. After the Industrial Revolution, there was heavy demand for the raw materials world over. When there was resource depletion for oak timbers in London, they realized the need for proper forest management. But in India, the British government thought the woods that available were inexhaustible and so exploitation was continued. Initially, the view on the forest was as potential arable land. After the 1857 Revolt, due to the construction of railroads and development activities, the demands for these resources were high. Initially they did not realize the importance of conservation. After the huge loss of forest wealth only, they were thinking of introducing Scientific forestry and so the appointment of Dietrich Brandis, the well known trained forester from Germany. Slowly they enacted forest laws in British occupied territories all over India.

Key Words: Forests, Trees, Sacred Groves, Forest Guards, Gardens, Conservation, Shikars,Scientific Forestry.

Introduction

In pre-historic days, the forests extended over the whole country. The original inhabitants lived mostly as denizens of the forest. With the practice of agriculture, came shifting cultivation[1] and gradual destruction of forests for farming and pasture. The Palaeo-botanical evidence testifies to the fact that there were dense forests in India.

Archeological evidence reveals that the Rajasthan swamps existed till 4000 B.C.E., when Mohenjo-Daro culture flourished in the outskirts of Lothal in Gujarat. Stout reeds used by the Chalcolithic people to cover dead bodies, grew in these swamps. The adjoining forests contained rhinoceroses and crocodiles of which one can find replicas on the seals.[2]

In the early Stone Age, people were mainly confined to the middle reaches of the rivers and to some distance away from their basins. Altitudes higher than 750meter had also been avoided by them. They lived in comparatively thick forests as around Hoshangabad and other places in Madhya Pradesh, where teak (Tectonagrandis), Banyan (ficusbengalensis), Pipal (ficusreligiosa), plas (buteamonosperma) etc. grew in abundance. During the middle stone age, though people were still a hunter and a savage, their tool-kit contained relatively finer ones used for fashioning the larger tools and weapons. Excavations at several places indicate that in dense forest covered regions like Burdwan district (West Bengal), people had not taken to agriculture and domestication of animals.[3]

In Indus Valley Civilization , the Supreme God was supposed to live in Pipal (FicusSpp) trees. Pipal and Babul (Acacia Spp) were plants considered to have descended on earth from heaven.[4]

The people in South India appears to have lived in consonance with its eco-system viz., forests. The people were few, and their requirements did not exceed the growth in forests in a period i.e. the annual cut of wood did not exceed the annual increment in a forest and the other uses of forests were not in excess of their carrying capacity. The relics of this Civilization still exist.[5]

In India, the oldest fossil is considered to be of sea plant algae which are about 1500 million years old. Fossil evidences show that the first land plant in India appeared about 450 million years ago. Genera and species gradually developed and 350 million years to 225 million years ago, there were gigantic forests.[6] Rich coal deposits in various parts of the country and other palaeobotanical evidences testify that there were dense forests in the country. The Palaeolithic and Mesolithic men of India could not carry out felling of trees, but Neolithic men used stone axes to cut trees for constructing houses and other purposes.

The vast alluvial plains of northern India today is due to the result of continuous deforestation for the last four millennia. In the traditional literature,

there is ample evidence for the Gangetic plain being covered with dense monsoonal forests.[7] Pollen records from Hastinapur excavations show the presence of Pinus, Dalbergiasissoo and Holoraberaantidysenterica . The presence of the species some of which are now confined only to the Tarai region shows that the Doab was then quite densely forested during the second and first millennium B.C.E.[8]

Between 1000 B.C. E to 2000 B. C.E, people introduced use of iron and they carried out deforestation, especially in Punjab to lay out their village settlements, for cultivation, pasturage and fuel. From forests, they used to get meat for food by hunting and killing wild animals.

Rigveda mentioned the medicinal plants and referred to as "Aushadhi (means medicine)". The famous Rishi Atharwana composed various mantras to extract the medicines from plants and he was considered as Bhisak (Physician). "MadhuMannoVanaspati" (sweet as honey is our plants) was sung in praise of trees. At this age, forests were cleared for cultivating 'Yava' and 'Dhanya' and carpenters used wood for making chariots, carts agricultural implements etc. In Rig Veda, mention has been made about several species of trees, viz.,[9]Mangiferaindica, Artocarpusintergrifolia, Tectonagrandis, Dalbergialalifolia, Terminaliatomentosa, Bombaxceiba, Anogeisuslatifolia, Azadirachtaindica, Tamarindusindica, Aeglemarmelos, Micheliachampaca, Calophylluminophyllum, Syzygiumcumini, Bamboo etc.

The TaittiriyaAranyake describes the climatic conditions and says that' with abundance of rain, there is lot of vegetational growth' also contain verses in praise of Indra for abundant rain and consequential growth of life-sustaining vegetation.[10]

In Vishnupuran, there is evidence of at least 13 important forest areas (vanas).e.g., Naimisharanya, Prachya, Panchnada, Vaman, Angeriya, Saurashtra, Karusha, Aparnalaka, Dasranaka, Mahakantara, Kalingaka, Pandakaranya and Kalesa.[11]

Before the Mauryan empire, **Dhanananda**, the last ruler of Nanda Dynasty used to collect large amount of revenue by selling timber, lac, stone and leather.

In those days,the forest was never far away from habitation for instance, excavations of the settlements at Atranjikhera and Hastinapur have yielded a large variety of forest trees. The Buddhist canon states that aside from the village and its outskirts, the rest of the land was jungle.[12]

From the descriptions of Mauryan empire given in 'Arthashastra' of Kautilya, Indika of Magasthenese, 'Mudrarakshasa' of Vishakhadatta and the inscriptions of **Asoka**, there was information found about the effort towards forest management. **Chandra Gupta Maurya** had a regular forest department in his administration, administered by Kupyadhyaksha (Superintendent of Forest

Products) who was assisted by a number of Vanapalas or Forest Guards.[13] Some of the duties of Kupyadhyaksha, as given in Arthashastra were: to increase the productivity of the forests or sell trees after fixing prices, classify strong trees such as Saka (Tectonagrandis), Arjuna (Terminaliaarjuna), Sinsupa (Dulbergiasissoo), Kadiva (Acacia catechu), Aswakarna (Shorearobusta), Dhava (Anogeissuslatifolia) etc. classify different types of bamboos, canes, fibre plants, flowering trees, medicinal herbs, poisonous plants, collect poisonous snakes, scorpions found in the forest, collect skins of animals, set up factories for manufacture of forest based goods needed for domestic and defence purposes.[14]

The importance of forest wealth is recognised in the Arthasastra of Kautilya, who states that no one is permitted to cut any part of the forest without the permission of the State. That was to ensure a control over revenue both from the produce of the forest and from the land cleared and brought under cultivation. Also, in Arthashastra legal classification of forests has been given and three main classes of forests have been named as: i. reserved forests, ii. Forests donated to eminent Brahmans, and iii. Forests for public use. Reserved forests were of two types viz.,

- reserved forests for the personal use of the king mainly for purpose of hunting and
- reserved forests for the state which were open to the general public.

Based on density and luxurianceof tree growth, six types of forests were classified namely-Atabi, Aranya, Bipina, GahanKanan, Maharanya and Uprana or planted forests.[15] Forests in which elephants lived were considered the most important forests.

The Mauryan kings maintained some forested areas as hunting preserves. **Asoka** added the provisions of plantations of fruit bearing and shade giving trees for the benefit of common people. After adopting non-violence, he made game laws more strict and created Abhayaranyas (wild life sanctuaries) for the protection of wild animals.

Buddha attained bliss under the tree after renouncing the nation and wandering through the forests. Texts associated with Buddhism and Jainism refer to sacred groves, some maintained by the people of a city, others by a monastery and still others by the wider community who lived on the edge of the forest. Thus the cities of Vaisali, Kushinara and Champa, all maintained sacred groves.[16]

During the Sangam age, Tamil people have classified lands into five categories and named forest land as 'Mullai'.[17]

On the whole, the forests remained almost intact all over India and wherever local clearance took place for settlements, by and large, restoration took place due to discontinued occupation.[18]

Under the Guptas, Forests were one of the main sources of revenue. There are records for the collection of forests revenue, plantations of fruit trees were carried out in the forests. Forests were supplying timber, elephants, bamboos, canes or rope-making plants, medicinal herbs etc.[19]

A new class of forest officers called Gaulmikas for the collection of revenue was appointed. Plantation of forest trees was carried out in villages.[20]

From the works of the Chinese traveler, **Huien Tsang**, it is noted that after the Gupta period, in the seventh century C.E., there were dense forests in the foothills of the Himalayas.[21]

In Post Gupta period, the BrhatSamhita and other treaties on Silpasastra gave full directions with regard to the time and the manner of felling trees, the seasoning of the wood and the manufacture of various articles from wood. The tree was to be felled only when the sap has dried up which indicates that green living trees were not to be felled.[22] Trees growing on burial places and burning grounds or on consecrated lands were considered unsuitable for the manufacture of images and of domestic and ritual objects. The BhavisyaPurana, after stating the names of various materials to be used for making images goes on to describe in detail the process of carving them out of wood which was most commonly used for this purpose.[23]

Due to gradual population increase and consequent higher demand for cultivation, pressure on forest was gradually felt. But because of stringent land-grant rules, only small bits of forest, essential for township and intensive cultivation came under axe afresh. Even in the cultivated area, trees of different species and age were retained. By 1200 C. E only a very small percentage of the forest had been cleared and vast majority of the sub-continent remained under normal forest cover. The timber used for export and local construction purposes constituted only a portion of the incremental growth. By and large, the forests at this age retained its pristine glory.[24]

About 14th century C. E, there was a trend of disintegration and India was divided into numerous states which were struggling amongst themselves for supremacy and besides this, there were foreign invasions and no effort towards forest protection seems to have been made.[25] Influential people used to organiseShikar (hunting) and large scale fellings for the purpose of defence and other purposes were done. **FiruzTughluq** is said to have raised 1200 fruit gardens around Delhi. The aristocrats generally maintained orchards.

During the Mughal period, no attempts were made on forest conservation.[26] Emphasis was on agriculture and forest areas were cleared for that purpose. They used forests as game reserves for the purpose of sport and they laid more stress on gardening. They also tried to encourage the clearance of forests for agricultural extension after their conquest of Malwa in the sixteenth century.[27]

Francois Bernier who travelled through the Mughal Empire between 1656 C.E and 1668 C. E had left a graphic description of Mughal hunting during the time of **Aurungzeb**:[28] 'I could never conceive how the Great Mughal could hunt with an army of one hundred thousand men; but there certainly is a sense in which he may be said to hunt with two hundred thousand, or with any number of which his army may consist. In the neighbourhood of Agra and Delhi, along the course of the Gemna (Yamuna), reaching to the mountains and even on both sides of the road leading to Lahore, there is a large quantity of uncultivated land, covered either with copse wood or grasses six feet high. All this land is guarded with the utmost vigilance; and excepting partridges, quails and hares which natives catch with nets, no person, was permitted to disturb the game, which is consequently very abundant.'

A new species were specified as 'royal trees' and a fee was charged on their felling and removal. There was no restriction on cutting of other trees. The Mughals did not tax on forest holdings. The demands for timber by the state were not very heavy, except perhaps where shipbuilding was concerned. Small quantities of amber, ebony and ivory were exported to East African Coast. The large number of ports developed on the East and West Coast had facilitated the export of valuable timber such as teak, rosewood and sandal to various countries in a limited manner.

Some five hundred years ago, Bishnoissect gave absolute protection to Khejadi (Prosopis cineraria), a multipurpose leguminous tree of great utility to the villagers. Followers of this sect, the Bishnois, never uproot or kill, nor suffer to be uprooted or killed , any Khejadi tree in their villages. Some 350 years ago, the Prince of Jodhpur needed wood to fuel his lime kilns, which were being deployed to build a new palace, and for this purpose he attempted to fell a grove of Khejadi trees in a nearby village. Several Bishnois laid down their lives to prevent those trees being cut. Such conservation practices, case in a religious idiom, were continually arising and were not merely a carry-over from the food gathering phase.[29]

To sum up, Sustainability was ingrained in the thought processes of early Indians. In ancient India, several trees and shrubs including neem, peepal, vat, shami and tulsi were considered sacred. All those were valued because of their medicinal properties and therefore they were preserved and worshipped.[30] Also, there was ecological equilibrium in pre-British India. There were some customary restraints on the use of forests by villagers. In Medieval India, the forests covered nearly half the area of northern India. In the Deccan as well as the coastal regions, there were extensive forests.[31]Certain forest products were important for trade and rulers tried to stake a claim to the wealth by asserting their rights. For instance, **Tipu** asserted rights over sandalwood, a valuable tree.[32]

The peasant and pre-colonial rulers did not develop a 'commercial' attitude towards forests; the control of tribal groups over forests was recognised by the rulers
as their unquestionable natural right.[33]

Before the advent of the Europeans particularly the British, there was no systematic approach towards scientific forestry. After the Industrial Revolution, there was heavy demand for the raw materials world over. When there was resource depletion for oak timbers in London, they realized the need for proper forest management. But in India, the British government thought the woods that available were inexhaustible and so exploitation was continued. Initially, the view on the forest was as potential arable land. The forest was viewed till well into the nineteenth century as a basket of marketable resources that could be tapped at will.[34]After the 1857 Revolt, due to the construction of railroads and development activities, the demands for these resources were high. Initially they did not realize the importance of conservation. After the huge loss of forest wealth only, they were thinking of introducing Scientific forestry and so the appointment of **Dietrich Brandis**, the well known trained forester from Germany. Slowly they enacted forest laws in British occupied territories all over India.

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FINANCIAL EFFICIENCY ANALYSIS OF SELECTED MNC'S PHARMACEUTICALS OPERATING IN INDIA

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Abstract

The pharmaceutical industry is acknowledged as one of the most promising industries in India; therefore this study should make a significant contribution to the practice. It involves the various financial parameters that affect the financial efficiency of the company to increase the profit & sales growth of the company. This study is to find out the operational efficiency of the organization & allocation of resources to improve its efficiency

The study is based on financials of 15 leading MNC companies in Indian. The companies studied also have fairly significant share of the industry's pharmaceutical sector, pharmaceuticals exports and R&D investment & therefore representative of emerging trends in the industry. It was an attempt to analyse the complete financial performance of the selected companies in the Indian pharmaceutical industry during the period under study, i.e. from 2006-07 to 2015-16 based on numerical scoring system.

Introduction

Finance plays a significant role in the successful operation of a business firm. Financial Efficiency is a measure of the organization's ability to translate its financial resources into mission related activities. It measures the intensity with which a business uses its assets to generate gross revenues and the effectiveness of producing, purchasing, pricing, financing and marketing decisions.

Need for the Study

The study focuses on the financial performance of pharmaceutical industries in India, which may be interesting not only to those manufacturers but also to see the process of change within the industry. It involves the various financial parameters that affect the financial efficiency of the company to increase the profit & sales growth of the company. This study is to find out the operational efficiency of the organization & allocation of resources to improve its efficiency

Objectives of the Study

- To evaluate the financial performance of the selected units of pharmaceutical industry
- To assess the exact financial status of the selected multinational companies by comparing their financial performance with the financial performance of the selected domestic companies

Research methodology of the study:

(i) Sample design:

The study was based on fifteen selected multinational companies in Indian pharmaceutical industry. In this study purposive sampling procedure was followed.

1. Abbott India Ltd. (Abbott)
2. Astrazeneca Pharma India Ltd. (Astrazeneca)
3. Aventis Pharma Ltd. (Aventis)
4. Glaxosmithkline Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (Glaxosmithkline)
5. Merck Ltd. (Merck)
6. Novartis India Ltd. (Novartis)
7. Pfizer Ltd. (Pfizer)
8. Aurobindo Pharma Ltd. (Aurobindo)
9. Cadila Healthcare Ltd. (Cadila)
10. Cipla Ltd. (Cipla)
11. Dr. Reddy's Laboratories Ltd. (Dr. Reddy's)
12. Ipca Laboratories Ltd. (Ipca)
13. Lupin Ltd. (Lupin)
14. Piramal Healthcare Ltd. (Piramal)
15. Sun Pharmaceuticals Industries Ltd. (Sun)

Profitability Ratio

- Basic EPS
- PBDIT Margin (%)
- Net Profit Margin (%)
- Return on Net worth (%)
- Return on Assets (%)
- Return on Capital Employed (%)

Efficiency Ratio

- Current Assets Turnover Ratio
- Working Capital Turnover Ratio
- Asset Turnover Ratio
- Debtor Turnover Ratio

- Inventory Turnover Ratio
- Fixed Assets to net worth
- Proprietor ratio

Statistical Tools

- Numerical Scoring System

The financial performance of the selected companies was analyzed using selected Profitability ratios which are given below.

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Basic EPS (Rs.)	150	-35.81	572.80	45.9117	53.87043
PBDIT Margin (%)	150	-14.85	62.64	24.6911	11.18211
Net Profit Margin (%)	150	-99.99	1583.53	25.7354	128.91190
Return on Net worth (%)	150	-89.75	110.24	20.0059	16.42425
Return on Capital Employed (%)	150	-89.31	105.41	17.6330	15.38177
Return on Assets (%)	150	-29.24	98.10	13.2930	10.66620

Since each ratio is measured for a specific purpose, comparisons among the ratios and ranking them into standard units will be difficult. Hence, these ratios were converted into z-scores with a mean of 0 and standard deviation of 1. These z-scores are free from the units of measurements and hence comparable across ratios. The ratios were converted into z-scores were further grouped based on percentile values.

The ratings thus assigned to each company for all the ratios were totaled for all the profitability ratios, company wise and year wise. The scores arrived for each company are presented in the following table.

Overall Performance Score

Company	Year										Sum	Rank	Group
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016			
Auro	24	28	10	40	29	7	16	43	47	39	283	10	1
Cadila	25	26	29	47	45	42	21	42	50	49	376	4	2
Cipla	33	27	24	30	23	26	33	22	15	17	250	14	1
Dr reddy	55	20	21	33	29	25	32	42	35	26	318	7	2
IPCA	34	31	16	26	31	24	25	35	14	6	242	15	1
Lupin	34	45	36	43	37	29	44	55	52	51	426	2	2
Sun	46	51	53	39	43	44	23	6	6	6	317	8	2
Pirmal	18	37	23	39	60	16	7	12	21	33	266	11	1
Abbott	34	39	35	39	25	32	33	38	37	37	349	6	2
Astrazencea	48	51	51	44	39	9	6	6	6	6	266	11	1
Sonofi	52	40	41	34	44	34	27	38	30	36	376	4	2
Glaxosmith	57	58	59	54	55	43	54	46	41	31	498	1	2
Novartis	39	39	39	37	42	37	21	16	13	34	317	8	2
Pfizer	39	60	55	28	43	32	56	56	12	22	403	3	2
Merck	58	38	26	24	27	23	25	16	12	14	263	13	1
	Median value=										317		

1 – Less Profitable Company 2 – More Profitable Company Performance on Efficiency.

Similar to performance on profitability, the efficiency of the selected companies were arrived at by the scoring procedure defined above. The following table gives the descriptive statisitcs for the efficiency ratios included in the study.

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Asset Turnover Ratio (%)	150	.10	2.34	.9063	.39933
Inventory Turnover Ratio	150	2.80	14.01	6.0649	2.24215
current assets turnover ratio	150	.21	5.30	1.5557	.65824
working capital turnover ratio	150	-27.95	152.01	4.2291	13.44726
Debtor turnover ratio	150	2.21	53.87	11.4710	9.39026
Fixed Assets to networth	150	.00	.98	.3541	.29207

The total of overall performance score for each company on efficiency was calculated to rank the companies. The higher the score higher is the efficiency of the company in the study period. Thus it could be seen that Abbott has obtained the maximum score(506) and the least score is found for Auro(194) Further the companies were divided into two groups based on the median value of the overall performance scores. The scores for the companies falling below the median value (317) were considered as having **less efficient** and the companies which have scored equal to or above median values were considered as **more efficient**.

Performance Quadrant

	Less Efficient	**More Efficient**
Less Profitable	AUROBINDO CIPLA IPCA PIRAMAL	ASTRAZENCEA MERCK
More Profitable	DR REDDY LUPIN SUN	ABBOTT CADILA GLAXOSMITH NOVARTIS PFIZER SONOFI

Conclusion

The wealth of any nation is in its healthy people. Equally, the health of a company can be estimated by the wealth it possess and creates. The pharmaceutical industry has got an important place among other industries in India, since it safeguards the well-being of the people. This study analyses the

financial efficiency of Indian pharmaceutical industry in comparison with foreign companies, since the domestic companies are being competed and dominated by many giant foreign pharma companies.

The growth performance analysis indicates that Indian pharmaceutical study units are higher and better in terms of sales, total income, net profit, fixed assets and net worth than that of the foreign study units.

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A STUDY ON CLASSROOM MANAGEMENT SKILLS IN RELATION TO STRESS: THE INFLUENCE OF GENDER IN SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS IN SRIKAKULAM DISTRICT

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Abstract:

The present study determines classroom management is a group of strategies by which teachers and schools created appropriate behavior, discipline of students in classroom settings. Classroom management is the most important challenges, concerns of the teachers and more understanding the class as a social system. With the help of the management skills the teachers support the students to overcome the challenges. A total of 100 perspective secondary school teachers were examined in order to investigate the effect of gender on the use of management skills in relation to stress. There is no significant difference between male and female teachers with respect to classroom management skills in relation to stress in secondary school teachers in srikakulam District.

Keywords: Management skills, secondary schools, classroom management.

Introduction:

Teacher's role is multi-dimensional in a typical classroom, but classroom manager is the most significant important role of a teacher. Classroom management have been defined and redefined by scholars throughout the decades. In laymen term, classroom management refers to the actions and strategies that teachers use to maintain order (Doyle,1986). Martin, Yin and Baldwin (1998) define classroom management as a broader and comprehensive construct that describes all teacher efforts to oversee a multitude of activities in the classroom including learning, social interaction and students behaviors. Classroom management constitutes three broad dimensions; person, instruction and discipline. According to Evertson and Harris (1999), "the meaning of the term classroom management has changed from describing discipline practices and behavioral interventions to serving as a more holistic descriptor of teachers' actions in orchestrating supportive naming environments and building community".

According to research, teachers identify classroom management as a major concern impacting their ability to effectively deliver course content to students (Rosas & West, 2009).

Method

Design of the Study:

The present study followed the survey method of the descriptive research. It involves a clearly defined imaginative planning, careful analysis and interpretation of data gathered and logical reporting on the investigation. To carry out the research of this type for collection of data, for testing the hypothesis and for arriving at certain conclusions, it is necessary to choose the technique and the proper tools to the employed. Each data gathering device has both merits and limitation. For this investigation the questionnaire had been considered as a suitable tool for the collection of data.

Objective of the Study:

To find out the opinion of male and female teachers towards Classroom Management skills and Stress among Secondary School Teachers in Srikakulam District.

Hypothesis:

There will be no significant difference between opinion of male and female teachers towards Classroom Management Skills and Stress among Secondary School Teachers in Srikakulam District.

Results and Discussion:

Table 1: Significant difference between male and female teacher's perceptions towards Classroom management skills among secondary school teachers in srikakulam district

Area	Sex	N	Mean	Std. Dev.	t-value	p-value
Classroom Management	Male	82	114.00	7.27	2.13*	0.03
	Female	118	117.31	8.63		

***Significant at 0.05 level**

Table 1shows that, the mean opinion scores of female teachers with respect to Classroom management (117.31) is higher than the mean score of male teachers (114.00). The't' value is found to be 2.13 and the 'p' value is 0.03, which is significant at 0.05 level. This shows that there is a significant difference between male and female teacher's perceptions towards Classroom management in Secondary schools of srikakulam district. Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected.

Graph-1:mean comparison between male and female teachers perceptions towards Classroom management skills

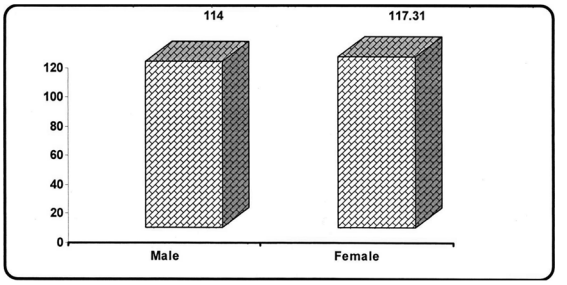


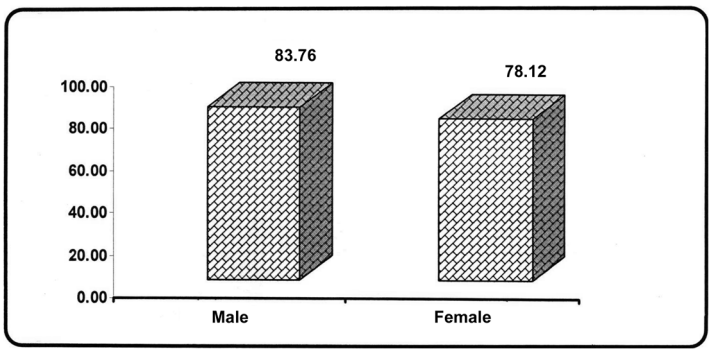
Table 2: Significant difference between male and female teacher's perceptions towards Stress among secondary school teachers in srikakulam district

Area	Sex	N	Mean	Std. Dev.	t-value	p-value
Stress	Male	82	83.76	13.29	2.50*	0.01
	Female	118	78.12	17.13		

*** Significant at 0.05 level**

Table 2 shows that, the mean opinion scores of male teachers with respect to Stress (83.76) is higher than the mean score of female teachers (78.12). The't' value is found to be 2.50 and the 'p' value is 0.01, which is significant at 0.05 level. This shows that there is a significant difference between male and female teacher's perceptions towards Stress in Secondary schools of srikakulam district. Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected

Graph-2: mean comparison between male and female teachers perceptions towards Stress



Conclusions

There is a significant correlation between Classroom management skills among secondary school teachers in relation to Stress. Teachers expressed high perceptions towards Classroom management skills among secondary school teachers in Srikakulam district.

According to their Sex, female teachers expressed high perceptions towards Classroom management skills among secondary school teachers in Srikakulam district than that of male teachers.

According to their Gender, male teachers expressed high perceptions towards Stress among secondary school teachers in Srikakulam district than that of female teachers.

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IDENTIFYING THE DEPICTION OF SOME PAINTED BULLS IN PREHISTORIC ROCK SHELTERS OF NORTH INDIA AND ON SEALS AND TOYS OF THE INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION

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Introduction

Through the ages animals had been an important subject for the mankind. Man used to rear animals for their domestic help as farming, travelling, nurturing their families etc., but before that man used to kill animals to eat and to get skin to protect his body from cold for which he had to make groups so as to kill mighty, strong and huge animals. To plan the kill they took help of other people whose collective strength was more than an animal. Gradually they started believing in super natural power so they executed some rituals to please the power. It was the starting of living together and to face the unidentified power, strength and nature. Man started living in big groups and later on became civilized when we see him in Indus Valley civilization.

Bull has been a very important subject of a cave man and a later on the people of Indus Valley civilization. A bull is very shy and timid when not provoked, if irritated or provoked it becomes vigorous and dangerous with immense power and unusual strength. In the prehistoric context bull was depicted as a subject to be hunt, or might be for some rituals to be done on but when we see bull in the Indus Civilisation it was shown as the symbol of strength, natural fertility, funeral world and Shiva. In Indian art bull is shown with dignity, power and divinity. In the cave paintings bull is depicted in representational, natural and symbolic way as to convey the message to one another whereas in the Indus valley civilization bull is shown as the symbol of fertility, Shiva and strength of a particular noble or merchant . Bull is depicted on seals and in the form of toys. In some seals graceful and majestic form of the Brahamani bull with a well grown body, prominent hump, tall incurved horns, powerful face and a large swinging dewlap can be seen which resembles the humped bull. This animal may have been a bull or a mythical animal.

Objectives

The present study is conceptualized with the following objectives:

- To search the value of bull in Indian rock cave paintings as why bull has been given an important place rather than other major animals depicted in different styles.
- To study and analyze the various bull forms and symbols developed during the time of Indus Valley Civilisation on some seals and toys.

Methodology Keeping the objectives in mind the paper was written in following phases:

- Survey of the material and data collection from the books, journals - collection of paintings, sculptures, reviewing books on bull form can be found by taking good qualitative photographs from the collection of museums, reference books, web sources.
- Compilation with analysis of the material with that matter - A proper analysis is done after the compilation and the collection of the data for the paper.
- Conclusion with the analysis.

Depiction of Bull in the Cave Paintings of North India

Man could not separate himself from relating to the animals whether they were wild or domestic. Firstly he used to kill all animals but later on he found some of them familial so he started rearing them and eventually related to mythology, perhaps to save them from having been scarce. Some of them are lion, elephant, bull, bison, cow and many birds etc. Animals are the integral part of man since his existence on earth. More than 2500 rock shelters are discovered in India since 1880 that stretch the time of Mesolithic era from 30,000 BC to 10,000 BC from Himalaya to south of India. In the Vindhyachal range, Satpura range and Aravali range we find the evidences of these rock paintings. At some places some Neolithic paintings can also be seen as the paintings are superimposed and these can be dated from Mesolithic to Neolithic time which is made in ten layers even. These superimpositions represent different art styles of different times. Some are in silhouette, some in x-ray style and some in near to natural style. That is why India is very rich in having so many centers with thousands of depictions on the ceilings and the walls of these rock shelters. Among various animals like elephant, deer, rhinoceros, bison or bull, sea animals, birds etc. we find bison or bull in abundance. The figure of bull is drawn in realistic, representational and symbolic style which are always drawn in outline and not shown with their flesh and bones, with filling solid colour in it (Plates 1,2,and 5) . In Hoshangabad area the paintings are safe as they are at a height in which along with many other animals a prominent horned bull is drawn with another humped bull. The way in which the bulls are depicted is remarkable. The next figure imposed on the previous painting is again of bison

which is the biggest depiction of a bison in the rock paintings of India which is drawn in double outline in red colour , showing the strength of the animal and giving a charging posture (Plate 4). On it again a bison is painted in dark red colour with large round horns. On the other layer we find a humped bull in silhouette. These super imposed figures show various styles created by the rock painter. He could not satisfy himself while making paintings in one style. In Raisen area the depiction is very simple and natural. The earlier paintings are huge in size which covers almost full area. The figures are either shown in linear form or twisted forms but when we see a bull it is made with thick outline and many triangular designs in the body (Plate 3). A cow is painted with a baby in the womb which shows the interest of the cave painters to show the different subjects which were very regular in life. A scene of two humped bulls is found in which these bulls are drawn parallel and a yoke on them can be seen, a man behind them holding a tail of a bull is shown it looks as if the man were using the bulls to plough the field. This practice was usually done in Neolithic time. A few drawings of animals are found on the walls which are symbolic in manner. Near to Raisen we find another rock shelter which has other animals and bird rather than bulls but at one place we find two bison which are drawn very well. In Karwai rock shelter we find two types of paintings, dull white coloured and red coloured paintings. The dull white painted bull is beautiful in manner and character but it is deteriorated due to time and weather but the humped bull in red colour dominates the layers as well as the composition which is made by different painters in different times.

In Bhimbethka rock shelter and at Chaturbhujnath Nala we find a large number of paintings in white colour. A bison is drawn in single outline in a charging posture along with a few bull figures which look as if drawn in dry crayons. Again superimposition of various animals are found in this area in which animal figures are decorated with linear and zig- zag patterns and cross hatchings. A bull is drawn with linear patterns in it. Sometimes the animals are drawn in life size or more than that just to show the strength and mightiness of the animal (Plates 5,6,7,8,9,10). Near this area a bull is painted who is following a human being is shown in full size and in thin brush line it looks as if it is made in wash technique. In Nullah shelter mostly animal figures are drawn in red colour in which we see some antelopes and bulls having cross hatched body and painted in wash technique. At Dharmapuri again the body of animals are decorated with geometric patterns and hatching. Here we see a primitive type bullock cart having two bullocks with a yoke on them. The inner part of the bullocks is shown with cross hatching and some geometric designs on them. A rope is going through the nostrils and two men are shown standing. In Shyamala hill center there are big forms of bulls are drawn in wash technique. Panchmari rock shelters are famous for various compositions like musicians, group scenes

and symbols. In one of the paintings a cow is painted in white against a dark background of rock in silhouette, the belly part of the cow is shown blank but a figure of a calf is drawn in white in x-ray style . it is very creative but natural because the concept and the depiction are correlated. In other scene a man is shown with spreading hands in front of a bull and a buffalo which shows as if he is calling them or trying to collect them, perhaps during this time period man started being familiar to some animals as he had understood the characteristics of them. A group scene is depicted at one place in which a huge bull or bison is surrounded by some hunters having bows and arrows , some arrows are shown pierced into the body of the bull but this bull is shown in anger and a hunter is shown tossed by him as he is very strong and mighty. The composition is very realistic and sensible. Some depictions can also be seen in Mirzapur paintings but in Chambal Valley Painting a figure of bison of about four and a half feet is drawn in broad outline with the head filled in colour is remarkable. Along with it some other animal forms can be observed. In Modi (or Mori) a bull in exaggerated stage with sharp horns having vertical lines on body is found. In other painting a bull with stylized horns is also seen with prominent features. In the south Indian rock shelters we find bull in scarce or we can say these shelters are scattered and painted very less, at times just one or two paintings are found.

Paintings of different rock shelters of India depicting bull in their compositions:

Plate 1 Hunt of a bull in anger Bhimbethka rock shelter

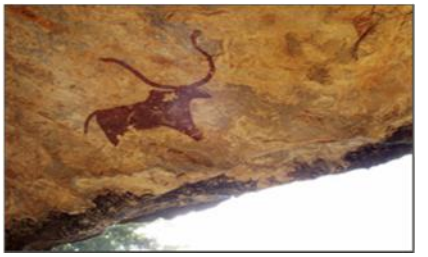

Plate 2 Bull in silhouette at Chaturbhujnathnala

Plate 3 Bull in X-Ray style with stripes at Raisen

Plate 4 Bulls superimposed

Plate 5 Humped Bull in Silhouette and with stripes at Bhimbethka rock shelter

Plate 6 Bulls in group at Chaturbhujnathnala

Plate 7 Bull in outline drawing

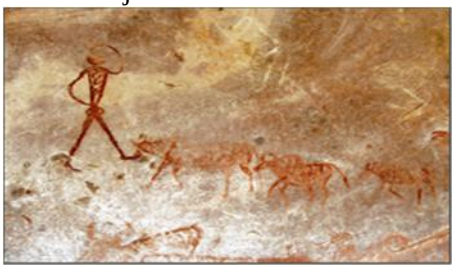

Plate 8 Humped Bull in red and white colours

Plate 9 Bull in two colours at Chaturbhujnath nala

Plate 10 Bulls with yoke on them

Using Bull as a Form and Symbol in Indus Valley Civilisation

Living in groups and helping one another man started living near the banks of river and made houses of mud and bricks. With this concept man became civilized and the Indus valley civilization came in existence which was spreading on the bank of river Sindh, Saraswati and Ravi. It is stretched over 1500 miles covering western India and eastern part of Pakistan. When in 1921 D.R. Sahni and in 1922 R.D. Banerji excavated this civilization it was in India but after 1947 it split into two parts but this civilization flourished during 3300-1700 BCE. The people knew the art of cultivation, rearing animals, goldsmithy, weaving, painting, pottery, sculpture both in 3D and relief, toy making, inlaying, ivory work, building and designing. They were excelling in all fields, even they

had their own language and script based on symbols. They had started believing in God or supernatural power so we find many symbols of such gods and goddesses who are still in existence. They related animals with their strength, attitude and nature with that of gods like unicorn, tiger, zebra, elephant, bull, antelope etc. some of the evidences say that this civilization was based on Shaiv cult. So we find bull's association with Shiva or Pashupatinath (another name of Shiva means the god of all animals) (Plate 13) . Bull has been an important figure in Indus Valley Civilisation which is found as terracotta toys (Plate 17,18), isolated sculptures(Plate 19) and on seals(plate 11,12,14, 15, 16) . Bull has been shown as a symbol of fertility as well as a potential sire of generation of offspring, might have come as a symbol associated with wealth and fertility. The importance of this animal can be explained by examining the seals found from various Harappan sites like Kalibanga, Mohenjo-Daro, Banawali etc. Over 2000 seals and their impressions are found in this area which are made of steatite, coated with alkali and then fired to make it solid and polished. Mostly the seals are in square and have a perforated boss at the back to hold it. On these seals many animals are carved with some symbols, plants, geometric scenes and sometimes human symbols. Why these animals were chosen for trade marks by the merchants, personal marks of identification or their titles or these are showing the strength and wealth of some person? As a bull is for the wealthy man and elephant for wealthiest, a rhinoceros for a water merchant, we can assume it only because the symbols could be analyzed but not the language. Mostly unicorn is depicted on these seals but bull could capture a special position among other animals. On many seals bull has been molded which has some symbols on its sides like fish, trees, X, wavy lines etc (Plate 11,12,13,14,15,16). Bull is shown as a very strong animal and a symbol of fertility during this time. Bulls rather than cows are depicted consistently on seals and independent statuettes. Later on bull became a symbol of sexuality as well as the vehicle of Lord Shiva. To show the strength of Shiva a seal is found from Mohenjo-Daro named as Yogi which is in a sitting position in yogi mudra surrounded by strong and mighty animals like rhinoceros, elephant, tiger and bull, this shows how powerful the person is whose is having three faces with a head dress of sharp round horns. Some scholars called it a 'bull-man' (Plate 13). It could have been a ruler of the place. The emphasis is on the bovine animals in the Harappan time. In some seals graceful and majestic form of the Brahamani bull with a well grown body, prominent hump, tall incurved horns, powerful face and a large swinging dewlap can be seen which resembles the humped bull. This animal may have been a bull or a mythical animal. A bull in terracotta is also found which again shows the power.

Bulls found on the seals from Indus Valley Civilisation in different poses and with diverse symbols

Plate 11

Plate 12

Plate 13

K-33 a

Plate 14

K-32 a

Plate 15

M-262 A

Plate 16

Plate 17 A terracotta Bull figurine and mold shape in teracotta

Plate 18 Another bull in toy

Plate 19 Bull with designed dewlap and a mighty figure

Conclusion

Man found a bull with a domestic nature and gradually it received its due recognition in the religion, literature and culture in the ancient time from the beginning of the human civilization. Bull captured a position in the Indian Art with dignity, divinity and symbol from the beginning of the pre historic time to the contemporary concept. It kept changing according to the importance and the content. The present paper gives an account of the importance of the bull as a major subject when man used to live in caves as well as became civilized to understand the characteristics and behaviour of animals and honored bull as a major animal by the Indus people.

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INVESTIGATION ON NETWORK SECURITY ALGORITHMS- DIFFIE-HELMAN AND RSA

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Abstract

Digitization has renovated our world. Each organization that needs to provide the facilities that customers and employees demand must safeguard its network. Network security moreover supports us to protect vital information from attack. Cryptography system is proposed generously to interconnect over a computer network. It is a process where sender sends encrypted message to the recipient. The recipient decrypts the message back to plaintext. Symmetric encryption is used to sustain confidentiality of the message. Asymmetric encryption is used to securely disperse the session key. Asymmetric encryption solves the scalability difficult related with symmetric encryption. RSA algorithm is a symmetric key encryption and it holds public key and private key. In Diffie Hellman cryptography, secret key will be shared by both the entities to encrypt the message. This paper is an effort to compare and review these two algorithms on the basis of various analysis.

Keywords: Network security, Cryptography, RSA, Diffie-Hellman, Asymmetric, Symmetric

I. Introduction

Network security is any action intended to guard the usability and reliability of our data. It is the procedure of fascinating physical and software pre-emptive processes to protect the primary networking organization from unapproved access, misuse, fault, adjustment, demolition, or unsuitable release, in that way generating a secure platform for computers, users, and programs to perform their acceptable dangerous functions within a secure surroundings.

Cryptography can be used to carry out confidentiality, integrity, authentication, and non-repudiation. Additional feature of few cryptographic schemes is the capability to offer guarantee of who directed the data, authentication of source, and proof of reaching the destination. The purpose of cryptography is to protect communicated information from being read and understood by anyone except the intended recipient. Preferably, unauthorized entities would certainly not be able to read an

enciphered message. Cryptography has the features like confidentiality, non-repudiation, integrity and authenticity within ongoing data communication.

Symmetric-Key Cryptography is also identified as single-key encryption and private key encryption is a kind of encryption in which identical secret key is used to encrypt and decrypt data. A secret key can be a number, a word, or simple a string of random letters. A key is applied to plain text to transform the content. This is made merely by changing each letter in a number of places. In this method both the sender and receiver has to recognize about secret key, so they can encrypt and decrypt all information. In any symmetric-key encryption techniques, both encryption and decryption process are carried out using a single key. Advantages of Symmetric-Key Cryptography are efficient and secure, execute at high speeds, consume less computer resources of memory and processor time. It also have few disadvantages are key distribution problem, key management problem and inability to digitally sign a message.

In Asymmetric Key Cryptography**, t**he problem may cause with secret keys while transacting the data over the Internet to prevent from interference. Anybody who locates the secret key can decrypt the message. To conquer, we have asymmetric encryption technique, in which there is related pair of keys. A public key is presented to anyone and private key is kept confidential, so that only receiver recognizes it. Messages that are encrypted by using the public key can only be decrypted by applying the same algorithm, but by using the corresponding private key. Any message that is encrypted by using the private key can only be decrypted by using the corresponding public key. A problem with asymmetric encryption, though, is that it is slower than symmetric encryption. It requires far more processing influence to both encrypt and decrypt the content of the message.

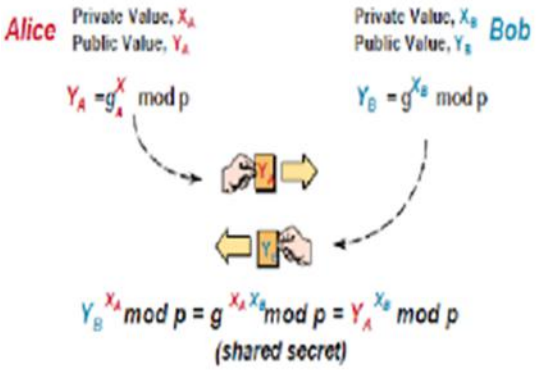
II. Depiction of Algorithms

Diffie-Hellman Algorithm

Diffie-Hellman algorithm was one of the most primitive asymmetric key implementations. The scheme was first published by Whitfield Diffie and Martin Hellman in 1976. The Diffie-Hellman algorithm is commonly used for key exchange. The Diffie-Hellman algorithm will be used to launch a protected communication channel. This channel is used by the systems to interchange a private key. This private key is then used to do symmetric encryption between the two systems. The Diffie–Hellman key exchange method allows two parties that have no prior knowledge of each other to jointly establish a shared secret key over an insecure communications channel. This key can then be used to encrypt subsequent communications using a symmetric key cipher. It is a type of key exchange.

Diffie-Hellman key exchange, also called exponential key exchange, is a method of digital encryption that uses numbers raised to specific powers to produce decryption keys on the basis of components that are never directly transmitted, making the task of a would-be code breaker mathematically overwhelming.

The idea of public key cryptography was born as a result of two major challenges. The first of these was the problem of key distribution: if two people who have never met before are to communicate using digital systems as a medium, using conventional cryptography would mean that they must somehow agree on a common key that will be known to themselves and no one else. The other problem was the issue of signatures: this is a method of providing the recipient of a purely digital electronic message with a way of demonstrating to other people that it had come from a particular person, serving as a signature comparable to a written one on a letter.



Advantages

The Diffie-Hellman key exchange was **one of the most important developments in public-key cryptography** and it is regularly applied in a variety of today's popular security protocols. The Diffie-Hellman algorithm is being used to launch a shared secret that can be used for secret communications while exchanging data over a public network using the elliptic curve to generate points and get the secret key using the parameters. In Diffie-Hellman key the secret key will be shared very safely.

Limitations

The produced key is easily susceptible to man-in-the-middle attacks. A third party C, can exchange keys with both A and B, and can listen to the communication between A and B. The algorithm is computationally profound. Each multiplication varies as the square of n, which must be very large. The number of multiplications required by the exponentiation increases with

increasing values of the exponent, x or y in this case. Because of this computational nature of the algorithm, it could be used in a denial-of-service attack very easily.

Steps in the Algorithm:
1 Alice and Bob agree on a prime number p and a base g.
2 Alice chooses a secret number a, and sends Bob (g a mod p).
3 Bob chooses a secret number b, and sends Alice (g b mod p).
4 Alice computes ((g b mod p) a mod p).
5 Bob computes ((g a mod p) b mod p).
Both Alice and Bob can use this number as their key. Notice that p and g need not be protected.

Worked Example
Step 1: Alice and Bob get public numbers P = 7, G = 4

Step 2: Alice selected a private key a = 3 and Bob selected a private key b = 2

Step 3: Alice and Bob compute public values

Alice: x = (4^3 mod 7) = (64 mod 7) = 1

Bob : y = (4^2 mod 7) = (16 mod 7) = 2

Step 4: Alice and Bob exchange public numbers

Step 5: Alice receives public key y =2 and

Bob receives public key x = 1

Step 6: Alice and Bob compute symmetric keys

Alice: ka = y^a mod p = (2^3 mod 7) = 8 mod 7 = 1

Bob: kb = x^b mod p = (1^2 mod 7) = 1 mod 7 = 1

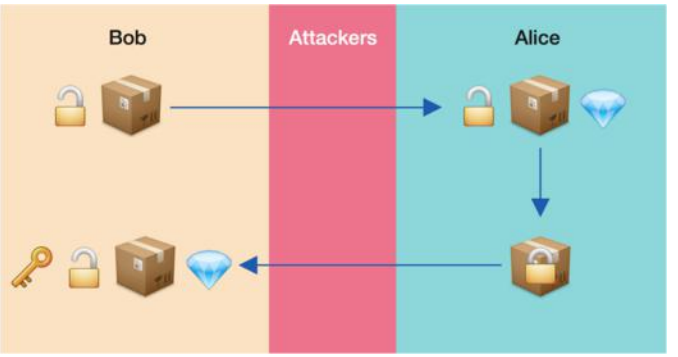
Step 7: 1 is the shared secret.

Fig:2.2
Rsa Algorithm

RSA algorithm is asymmetric cryptography algorithm. Asymmetric essentially means that it works on two different keys i.e. Public Key and Private Key. As the term defines that the Public Key is given to everybody and Private key is retained private. Example of asymmetric cryptography is a browser (client) sends its public key to the server and requests for some data. The server encodes the data using client's public key and shows the encrypted data. Browser

receives this data and decrypts it. In the meantime this is asymmetric so nobody else apart from browser can decrypt the data even if a third party has public key of browser.

The impression of RSA is established on the fact that it is challenging to factorize a large integer. The public key comprises of two numbers where one number is multiplication of two large prime numbers. In addition to private key is also derived from the equivalent two prime numbers. So if someone know how to factorize the large number, the private key is compromised. Therefore encryption strength absolutely lies on the key size and if we double or triple the key size, the strength of encryption rises exponentially. RSA keys can be typically 1024 or 2048 bits long, but experts consider that 1024 bit keys might be broken in the near future. But till now it seems to be an infeasible task.



Advantages of Rsa

The RSA algorithm takes the advantage of being one of the most widely used and considered encryption methods today and is tremendously elegant, simple, and well-tested.RSA algorithm works very fast while encrypting and decrypting the data. As well it is very difficult to decrypt the original information since it encompasses factorization of prime numbers which are challenging to find the value. In addition, RSA algorithm customs the public key to encrypt data and the key is identified to everyone, hence, it is easy to share the public key.

Challenges of Rsa

RSA algorithm is effectively used universally to send the data secure because of the excessive difficulty in breaking security keys generated using RSA. RSA is also used to confirm websites are authentic since only the real website would have its private key. It therefore avoids man-in-the-middle attacks, in which an attacker intercepts a connection and shows the user a convincing fake, almost completely. All in all, vulnerability in RSA would have catastrophic security consequences, so various attacks have been attempted.

The power of RSA is measured in key size, which is the number of bits in n=pqn=pq. 512-bit (155 digits) RSA is no longer considered secure because

current attacks can quote private keys very effortlessly, and a similar attack was able to extract a 768-bit (232 digits) private key in 2010. As of 2016, 1024-bit (309 digits) keys are considered unsafe, and most recently produced keys are 4096-bit (1234 digits).

One common attack on RSA bypasses the algorithm altogether. A computer can rapidly calculate the greatest common divisor of two numbers using any algorithm, so an attacker can track this algorithm on two public keys. If their greatest common divisor is not 1, then the attacker has found a prime number dividing both keys, therefore breaking two keys at the same time.

Algorithm

Encryption using RSA:

To encrypt a plaintext M using an RSA public key we simply represent the plaintext as a number between 0 and N-1 and then compute the ciphertext C as:

$C = M^e \bmod N$.

Key Generation	
Select p, q	p, q both prime, p≠q
Calculate $n = p \times q$	
Calculate $\phi(n) = (p-1) \times (q-1)$	
Select integer e	$\gcd(\phi(n), e) = 1;\ 1 < e < \phi(n)$
Calculate d	
Public key	$KU = \{e, n\}$
Private key	$KR = \{d, n\}$

Encryption	
Plaintext:	$M < n$
Ciphertext:	$C = M^e \pmod n$

Decryption	
Ciphertext:	C
Plaintext:	$M = C^d \pmod n$

Decryption using RSA:

To decrypt a ciphertext C using an RSA public key we simply compute the plaintext M as:

$M = C^d \bmod N$.

Worked Example

For example, fix the public key as: (1189, 7) and private key: 249. First step is RSA Encryption, suppose we want to encrypt the plaintext 19. So have to calculate: $C \equiv 19^9 \bmod 1189$. By the result of calculation, we get the ciphertext C as 1113.Use these ciphertext for decrypt the data and calculate: $M \equiv 1113^{249} \bmod 1189$. We receive the plaintext 19 as the value of M.

III. Comparision

After the preface of Diffie-Hellman proposal, Ron Rivest, Adi Shamir, and Leonard Adleman proposed a further public key encryption system and it is

named as the RSA algorithm. RSA carve up many correspondences with the Diffie-Hellman algorithm, in that RSA is also based on multiplying and factoring large integers. However, RSA is significantly faster than Diffie-Hellman, leading to a split in the asymmetric cryptography field that refers to Diffie-Hellman and similar algorithms as Public Key Distribution Systems (PKDS) and RSA and similar algorithms as Public Key Encryption (PKE). PKDS systems are used as session-key exchange mechanisms, while PKE systems are generally considered fast enough to encrypt reasonably small messages. However, PKE systems like RSA are not considered fast enough to encrypt large amounts of data like entire file systems or high-speed communications lines. Though symmetric key algorithms are fast and secure, key exchange is always a problem.

IV. Conclusion

Security of data and images is one of the crucial aspects in the enormous and still expanding domain of digital transfer. Various techniques have been proposed in literature till date, each have an edge over the other, to catch-up to the ever growing need of security. Designing a Key exchange algorithm with 100% Accuracy is not at all possible. Discussed algorithms use simple mathematical concepts and as well very secure implementation to avoid common Attacks. Security improvement is beneficial because Diffie-Hellman algorithm is the basis of several security standards and services on the internet, and if the security of the Diffie-Hellman algorithm is compromised, such systems will collapse. Diffie-Hellman key exchange approach for key distribution appears to be one of the preferred methods used in practice. RSA algorithm works very fast while encrypting and decrypting the data when we compare with Diffie-Hellman algorithm. As well RSA is very difficult to decrypt the original information since it encompasses factorization of prime numbers which are challenging to find the value.RSA algorithm works very slow while generating the key and can be obligated to various attacks if not implemented well. In this paper we reviewed Diffie-Hellman and RSA algorithm,both algorithms have advantages and disadvantages. We will usually prefer RSA over Diffie-Hellman or Diffie-Hellman over RSA, based on interoperability constraints and depending on the context. For future, algorithms will be enhanced to get more powerful security system.

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NEED OF COUNSELLING FOR INTERMEDIATE SRUDENTS

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Abstract

Counselling is the service offered to the individual who is undergoing a problem and needs professional help to overcome it. The problem keeps him disturbed high strung and under tension and unless solved his development is hampered or stunted. Counselling therefore is a more specialized service requiring training in personality development and handling exceptional groups of individuals.

Counselling services are therefore required for individuals having developmental problems because of the handicap they suffer in any area of emotional either because of hereditary factors or environment conditions. Generally such cases are only about five to seven percent in a population and therefore counselling is required only for such a small number. Counselling involves a lot of time for the client to unfold the problem, gain an insight in to the complex situation.

Counselling techniques involve active listening, empathetic understanding releasing the pent up feelings confronting the client and so on counselling there fore is offer to only those individuals who are under serious problem and need professional help to overcome it. There is an urgent need of introducing and strengthening the counselling service in the schools and colleges of our country to meet the various needs of the students administrational and the educational system. The student life is getting complex day by day. Guidance and counselling is needed to help the students for optimum achievement and adequate adjustment in the waried life situations. Need analysis of the students in the schools shows the need of guidance and counselling services, in education, profession, vocation, social, health, moral, personal and marital areas. It is a simple enough to say that guidance is a function of secondary education. This statement has been made over and over again.

The full paper presents need of study, objectives ,hypothesis, research method, tools,findings ,suggestions, conclusion and educational implications.

Key words: Counselling, Need, Adolescents.

Introduction

Education is a process, which enables an individual to learn from the environment and to influence the environment with the knowledge, attitudes, skills and values and also to adjust to the environment. Education aims at the total development of individual so that he/she can make an original contribution to human life to his / her best capacity. The individual is a sum total of various constituents and all of these must be developed. The development should take place to the maximum possible extent.

Counselling:

An individual faces numerous problems during his lifetime. These problems are solved through guidance. The extent and nature of problems may, however, differ from individual to individual. For solving these problems, various services are used in a guidance programme. Counselling is one of them. Counselling has existed in human society in one form or the other since ancient times. But because of man's life being simple in the olden days, the need for counselling was not felt so much, teachers and other experienced people used to solve the problems.

Definitions of Counselling:

Rogers (1942) said that "Effective counselling consists of definitely structured permissive relationship which allows the client to gain an understanding of himself to a degree which enables him to take positive steps in the light of his new orientation".

Need and Significance of the study:

The counsellor's role with the high school pupils lies in showing warmth, understanding and friendliness by which he can win the confidence and trust of the pupils and with the help of these, desirable attitudes, interests and goals can be inculcated. The counsellor can help the pupil gain insight into his problems and help resolve some of the problems which could assume tremendous proportions if neglected at this stage. Another important aspect is to help the pupil develop vocational consciousness, occupational interests and related goals. Most societies hold academic achievement to be an important goal for adolescents. The counsellor can help avoid serious frustrations by trying to relate abilities and interests to the academic pursuits of the pupils.

Educational counselling is a continuous process. Each pupil must be helped to adjust himself to the world of his academic work and its demands by developing desirable curricular interests and worthy life goals, cultivating efficient work

habits sound study skills and practices, fostering desirable interpersonal relations securing satisfactory mental health and acquiring a high sense of morale.

Statement of the Problem:
The purpose of the present investigation is to study of need of counselling for intermediate students as it is considered the need of the hour.

Title of the Study:
" Need of Counselling for Intermediate Students '
Operational Definitions of Key Terms:

- **Counselling need**: Counselling need is to learn more about self and others, about situations and wants related to the given situations to be an effective member of the society.

Objectives of the Study:
1.To find out the need of counselling for intermediate students
2.To find out the influence of the following variables on need of counselling for intermediate students.

- Gender : Boy/ Girl
- Locality : Rural/ Urban
- Type of institute: Government / Private
- Subject : Arts / Science

Hypotheses of the Study:
1. There would be no significant difference between counselling needs of male and female intermediate students.
2. There would be no significant difference between counselling needs of rural and urban area intermediate students.
3. There would be no significant difference between counselling needs of government and private college intermediate students.
4. There would be no significant difference between counselling needs of Arts and Science subject intermediate students.

Method of the Study:
Normative survey method is used for the present study.

Scope of the study:
The present study covers the variables gender, locality, Type of institute and Subject of study.

De-limitation of the Study:

1. This study is limited to Guntur district only.
2. The sample is limited to 200 intermediate students only.

Sample and Sampling:

A random sample of 200 intermediate students were selected from different colleges in Guntur district.

Tool:

Psychological Counselling Need Scale (PCNS):

The scale was prepared by Dr.Vijayalaxmi Chouhan (Udaipur) and Mrs.Gunjan Ganotra Arora (Ahmedabad), 2009, National Psychological Corporation, 4/230, Kacheri Ghat, Agra.

Reliability: The reliability of the test was calculated for the entire length of the scale on a sample of 100 adolescents boys and girls, aged 13 – 18 years. The split half method was used and the split half reliability coefficient was found to be 0.90.

Validity:

The statements on the scale are all related to the area of study and each one independently focuses on what aims to measure, this confirms the face validity of the scale. The critical appraisal by experts, the feedback, rating and the approval ensure the content validity. Validity of the research tool was calculated by the product moment method and was found to be 0.82.

Statistical Techniques to be used :

Mean, SD, % of mean and 't' values will be computed.

Data analysis

Objective: To find out the need of counselling for intermediate students

This objective was analyzed by finding Mean, S.D., Percentage of Mean, $1/5^{th}$ of mean and tabulated in Table 1.

Table 1.

Table shows need of counselling for intermediate students

Total	Mean	S.D	% of mean	$1/5^{th}$ of mean
200	29.04	3.366	67.53	5.808

Interpretation:

It is interpreted that the SD is focused to be 3.366 which is less than 1/5 of mean values is 5.808. It shows that the sample of students is homogeneous in their need of counselling for intermediate students.

Variable wise analysis

Objective-2: To find out the influence of the following variables on need of counselling for intermediate students

- Gender : Male/ Female
- Locality : Rural/ Urban
- Type of institute: Government / Private
- Subject : Arts /Science

Hypothesis -1: There would be no significant difference between counselling needs of male and female intermediate students.

Table -2

Table shows the difference in counselling needs for male and female intermediate students

Variable	N	Mean	% of mean	SD	S.Ed	't' value
Male	100	28.77	71.825	2.0		
Female	100	29.04	72.60	4.1	1.01	4.7*

*= significant at the 0.05 level

Hypothesis -2: There would be no significant difference between counselling needs for rural and urban area intermediate students.

Table -3

Table shows the difference in counselling needs for rural and urban area intermediate students

Variable	N	Mean	% of mean	SD	S.Ed	't' value
Rural area	100	29.08	72.7	3.45		
Urban area	100	28.69	71.72	4.1	0.54	0.72NS

NS= Not significant at the 0.05 level

Hypothesis -3: There would be no significant difference between counselling needs for government and private college intermediate students.

Table -4

Table shows the difference in counselling needs for government and private college intermediate students

Variable	N	Mean	% of mean	SD	S.Ed	't' value
Government	100	29.54	73.85	4.15	0.56	2.33*
Private	100	28.23	70.57	3.95		

NS= Not significant at the 0.05 level

Hypothesis -4: There would be no significant difference between counselling needs for arts and science subject intermediate students.

Table -5

Table shows the difference in counselling needs for arts and science subject intermediate students

Variable	N	Mean	% of mean	SD	S.Ed	't' value
Arts	96	29.05	72.62	6.55	0.78	0.41NS
Science	104	28.73	71.825	4.25		

NS= Not significant at the 0.05 level

Findings:

- Need of counselling for students in intermediate is homogeneous and is very high.
- The variable gender has significant influence on the counselling needs for male and female intermediate students.
- The variable locality has no significant influence on the counselling needs for intermediate students.
- The variable type of institute has significant influence on the counselling needs for intermediate students.
- The variable subject has no significant influence on the counselling needs for intermediate students.

Suggestions

- The existing school guidance should create awareness of the existing guidance services by giving it a wider publicity in rural colleges as to improve students' attitude towards the services.
- The male students should be motivated through conferences, seminars and workshops on the need to participate in guidance activities for proper self and academic adjustment and development of healthy and positive attitude.
- Principals should relief guidance of heavy teaching loads so as to allow them to practice effectively.
- The school/college guidance themselves should be prepared to impress on the general public that their services are essential.
- They should be ready to sell their services to principals, teachers and even parents most of who are yet to fully grasp the role of the guidance within the school/ college system.
- Through these agents students positive attitude can be developed towards the guidance services.

Educational Implications:

- To help in the total development of the student guidance helps the students to have a better self understanding and proper adjustment to self and society.
- Developing of proper motivation and clarification of goals and ideas to pupils in conformity with their basic potentialities and social tendencies are important.
- To total development [of the student necessitates that individual differences among them are expected, accepted, understood, and planned for.
- And all types of experiences in an institution are to be so organized as to contribute to the total development of the student.

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A STUDY OF SELF-CONFIDENCE OF DIFFERENTLY ABLED AND NORMAL ADOLESCENTS OF DISTRICT BARAMULLA

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Abstract

The present study was undertaken to explore the level of self-confidence among differently abled and normal adolescents of District Baramulla. 120 respondents were selected by using random and purposive sampling technique. Self Confidence Inventory (SCI) developed by Basavanna (1975) in general terms, self-confidence refers was used for data collection. The data was subjected to statistical treatment by using Mean, Standard Deviation and 't' test. The whole data was collected from different educational institutions of Baramulla District of North Kashmir. The results indicate that differently abled and normal adolescents differ significantly on their level of self-confidence. High level of self-confidence was observed among normal adolescents as compared to differently abled adolescents. In addition to this it was found that orthopedically handicapped adolescents were observed with high level of self-confidence as compared to visually impaired adolescents.

1.1: Introduction

Physically challenged children are those children who have some physical impairment in sense of sight, hearing, touch, speech etc. As it is quite evident that senses are called gateways of knowledge, the human eye is the organ which gives us the sense of sight, allowing us to learn more about the surrounding world. We make use of our sensory organs in almost every action we perform in our day to day life. World Health Organization(2017) estimates more than a billion people live with some form of disability worldwide. Disability casts a significant impact in the development of a disabled child and a constant struggle for the families as well. Multiple political, health care delivery system and social determinants have been identified which have limited the scope of benefit to disabled children. A disabled child represents a vulnerable section of the society because of the socio-psychological restrictions due to disability. According to WHO (2015) remarked that "differently abled is a person who has impairment that produces functional limitations, restrictions in activities or has social handicap". Being differently abled is a complex phenomenon which reflects an interaction between the features of a person's body and the features of the society in which he or she lives. Such persons are seen as being restricted in performing daily activities because of a complex set of interrelating factors, some pertaining to the person and some to the environment and

social/political arrangements. In the present study two categories of differently abled children have been included which are as under:

1.1.1 Visually Impaired: Visual impairment is a condition in which an individual‘s vision is deficient to such an extent that it markedly affects his/her working. There are four major categories of visually impaired children such as partially sighted, low vision, legally blind and totally blind. A partially sighted child is the child who has some complication in seeing and in overall impression, requires special assistance with learning. Low vision indicates a more serious problem, where reading at normal distances is not possible. Children with low vision have to use supportive arrangements to read and see in their environments. They may even learn through the use of Braille. Legally blind refers to a vision less than 20/200. Children who are legally blind cannot see things clearly, whether it is near or far. They haven't lost their sight completely but have lost enough vision that they'd have to stand 20 feet from an object to see it as well as someone with perfect vision could from 200 feet away. Thoroughly blind means that the person has no vision at all.

1.1.2: Orthopedically impaired: The Orthopedically impaired children are those who have a physical defect or deformity, which causes a hindrance with the normal functioning of the bones, muscles and joints." According to the Individuals with Disabilities Education Improvement Act (IDEA), orthopaedic impairment is defined as a severe orthopaedic impairment that adversely affects a child's educational performance. The term includes those born with dislocated hips, club feet, spina bifida (a congenital deformity of the spinal cord), and children who are victims of such crippling diseases as polio and Osteomyelitis. Orthopaedic impairment may be caused by: inherited defects, metabolic errors, nutritional deficiencies, infections, physical trauma, toxins, poisons, gross brain disease and environmental factors. These children have poor motor control coordination, are unable to coordinate two or more muscle groups for performing any task. They walk awkwardly or with a limp, show signs of pain during physical exercise, difficulty in picking and holding things.

Self Confidence allows us to have a positive and realistic perception of ourselves and our abilities. It is characterized by personal attributes such as assertiveness, optimism, enthusiasm, affection, pride, independence, trust, ability to handle criticism and emotional maturity. People lacking confidence are slow to recover their sense of efficacy after a failure or setback. When they fail, they think it's because they lack abilities, and lose faith in themselves, fall easy victim to stress and depression. Confidence to a certain level will play a major role in you achieving success and facing crises that come your way as you traverse the path to success. The best way to gain confidence among physically handicapped

children is to allow their positive attitude to come forth. If they are swamped with negative thoughts, they will be hampering their chances of succeeding in any field. When the physically challenged children will think positively, it will give an impetus to their progress and they will be able to overcome difficult periods when success seems a distant dream.

1.2: Need and Impertinence of the Study: Large number of the researcher studies has reported that differently abled adolescents face doubt in their efficacy; subsequently their level of confidence is being decreased to great extent. As per census (2001) among the major states of India the prevalence of disability (percentage of disabled in total population) was relatively much higher in J&K (3%), while it was quite low in Maharashtra (1.6%), Jharkhand, Punjab and Delhi (1.7% each). The prevalence of physical impairment in Jammu and Kashmir has been hampered by complex and countless factors like poverty, unawareness, undernourishment, poor housing services, and insufficient healthcare environment. The India as a democratic country ought to be disregarding discrimination of all kinds and also put all categories of physically challenged children in stream of education. There is a need to prepare a comprehensive education scheme that will prepare provisions for disabled children: transport facilities, removal of architectural barriers, supply of books, uniforms, and other materials, the grant of scholarships, suitable modification of the examination system, restructuring of curriculum, providing amanuensis to visually, hearing, orthopedically and speech impaired children. The Government should take the lead in awakening the consciousness of populations regarding the gains to be derived by individuals and society from the inclusion of physically challenged persons in every area of social, economic and political life. Governments must also ensure that children who are made dependent by severe impairment have an opportunity to achieve a standard of living equal to that of their fellow citizens. Non-governmental organizations can, in different ways, assist Governments by formulating needs, suggesting suitable solutions and providing services complementary to those provided by Governments. The physical impairment could be prevented through measures taken against malnutrition, environmental pollution, poor hygiene, inadequate prenatal and postnatal care, water-borne diseases and accidents of all types. The international community could make a major breakthrough against disabilities caused by various diseases, through a world-wide expansion of programmes of immunization. In all rehabilitation efforts, emphasis should be placed on the abilities of the individual, whose integrity and dignity must be respected. Glenn, Cunningham (2001) describes that self-confidence and self-esteem are the two important elements of success. Typically, students with physical impairment experience frustration due to low academic achievement and repeated failure in

daily activities. Dan, E. et al. (2000) revealed that physically challenged children have low self-confidence and self-esteem; this can be increased by providing appropriate remedial measures like magic tricks. Praksh, K.A. (2000) highlights that overall results that post-test mean scores of experimental group differ significantly on psychological fitness, post-test mean score of experimental group is significantly different from post-test mean scores of controlled group on psychological variables i.e. self-confidence and mental health. However yogic practices do improve the self-confidence and mental health significantly. The above studies made the researcher capable to carry a research problem which reads as:

1.3: Statement of the Problem: The statement of the problem for the present sturdy is as under:
"A Study of Self-Confidence of Differently Abled and Normal Adolescents of District Baramulla".

1.4: Operational Definitions of Terms and Variables: The operational definitions of terms and variables are as under:

1) **Self-confidence:**Self-confidence is a positive attitude of oneself towards one's self-concept. According to Basavanna (1975) in general terms, self-confidence refers to an individual's perceived ability to act effectively in a situation to overcome obstacles and to get thing go all right‖. In the present study, self-confidence refers to the scores obtained by the subjects on Rekha Gupta (Agnihotri) self-confidence inventory.
2) **Differently Abled Adolescents:**Differently Abled adolescents are those secondary school students who have some physical impairment which hinders their participation in an activity. The following categories of physically challenged students have been chosen for the present investigation:
   a) Visually impaired.
   b) Orthopedically impaired
3) **Normal adolescents**: Normal students are those secondary school students who do not have any physical impairment.
4) **District Baramulla**: District Baramulla in the present study refers the geographically delimited district in North Kashmir.

1.5: Objectives of the Study: The following objectives have been formulated for the present study:-

1) To study self-confidence of differently abled and normal secondary school students of District Baramulla.

1.6: Hypothesis: The hypothesis for the present study is as under:

1) There exists significant difference between differently abled and normal adolescents on their level of self-confidence.

1.7: Methodology of the Study:- The present study has been concluded through the descriptive method of research (descriptive plan). This method has been the most well-liked and widely used method of behavioural science.

a) Sample:- The total sample for the present investigation consisted of 120adolescents, where 120 consisted of differently abled and 60 normal adolescents of district Baramulla of North Kashmir Division. However, it is imperative to mention here that among differently abled children 30 were selected as visually impaired and 30 were selected as orthopedically handicapped. The whole data was selected from Higher Secondary Schools of District Baramulla of North Kashmir.

b) Sampling Technique: For selecting normal adolescentsrandom sampling technique and while as for selecting differently abled adolescent's purposive sampling technique was employed.

c) Instrument Used:- The data for the present study was collected with help of self-confidence inventory developed by Rekha Gupta.

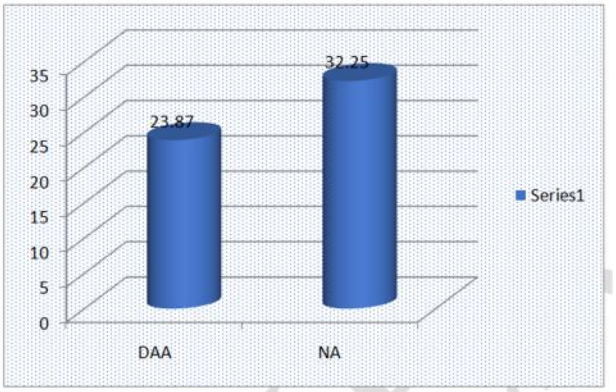
1.8: Statistical Treatment:- The data for the present study was analysed by using the fallowing statistical treatment:

Table 1.1: Showing significance of difference between mean scores of differently abled and normal adolescents with special references to their Level of self-Confidence. (N=60 each)

Category	Mean	SD	't' value
DAA	23.87	10.22	5.25@
NA	32.25	11.87	

Index:

- DAA= Differently Abled adolescents
- NA= Normal Adolescents
- @= significant at 0.01 level of confidence



Index:

- DAA= Differently Abled adolescents
- NA= Normal Adolescents

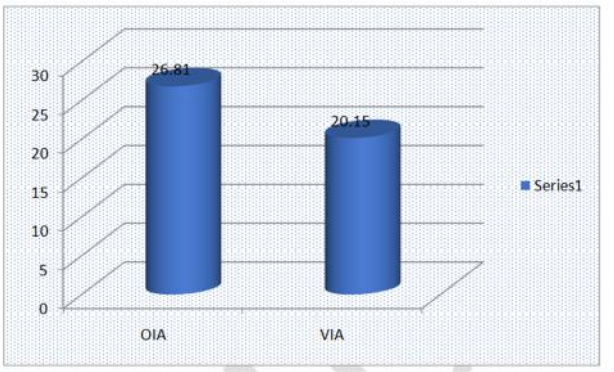
Fig 1.1: Showing graphical representation of mean scores of differently abled and normal adolescents with special references to their Level of self-Confidence

Table 1.2: Showing significance of difference between mean scores of visually impaired and orthopedically impaired adolescents with special references to their Level of self-Confidence. (N=30 each)

Category	Mean	SD	't' value
VIA	26.81	9.18	2.68@
OIA	20.15	10.11	

Index:

- VIA= Visually Impaired Adolescents
- OIA= Normal Adolescents
- @= significant at 0.01 level of confidence



Index:

- VIA= Visually Impaired Adolescents
- OIA= Normal Adolescents

Fig 1.2: Showing graphical representation of visually impaired and orthopedically impaired adolescents with special references to their Level of self-Confidence.

1.9: Interpretation of the Data: The analysed data has been interpreted as under: 2.48

The perusal of the table 1.1**(Please refer Fig 1.1)**gives significance of mean difference between differently abled and normal adolescents.The results presented in the table indicate that there is significant difference between the two groups under discussion. The mean score of normal adolescents was reported to higher (M=23.87) as compared to differently abled adolescents (M=32.25). The calculated 't' value came out be 5.25, which is significant at 0.10 level of confidence. Therefore, from the results it can be inferred that normal adolescents possess high level of self-confidence as compared to differently abled adolescents. Therefore, from the above observed results there exists significant difference between differently abled and normal adolescents on their level of self-confidence. Thus, the hypothesis which reads as "**There exists no significant difference between differently abled and normal adolescents on their level of self-confidence"** stands retained. The results are carried in light of the host of the researchers, like; **EslamiNasab (1993), King and et al. (1993), Vikrant, M. and Asha, S. (2012).**Self-concept of disabled persons is more than normal ones. This is explicable that important factors like social supports made by society and family members and proper attitudes of family and society increase the self-concept of these peoples. **Dason (1989), Ferir (1984), Guyton (1984), Encephale, (2003).**There was significant negative correlation between self-concept and self-esteem of disabled students. As the self-esteem, that is the difference between ideal and actual selves, increases the self-concept decreases. This, accords with Rogers' theory. It says that the more the difference between actual self and ideal self is, the more is the gap between self of person and reality. **Bhavana, J. Rakesh, R. (2012)** stand for that visually impaired adolescents have average family climate and high achievement motivation and social skills. The study further revealed that there is a significant relation of family climate with achievement motivation; and social skills of visually impaired adolescent students. **Sana, H. (2011)** depicts significant difference have found on self-image profile and level of achievement motivation of physically impaired and normal students. **Moradi et al (2008)** found that normal women in comparison to handicapped women, had significant

lower auto gnosis, self-regard and social relations. Generally, regardless of the kind and from of the disability, it often causes mental and behavioural crises, which are triggered by being worried, low self – confidence and mental derangement. wishes and ideals more than reality.**Survey of Limb (2004),** under the title of self-esteem of physically disabled male and female adolescents, showed that self-esteem of disabled boys is higher than disabled girls. This is due to the role that is delivered by society and family to them. So that boys feels them more independent than girls. This independency of boys increases their self-esteem.

The results presented in table 1.2 **(Please Refer Fig 1.2)** gives mean significant difference between means scores of visually impaired and orthopedically impaired adolescents on their level of self-confidence. The results indicate the there is significant mean difference between the two group of respondents under discussion. The mean score of orthopedically handicapped adolescents was reported to higher (M=26.81) as compared to visually impaired adolescents (M=20.15). The calculated 't' value came out be 2.68, which is significant at 0.10 level of confidence. Therefore, from the results it can be inferred that orthopedically handicapped adolescents possess high level of self-confidence as compared to visually impaired adolescents. Therefore, from the above observed results there exists significant difference between visually impaired and orthopedically impaired adolescents on their level of self-confidence. Thus, the hypothesis which reads as "**There exists no significant difference between visually impaired and orthopedically impaired adolescents on their level of self-confidence"** stands retained. The results are carried in light of the host of the researchers, like; **Pandith, A, A (2016)** found that orthopedically handicapped children possess high level of self-confidence as compared to visually impaired children. **Black, K. D. (2007) found** that orthopedically handicapped children possess high level of self-esteem and self-efficacy as compared to visually impaired children.

1.10: Educational Implications: On the bases of the findings of the present study, the following educational implications are proposed by the investigator, so that it may help teachers, policy makers, parents and researchers:

1) Teachers in their educational institutions and parents at their respective residences should create good environment and provide opportunities for better interaction of physically challenged children with their normal peers in order to improve psychological system which will boost their self-confidence.
2) Again teachers and parent should try to develop self-confidence and achievement motivation among physically challenged children and also guard them from psychological troubles like neuroticism by proper

counselling and guidance, so that these children feel themselves at par with normal children.

3) Self-confidence is the most important factor for physically challenged children. For developing Self-confidence, various types of co-curricular activities should be provided in their schools.
4) State should organise various types of seminar, educational programmes and other academic and vocational activities should be included in the school curriculum for various categories of physically challenged children viz. visually, hearing, orthopedically and speech impaired children.
5) To develop the hidden potentiality of physically challenged children, Government and non-government organizations should implement integrated educational programmes or other programmes for their improvement.
6) Differently abled schools with hostels should be provided, as far as possible at district headquarters, for severely handicapped children.
7) Social welfare department should play active role for Implementation of all government schemes of physically challenged children to assist them to secure education which would enable them to earn living and to become useful members of the society.

1.11: Suggestions for Further Research: The present study implies various suggestions to do further research on the following problems:

1) The present study was limited to 120 respondents so this study need ti be replicated on large sample.
2) The present study has been conducted on secondary school students. Further studies can be conducted on these variables at the higher secondary and higher education.
3) The present study confirms itself to drawing the sample of the physically challenged students from various secondary schools of Kashmir division. A similar study should be conducted by drawing the samples from special schools at national level.
4) Parental attitudes and their socio-economic background of the students can also be considered in further studies.
5) A study on inter-institutional differences as affecting the Psychological make-up of the physically challenged children may also be attempted. This may bring out the institutional climate as affecting the total development of these children.
6) Further research may be conducted on physically challenged children by taking into account other variables like personality characteristics, adjustment, interest, attention and motivation, attitude of parents and teachers etc.

7) A comparison can also be made between those physically challenged children who study in special school and those who study in other schools with normal children

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DETERMINATION OF SEROPREVALENCE OF HEPATITIS -C VIRUS IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE ATTENDING TERTIARY ACRE HOSPITAL IN SOLAPUR, MAHARASHTRA

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Abstract

Background: Despite advances in therapy , Hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection remain important global health issue, chronic HCV infection leads to cirrhosis or hepatocellular carcinoma. HCV shows wide variety of variability which may directly affect the treatment and may lead to poor patient outcome. Present study aims to determine the seroprevalence HCV infection among patients with chronic liver disease attending tertiary care teaching hospital in Solapur, Maharashtra.**Material &Method**: Serum sample were subjected to rapid anti HCV antibody immunochroma to graphic test and results were recorded. This is cross sectional study carried out in Microbiology department between Jan 2017 to Dec2018. The data was collected by Laboratory registrar and data was analyzed using Microsoft excel. **Result**: Total sample received for antiHCV antibody testing from Jan 2017 to Dec2018 was 15,921 samples of which 198 sample were found to be positive using one step rapid test for HCV (Immuno-chromatographic test for detection of antibodies against hepatitis) by MERISCREEN HCV manufactured by Meril Diagnostic Pvt. Ltd, so the seroprevalence of HCV is 1.24%, Males 122 (16.60%) were more affected by HCV infection as compared to females 76 (38.40). Most common age group affected by HCV infection was between 41-60 years 91(46.0%) followed by 21-40 years 54(27.3%), more than 60 years 42(21.21%) and 0-20 years are 10(5.1%).**Conclusion**: Rapid anti HCV antibody detection tests provides sensitive and specific results for high risk groups.

Key words: Hepatitis C virus, Chronic liver disease, liver cirrhosis, hepatocellular carcinoma, anti HCV antibody.

Introduction

Hepatitis C virus (HCV) is a RNA virus which is associated with chronic liver disease, liver cirrhosis, and hepatocellular carcinoma.[1,2,3], it is important public health problem world wide and it is of great concern as patients may be asymptomatic for long periods.HCV infection refers to presence of HCV RNA and infection that can be transmitted by blood transfusion , IV drug use, healthcare related procedure and rarely sexual intercourse and tattoing[4].

It is estimated that about 130 -150 million people globally have chronic hepatitis C infection. According to WHO 35000 to 50000 people die each year from HCV related liver disease mainly in central Asia and Africa,[5]. It is estimated that risk of development of cirrhosis of liver within 20 years is about 15- 30%in patients having chronicHCV infection while risk of development of hepatocellular carcinoma is 1-4%[1,5].

HCV is heterogenous in nature and exists in 6 genotypes and many serotypes. Genotype-1 is most common worldwide however genotype 3 is commonly found in India[6,7]. The treatment varies according to HCV genotype.HCV infection is one of the leading cause of liver transplant and most common chronic blood borne infection so screening for HCV is essential.

HCV infection can be diagnosed by detection of viral antigens, detection of HCV-RNA by enzyme immune assay (EIA), chemiluminescent immunoassay (CLIA), are used to detect HCV antibodies, however these diagnostic test require sophisticated instruments. In resource limited centres detection of antiHCV antibody using rapid kits is a better option as these kits have high specificity and sensitivity.

Aim of the present study is to know the prevalence of HCV in patients with chronic liver diseases in patients attending tertiary care teaching hospital in Solapur.

Materials and Methods- The study is a retrospective study conducted at Microbiology department, at atertiary care teaching hospital in Solapur. The data was collected by laboratory registers where details of patient's age, sex, clinical history and anti HCV antibody results were noted. The data was analysed from Jan 2017 to Dec 2018. Prior to the study, permission was taken from the concerned authorities.**Procedure**- A venous blood sample of 5ml was collected from each patient using all aseptic precautions. Blood sample was collected to stand for 45-60 minutes at room temperature for clot formation, serum was separated after centrifugation.Serum sample was subjected to rapid anti HCV antibody testing using one step rapid test for HCV (immunochromatographic test for detection of antibodies against HCV) by MERISCREEN HCV, manufacturedby Meril Pvt Ltd. The test was performed as per manufacturer instruction.

Result

Total sample received for anti HCV antibody testing from Jan 2017 to Dec 2018 was 15,921 samples of which 198 sample were found to be positive using one step rapid test for HCV (Immuno-chromatographic test for detection of antibodies against hepatitis) by MERISCREEN HCV manufactured by Meril Diagnostic Pvt. Ltd, so the seroprevalence of HCV is 1.24%, Males 122 (16.60%) were more affected by HCV infection as compared to females 76 (38.40). Most common age group affected by HCV infection was between 41-60 years 91(46.0%) followed by 21-40 years 54(27.3%), more than 60 years 42(21.21%) and 0-20 years are 10(5.1%).

Discussion

In the present study, total samples received during Jan 2017 to Dec 2018 for HCV antibody detection were 15,921, out of which 192 samples were found to be positive. So the seroprevalence of HCV infection during Jan 2017 to Dec 2018 is 1.24%. Since this is a hospital based study, the prevalence cannot be generalised however it gives the magnitude of disease in the community. The prevalence of HCV infection seem to decrease as the study done by Kishor V. Ingole et al[8] at the same institute during the year Jan2015 to Jan2017, the prevalence was 2.10% for HCV infection. The prevalence of HCV differs widely among developed and developing countries. The global prevalence of HCV ranges between 2.5% to 2.9%. The decline in the prevalence may be attributed to directly acting antiviral drugs for the treatment.[9].

In the present study males 122(61.6%) were seen to be affected more by HCV infection as compared to females 76(38.4%) and the age group most commonly affected is between 41-60 years 91(46.0%) followed by 21-40 years 54(27.3%), more than 60 years 42(21.21%) and 0-20 years 10(5.1%), the present study findings are in concordance to study done by Kishor V Ingole et al[8] , Gupta E et al[10], Kundu A et al[11], umumararungu et al[12].

Conclusion

The prevalence of HCV infection is declining but it should be neglected as the burden of the disease is still there, mandatory screening of blood for HCV is necessary to prevent parenteral transmission through blood transfusion as it is one of the commonest mode of transmission. The sensitivity and specificity of the rapid test is quite high andare useful in resource limited places but screening test are not supplementary to confirmatory test therefore confirmation of the test samples is necessary.

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LEARNING STYLE OF 11TH STANDARD STUDENTS IN BIOLOGY IN RELATION TO THEIR ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT

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The main aim of this study is to find out the Learning style of 11th standard students in Biology in relation to their academic achievement. The questionnaire has been administered on a random sample of 125 higher secondary school biology students. The data was analyzed using Mean, SD, t-Test, and correlation analysis. In this study the Learning style of 11th standard students in Biology in relation to their academic achievement is positive correlation.

Introduction

Learning is a complex, interrelated system of accessing information, getting it into the brain, and processing that information to solve problem or support activities. As per psychology, learning is a process by which relatively permanent changes in behaviors are expected to occur. Effective learning occurs when the learner exhibits readiness to learn. Learning occurs when he is motivated to learn and he has some of the skills required for learning, possession of some experience is an added merit on the part of the learner which facilitates learning.

Key Terms

Learning Style

"Learning style is a way in which a learner approaches a problem or deals with learning situations. It is an approach used by individuals to absorb, retain, process new information".

Achievement

Achievement means 'to perform' to accomplish. The assessment of achievement has long been considered primary responsibilities of a teacher.

Need and Significance of the Study

Learners are the core of the teaching learning process. Each learner is unique and their learning style also. Every teacher wants to be successful in the classroom. To be successful, every teacher has to rigorously follow, and most of

them do follow, the Ten Commandments to teachers to be successful in the job. The first of these Ten Commandments to the teacher is "know the learner".

In addition, this guidance to the teacher makes it mandatory that the teacher should know the learner with reference to his entry behaviour, level of motivation, interest in the subject, attitude, aptitude, and some information about his family environment. Though learning is influenced by a number of factors, the above mentioned areas influence the learner remarkably and jointly they create a pattern of learning functions in the brain, which is eventually responsible for the learning of the learner. This pattern is widely known as learning style, which is a key factor in the learner's learning anything and every-thing. This personalized learning pattern differs from individual to individual.

The learning style of individual may facilitates learning of certain subjects and debilitates learning of certain other subjects. Knowing the learning style of individuals could help the teacher to identify the teachers stand behind each and to identify remedies to improve achievement as per their learning style. Rosenberg classified learning styles based on the learner behaviour in a learning situation. A study of learning style could help the investigator to find out the influence of prominent learning styles on the learning of the individuals.

If the study proves the learning style influences the achievement of the students, this may be helpful to the teachers to find out each students kind of learning style. In fact it will help the researchers to give remedial measures in accordance with learning style of the students. The study also will help them to know which learning style influences more in the achievement of the students and develop appropriate strategy for each type of students. This positive result of the study may be extended to other subject also.

Objectives of the Study

1. To identify the learning styles of 11^{TH} standard students
1. To find out the influence of learning styles of the students on their achievement
2. To find out the whether there is any significant relationship between Learning style and achievement in biology of 11^{th} standard students

Hypotheses of the Study

1. There is no significant difference between the learning style of male and female students
2. There is no significant difference between the learning style of rural and urban students
3. There is no significant difference between the achievement test scores of government and private school students

4. There is no significant difference between the achievement test scores of parental education school students
5. There is no significant relationship between the learning style and achievement test scores of 11th standard students in biology.

Research Method

Method : Normative survey method has been adopted

Sample : 125 higher secondary school biology students were considered as the sample.

Tool Used : Learning Style Inventory and Achievement Test developed by the investigator.

Data Collection: For the present study the total sample of 125 students was selected through random sample. The researcher personally visited schools and collected data from biology students using the above said scale.

Results and Discussion

1. There is no significant difference between the learning style of male and female students.

Table No.1: Analysis of learning style of XI standard students in terms of their gender.

Gender	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	t	Level of significant
Male	75	144.43	12.33	1.88	Not Significant at 0.01 level
Female	50	147.70	7.07		

The above table 1 reveals that the mean difference in the learning style of XI std students in terms of gender found to be 3.27. This value is tested for its significance using t-test. The obtained t-value 1.88 is less than the critical value 2.58 and found to be not significant at 0.01 level of significance.

Therefore, the Null hypothesis “There is no significance difference between the learning style of male and female students” is accepted.

Hence, it is concluded that the male and female XI std Students in Biology, do not differ significantly in their learning style.

2. There is no significant difference between the learning style of Rural and Urban students.

Table No.2: Analysis of learning style of XI Standard Students in terms of their. Residence

Residence	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	t	Level of significant
Urban	40	148.50	10.24	1.83	Not Significant at 0.01 level
Rural	85	144.68	12.12		

The above table 2 reveals that the mean difference of learning style of XI Std students in terms of residence found to be 3.82. This value is tested for its significance using t-test. The obtained t-value 1.83 is less than the critical value 2.58 and found to be not significant at 0.01 level of significance.
Therefore, the null hypothesis "There is no significance difference between the learning style of Rural and Urban students" is accepted.
Hence, it is concluded that the rural and urban XI Std Students in Biology, do not differ in their learning style.

3. There is no significant difference between the achievement test scores of Government and private School Students.

Table No.3: Analysis of Achievement test scores of XI Std Students in terms of their type management of the institution

Type of Management of Institution	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	t	Level of significant
Government	58	75.98	11.98	2.24	Not Significant at 0.01 level
Private	67	80.04	7.42		

The above table 3 reveals that the mean difference in the achievement test scores of XI Std students in terms of type of management of the institution is found to be 4.06. This value is tested for its significance using t-test. The obtained t-value 2.24 is less than the critical value 2.58 and found to be not significant at 0.01 level of significance. Therefore, the null hypothesis "There is no significant difference between the achievement test scores of Government and Private School Students" is accepted.

Hence, it is concluded that the achievement test scores of XI std Students of Government School students do not posses higher achievement test score than private school students.

4. There is no significant difference between the achievement test scores of parental education of school students.

Table No.4: Analysis of achievement test scores of XI Std Students in terms of their parental education

Parental Education	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	t	Level of significant
Illiterate	56	76.59	12.18	0.93	Not Significant at 0.01 level
Graduation	69	79.21	7.88		

The above table 4 reveals that the mean difference in the achievement test scores of XI Std students in terms of their locale is found to be 2.62. This value is tested for its significance using t-test. The obtained t-value 0.93 is less than the critical value 2.58 and found to be not significant at 0.01 level of significance. Therefore, the null hypothesis "There is no significant difference between the achievement test scores of parental education Students" is accepted. Hence, it is concluded that parental education XI std Students in Biology do not differ is terms of their Achievement test.

5. Relational Analysis

There is no significant relationship between the learning styles and Achievement Test Scores of XI Std **Students in Biology.**

Table No.5: Relationship between learning styles and Achievement test scores of XI Std Students.

N	Σx	Σy	Σx^2	Σy^2	Σxy	r	Remarks
125	48	-24	668	1190	138	0.20	Significant at 0.05 level

It is evident from the table 5 that the calculated r value is greater the table value at 0.05 level of significance.

The correlation between the learning styles and achievement test scores is positive. Therefore the null-hypothesis is rejected. Thus it is concluded that, "There is significant relationship between the learning styles and achievement test scores of XI Std students in Biology.

Findings

1. There was a significant positive correlation between the learning style and achievement test scores of XI std students. The relationship between learning style has positive affection achievement test.

2. There was no significant difference in the learning style between male and female XI std students. This shows that gender does not create differences in learning style among XI std students.
3. There was no significance difference in the learning style between urban and rural 11th standard students. This shows that residence does not create differences in learning style among the 11th standard students.
4. There was no significant difference between the government and private XI std students in achievement test scores. The shows that type of management of instruction does not crease many differences in achievement test scores.
5. There was no significant difference between the illiterate and graduation XI std student parent in achievement test scores. This shows that parental education does not create many differences in achievement test scores.

Conclusion

The present study attempt to find out the relationship between learning style and academic achievement of XI standard biology students. It is found that there exists a positive relationship between these two. So the academic achievement and learning style certainly influenced both urban and rural of students.

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LEVEL OF PERCEPTION OF ABOVE POVERTY LINE AND BELOW POVERTY LINE FARMERS TOWARDS EXISTING KISSAN CREDIT CARD SCHEME IN BLOCK PATTEN OF DISTRICT BARAMULLA

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Abstract

The present study aims at analysing the farmers Kissan credit card scheme is order to exhibit the farmers satisfaction about the Kissan Credit Card Scheme, awareness about Kissan Credit Card Scheme, and knowledge about Kissan Credit Card Scheme. Apart from this, the study intends to study the perception of farmers towards existing Kissan Credit Card Scheme. Kissan Credit card Schedule (KCCS) developed by Bhat, S. A. (2019) was used for data collection. The collected data was subjected to statistical treatment by using Mean, Standard Deviation and 't' test. The data was collected from Block Patten of District Baramulla. 50above poverty line and 50below poverty line respondents were selected by using snowball sampling technique. The findings of the study indicate that there is nosignificant difference between 50above poverty line and 50below poverty line beneficiaries.

Key words: Above Poverty Line Beneficiary, Below Poverty Line beneficiary, Kissan Credit Card Scheme.

1.1: Introduction

The Kissan Credit Card (KCC) scheme is a credit scheme introduced in August 1998 by Indian banks. This model scheme was prepared by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) on the recommendations of R.V.GUPTA committee. Thus, Kissan Credit Card (KCC) is an initiative by the Government of India to ensure that farmers of the country have access to credit at an affordable rate. This scheme was launched in August 1998 based on the recommendations of a special committee formed for inputs on loans and agricultural welfare. Kissan Credit Card (KCC) may also be referred to as Kissan Credit Card Loan as it offers term loan to farmers in order for them to cover the costs of cultivation, harvest and farm maintenance. Thus, it was found that farmers had to heavily rely on non-institutional credit sources for their farming needs such as purchase of seeds, pesticides, fertilizers, etc. Banks or other financial intuitions had lengthy and cumbersome processes which used to deter farmers from approaching them and also caused unnecessary delays. However, the informal or unorganized lending market exploited farmers. Their exorbitant interest rates ensured that the farmer community remained in debt perpetually.

Hence, the Kissan Credit Card schemewas launched to guarantee availability of sufficient, timely and cost-effective funds to farmers in a hassle-free manner.

1) All agricultural farmers are eligible to benefit from the Kissan Credit Card Scheme. This includes farmers who own their own land, tenant farmers, share croppers and lessees.
2) The National Crop Insurance Scheme covers the crops eligible for KCC. The scheme offers some protection to the farmers in a poor crop season.
3) The biggest advantage of this scheme is the simplicity of the credit process. This translates into quicker and timely availability of funds for the farmers.
4) There is minimal paperwork and documentation involved.
5) There is a lot of flexibility in the repayment tenure of the Kissan Credit Card Loan. There is also a possibility of extending the repayment period in case of a bad crop turnout due to natural calamities. Farmers are also offered subvention for timely and prompt repayments.
6) It ensures assured availability of financial resources at affordable interest rates.
7) It provides insurance coverage (personal accident and asset) for the recipient of the Kissan Credit Cards.
8) It provides facility to withdraw cash as per the farmer's requirements.

The credit card provided to the farmers under this scheme is usable as plastic money and also for cash withdrawal. The farmers also receive a passbook which contains all the relevant details such as name, address, details of landholding, credit limit, validity, etc. At the time of launch, the KCC Scheme worked towards helping the farmers to meet their production related expenses. However, later the scope got expanded and now farmers can use this scheme to raise funds for other allied expenses as well.

1.2: Objectives of Kissan Credit Card Scheme: The Kissan Credit Card scheme was launched to provide adequate, timely and cost effect credit to the farmers during the crop season.

As earlier, a large number of farmers used to depend on informal sources of credit like money lender to purchase seeds, fertilizer, pesticides and other cultivation needs. The informal sources of credit are not expensive but also counterproductive. So they were unable to pay huge interest to the lender.So, Kissan Credit Card (KCC) was introduced to extend credit support to farmers using simplified and flexible procedures by Indian Banks.So key objectives of Kissan Credit Card (KCC) includes:

1) To meet short term credit needs of farmers for crop cultivation
2) Post-harvest expenses
3) Produce marketing loan

4) Consumption requirements of farmer household
5) Working capital requirement maintenance of farm assets and allied activities to agriculture
6) Investment credit need for agriculture and allied activities.

1.3: Review of the Related Literature: Large numbers of studies have been conducted on Kissan Credit card throughout India. However, notable among them are:

Bhukta (2003) revealed the financial sector reforms since 1969. The share of agriculture in the total bank credit was found to be declining after 1990s. In post reform era public investment in agriculture also showed a steadily declining trend. Thus agricultural production has also started declining from 3.4 per cent to 2.2 per cent in the post reform period. This will have an adverse impact on income, employment, price level and similar macro-economic variables. Dashawant (2007) reported in his study "Impact of Karnataka Vikas Grameena Bank on agriculture development of beneficiary farmers" that in the agriculture development, the dimensions like annual income (48.70% before and 58.30% after), asset acquisition (72.30% before and 22.30% after), consumption pattern (41.70% before and 13.90% after), cropping pattern (62.50% before and 64.60% after), employment generation (50.00% before and 55.60% after) and land productivity for groundnut (61.20% before and 51.40% after) and for cotton (61.20% before and 51.40% after) had positive and significant impact on the agriculture development of beneficiaries. S. Natarajan and P. Parameswaran (2000) in their book "Indian Banking" discuss about the new scheme of Farmers' credit card. They say as in march 1999, a total of 7,83,000 Kissan Credit Cards with credit facility covering a sum of Rs.2310 crore have been issued by all banks to farmers throughout India. The banks are fast popularizing the scheme among farmers. S.D. Mishra's (2002) study "Kissan Credit Cards-Among weaker sections" was conducted in Dariyabad town where small marginal farmers dominate the area. The study concluded that scale of finance being adopted by the commercial banks for wheat crop in Barabanki district is far below the requirements of the farmers, when compared to the bulk line cost. It ought to be increased as evident from regression analysis. The commercial banks should therefore fix the scale of finance, taking into consideration the farmers' requirements so n the credit is adequate and productive. Rabindra Narayan Dash (2004) in his article on "Short term Co-operative credit structure in Orissa" mentions that the bank has continued its endeavour to popularize Kissan Credit Card scheme introduced with effect from Rabi 1998 to empower the farmer members, to access timely and adequate credit from the branches of DCCBs by issuing cheques. The bank has already issued 18, 21,053 Kissan Credit Cards as on 31.03.04 against the target of 18, 00,000. The above mentioned studies

provide an ample space for the researcher to carry a research problem which reads as:

1.4: Statement of the Problem: The statement of problem for the present study is as under:
Level of Perception of Above Poverty Line And Below Poverty Line Farmers Towards Existing Kissan Credit Card Scheme In Block Patten of District Baramulla

1.5: Objectives of the Study: The objectives of the present study are and under:
To study the impact of Kissan Credit Card Scheme on below mentioned dimensions:

a) Agricultural enhancement of farmers after availing Kissan credit card scheme.
b) Level of satisfaction of farmers about existing Kissan Credit Card Scheme.
c) Farmers level of knowledge about the existing Kissan Credit Card Scheme.
d) Constraints existing in Kissan Credit Card Scheme.

1.6: Hypothesis: The hypothesis formulated for the present study is as under:

1) There exists no significant difference between APL and BPL beneficiaries on below mentioned dimensions of Kissan Credit Card Scheme:

a) Agricultural enhancement of farmers after availing Kissan credit card scheme.
b) Level of satisfaction of farmers about existing Kissan Credit Card Scheme.
c) Farmers level of knowledge about the existing Kissan Credit Card Scheme.
d) Constraints existing in Kissan Credit Card Scheme.

1.7: Operational Definitions of terms and Variables: The operational definitions of terms and variables are as under:

1) **Kissan Credit Card Scheme:**The Kissan Credit Card (KCC) scheme is a credit scheme introduced in August 1998 by Indian banks. This model scheme was prepared by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) on the recommendations of R.V.GUPTA committee. The chief quality behind Kissan Credit Card Scheme (KCCS) is that it reduction in work load for branch staff by avoidance of repeat appraisal and processing of loan papers under Kissan Credit Card Scheme. So in the present study, Kissan Credit Card scheme (KCCS) refers the scheme which introduced in 1998-99 as a credit delivery mechanism for crop loans.
2) **Beneficiary Farmers:** Beneficiary Farmers refers those respondents in the study who avail Kissan Credit Card Scheme (KCCS) since last four years.

3) **Block Patten:** In the present study Block Patten refers one marginalised Block of District Baramulla located in Division Kashmir.
4) **Above Poverty Line beneficiaries (APL):**Above poverty line beneficiaries in the present study refers those respondents whoare categorised in above poverty line as indicated in their Ration Cards by District administration.
5) **Below Poverty Line beneficiaries (BPL):** Below poverty line beneficiaries in the present study refers those farmers whoare classified as below poverty line as indicated in their Ration Cards by District administration.

1.8: Delimitations of the Study: The present study will be confined to the following aspects:
1) The present study will be delimited to one blocks of Kupwara District.
2) The present study will be delimited to Kissan Credit Card Scheme holders availed in the selected areas provided by Jammu and Kashmir Banks only.
3) The present study will be delimited to those beneficiaries who availed Kissan Credit Card since last two years.
4) The present study will be delimited to APL and BPL beneficiaries of Patten Block of Kupwara District.

1.9: **Methodology and Procedure:** Keeping the feasibility of the researcher under consideration the researchers found feasible to go through descriptive method. The detailed description of the methodology is given as under:]

1.9.1:Sample: The total samples of 100 respondents were selected. The detailed description is given as under:

Table 1.1: Showing sample bifurcation of the respondents:

Category	Above Poverty Line	Below Poverty Line
Number	50	50
Total= 100		

1.9.2: Sampling Technique: The whole data was collected with the help of snowball sampling technique

1.9.3:Instrument Used: Keeping the aim of the study under consideration, the researcher found it suitable to use Kissan Credit Card Schedule (KCCS) developed by Bhat, S. A. (2019)**.**

1.10: ANALYSIS OF THE DATA: The collected data has been analysed carefully**.** However, both descriptive and comparative analysis has been made for the data. Accordingly it has been enumerated as under:

Table:1.2: Showing the level of impact of literate and illiterate respondents on different dimensions of Kissan Credit Card Schedule (KCC-S) (N=50)

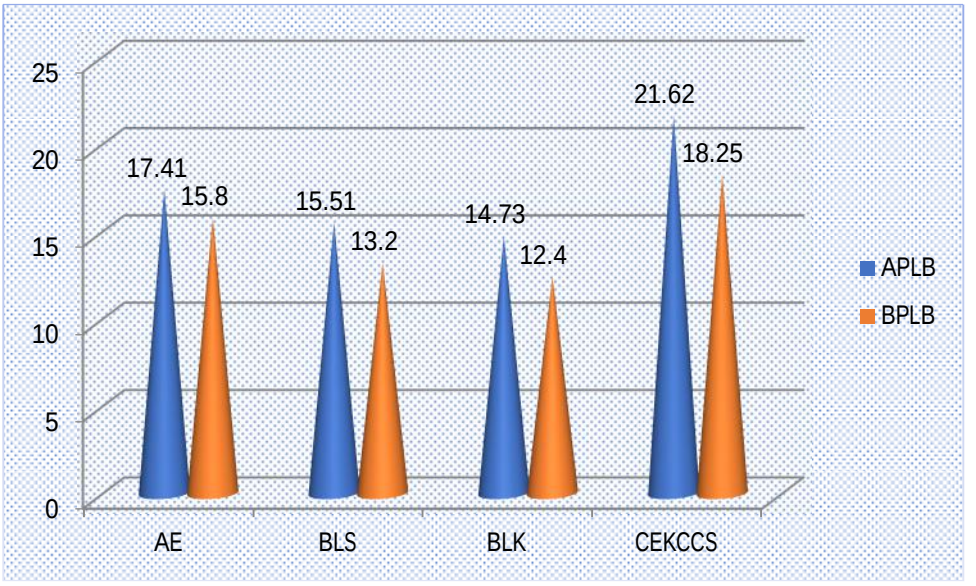
DDKCCS	APL Beneficiaries						BPL Beneficiaries					
	HAE		MAE		LAE		HAE		MAE		LAE	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
AE	30	60	15	30	05	10	25	50	30	60	15	30
BLS	LS		AS		HS		LS		AS		HS	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
	26	52	20	40	04	08	15	30	15	30	20	40
BLK	LLK		MLK		HLK		LLK		MLK		HLK	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
	40	80	8	16	02	04	05	10	10	20	35	70
CEKCC	CL		MC		HC		CL		MC		HC	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
	24	40	20	40	06	12	17	34	20	40	13	26

Index: DDKCCS: Different dimensions of KCC schedule
AE= Agricultural enhancement
BLS= Beneficiaries level of satisfaction
BLK= Beneficiaries Level of Knowledge
CEKCC= Constraints existing in KCC
LAE= Low agricultural enhancement.
MAE= Moderate agricultural enhancement
HAE= High agricultural enhancement
LS= Low satisfaction
AS= Averages satisfaction
HS= High satisfaction
LLK=Low level knowledge
MLK= Moderate level knowledge
HLK= High level knowledge
CL= Constraint less
MC= Moderate Constraint
HC= High Constraints

Table: 1.3: Showing significance of difference between mean scores of above and below poverty line beneficiaries on different dimension of Kissan Credit Card Schedule (KCC-S) in Block Patten of District Baramulla. (N=50 each)

Dimensions	APLB		BPLB		't' value
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
Agricultural Enhancement	17.41	2.51	15.80	3.36	0.46@
Beneficiaries Level of Satisfaction	15.51	2.70	13.20	2.60	0.61@
Beneficiaries Level of Knowledge	14.73	3.12	12.40	2.99	0.53@
Constraints Existing in KCCS	21.62	3.15	18.25	3.50	0.71@

Index: @= Significant at 0.01 level of confidence,
@@= Significant at 0.05 level of confidence ,
APLB=Above poverty line beneficiaries,
BPLB= Below poverty line beneficiaries



AE= Agricultural enhancement
BLS= Beneficiaries level of satisfaction
BLK= Beneficiaries Level of Knowledge
CEKCC= Constraints existing in KCC
APLB: above poverty line beneficiaries
BPLB: below poverty line beneficiaries

Fig: 1.1: Showing graphical representation of mean scores of above and below poverty line beneficiaries on different dimension of Kissan Credit Card Schedule (KCCS) in Block Patten of District Baramulla.

1.11: Interpretation of the Data: The data has been analysed carefully. However after providing proper statistical treatment it has been interpreted as under:

The results presented in table 1.2 gives frequency and percent wise distribution of above poverty line and below poverty line beneficiaries on different dimensions of Kissan Credit Card Schedule (KCCS). While analysing the two groups on the first dimension "**Agricultural Enhancement",** it has been revealed that 30% (F=15) beneficiaries perceive that impact of Kissan Credit Card (KCC) on agricultural enhancement is high, 30% (F=05) respondents perceive that impact of Kissan credit scheme on their agricultural enhancement is moderate. However, from the calculated data it was observed that 10% (05) beneficiaries perceive that calculate that impact of Kissan Credit Card (KCC) has remained low on their agricultural enhancement. Coming towards their counterparts (below poverty line beneficiaries) it was observed that 30% (F=05) beneficiaries consider that impact of Kissan credit scheme on their agricultural enhancement is high. While as 60% (30) below poverty line beneficiaries reveal that impact of Kissan credit scheme on their agricultural enhancement has remained moderate. Further, it was observed that 30% (15) below poverty line beneficiaries reveal that impact of Kissan credit scheme on their agricultural enhancement has remained low. While analysing the two groups on second dimension (**beneficiaries level of satisfaction)** it has been observed that 52% (F=26) beneficiaries perceive that impact of Kissan Credit Card (KCC) on agricultural enhancement is high, 20% (F=40) respondents perceive that impact of Kissan credit scheme on their agricultural enhancement is moderate. However, from the calculated data it was observed that 08% (04) beneficiaries perceive that calculate that impact of Kissan Credit Card (KCC) has remained low on their agricultural enhancement. Coming towards their counterparts (below poverty line beneficiaries) it was observed that 30% (F=05) beneficiaries consider that impact of Kissan credit scheme on their agricultural enhancement is high. While as 15% (30) below poverty line beneficiaries reveal that impact of Kissan credit scheme on their agricultural enhancement has remained moderate. Further, it was observed that 20% (40) below poverty line beneficiaries reveal that impact of Kissan credit scheme on their agricultural enhancement has remained low. While analysing the two groups on third dimension (**beneficiaries level of Knowledge)** it has been observed that among above poverty line beneficiaries 80% (F=40) beneficiaries perceive that impact of Kissan Credit Card (KCC) on agricultural

enhancement is high, 16% (F=08) respondents perceive that impact of Kissan credit scheme on their agricultural enhancement is moderate. However, from the calculated data it was observed that 4% (02) beneficiaries perceive that calculate that impact of Kissan Credit Card (KCC) has remained low on their agricultural enhancement. Coming towards their counterparts (below poverty line beneficiaries) it was observed that 10% (F=20) beneficiaries consider that impact of Kissan credit scheme on their agricultural enhancement is high. While as 20% (10) below poverty line beneficiaries reveal that impact of Kissan credit scheme on their agricultural enhancement has remained moderate. Further, it was observed that 70% (35) below poverty line beneficiaries reveal that impact of Kissan credit scheme on their agricultural enhancement has remained low. The perusal of the fourth dimension (**Constraints Existing in KCC**) indicates that among above poverty line beneficiaries, 48% (F=24) beneficiaries perceive that impact of Kissan Credit Card (KCC) on agricultural enhancement is high, 40% (F=20) respondents perceive that impact of Kissan credit scheme on their agricultural enhancement is moderate. However, from the calculated data it was observed that 12% (06) beneficiaries perceive that calculate that impact of Kissan Credit Card (KCC) has remained low on their agricultural enhancement. Coming towards their counterparts (below poverty line beneficiaries) it was observed that 34% (F=17) beneficiaries consider that impact of Kissan credit scheme on their agricultural enhancement is high. While as 40% (20) below poverty line beneficiaries reveal that impact of Kissan credit scheme on their agricultural enhancement has remained moderate. Further, it was observed that 26% (13) below poverty line beneficiaries reveal that impact of Kissan credit scheme on their agricultural enhancement has remained low.

The comparative analysis of above poverty line respondents and below poverty line respondents beneficiaries of Block Patten on different dimensions of Kissan Credit Card Schedule (KCCS) has been reported in **Table 1.3 (Please Refer Fig. 1.1)** A perusal of this table reveals an insignificant mean difference between the two groups of beneficiaries on all the four dimensions of Kissan Credit Card Schedule (KCCS). An observation on the first dimension **(Agricultural Enhancement)** reveals that both the groups of beneficiaries were observed with insignificant difference with each other. The mean score in case of literate beneficiaries was reported to be (M=17.41) whereas in case of below poverty line beneficiaries it was reported to be 15.80. The calculated 't' value came out to be 0.46, which is insignificant at 0.01 level of confidence. From these results, it may be said that both above and below poverty line beneficiaries perceive Kissan Credit Card scheme more useful for agricultural enhancement as compared to illiterate beneficiaries. Thus, from the above discussion it can be inferred that above and below poverty line beneficiaries perceive Kissan Credit Card Scheme (KCCS) is a beneficial scheme. They believe that due to Kissan

Credit Card Scheme (KCCS) increase in their production took place. Apart from this, it was found that literate beneficiaries perceive that their assets and activities allied to agriculture has been enhancement after utilization of Kissan Credit Card Scheme (KCCS) and subsequently, they perceive that due to Kissan Credit Card Scheme (KCCS) influence the overall economic development of the farmer took place.With regard to second dimension **(Beneficiaries level of Satisfaction)** of the Kissan Credit Card Scheme the two groups under discussion have been found insignificantly differencewith each other. The mean score of above poverty line beneficiaries has been found to be 15.51 and in case of below poverty line beneficiaries the mean score was observed to be 13.20. The calculated 't' value (t=0.61) is reported to be insignificant at 0.01 level of confidence (p> 0.01). Thus, it can be revealed that Therefore, from the above discussion it can be inferred that above poverty line beneficiaries and below poverty line beneficiaries perceive Kissan Credit Card Scheme (KCCS) is a beneficial scheme. They feel that there is timely availability of credit from Kissan Credit Card Scheme (KCC). In addition to this they were observed satisfied with the credit limits provided in existing Kissan Credit Card Scheme (KCCS). Coming to the third dimension of Kissan Credit Card schedule **(Beneficiaries Level of Knowledge)** it has been observed that the mean score of above poverty line beneficiaries has been reported to be M=14.73 and mean score of below poverty line respondents was reported to be 12.40. The obtained 't' value has been found to be insignificant at .01 level of confidence (t =0.53). In addition to this, it can be revealed that both group of beneficiaries were observed fully aware with the procedure of availing Kissan Credit Card Scheme (KCCS). Besides, they knew that Kissan Credit Card Scheme (KCCS) helps in eradicating the existing burden of Arti System in Jammu and Kashmir. Both group of beneficiaries recognize that Kissan Credit Card Scheme (KCCS) is a working capital for maintenance of farm assets and activities allied to agriculture enhancement. Apart from this they were observed fully aware that Kissan Credit Card Scheme (KCC) is intended to erase the dependence on higher commission granting agents and agencies.The table further reveals a insignificant mean difference between the two groups under discussion on the fourth dimension of Kissan Credit card Schedule **(Constraints existing in KCCS).** The mean score of above poverty line beneficiaries was reported high (M=21.62) as compared to below poverty line beneficiaries (M= 18.25). The calculated 't' value came out to be 0.71, which is insignificant at 0.01 level of confidence. Additionally, it was found that above and below poverty line beneficiaries were observed fully aware with the proper management and planning of Kissan Credit Card management as a result they perceive least constraints in availing the benefits of Kissan Credit card scheme. In the light of these results reported above, the Hypothesis **(H_{o1}),** which reads as,

"There exists no significant difference between APL and BPL beneficiaries on various dimensions of Kissan Credit Card Scheme**" stands rejected.**

1.12: Conclusion: The study was intended to observe the impact of Kissan Credit card scheme on beneficiaries. In consonance to same itwas observed thatthere is insignificant impactof socio-economic status (APL BPL status) on the level of perception of beneficiaries towards Kissan Credit Card holders. Apart from this it was found that there is no significant difference between APL and BPL beneficiaries on their level of perception towards existing Kissan Credit Card Scheme.

1.13: Suggestions: During the whole research process, the main suggestions analysed by beneficiaries were "the recovery process should be easy due to lack of capital with farmers" followed by "the loan should be available at low rate of interest in time by easy process", "the loan should be provide as per the need of farmers in Kissan Credit Card scheme at particular time", "the training should be organized regarding knowledge of Kissan Credit Card scheme (KCCS) scheme at farmers field" and "the proper guidance should be given through organization personnel regarding Kissan Credit Card scheme (KCCS) on time" respectively.

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INDIA AND TWO VIETNAMS AFTER GENEVA CONFERENCE

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After the Geneva Conference, the Government of India was more actively interested in the affairs of Indochina. Indian policy as regards Indochina was influenced by the broader aims of seeking peace in Asia through the promotion of the independence and territorial integrity of Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam and securing their freedom from external interference through neutralization guaranteed by all the major powers. India opposed military alliances like SEATO[1] and proposed 'Panchasheel in order to ensure peace in the region. Nehru's interest in peace was not entirely altruistic but was guided by India's national interest.

At the initial stage beginning from 1954 there were cordial relations between India and the North Vietnam. The Viet Minh and Ho Chi Minh were very popular in India.[2] Nehru spoke warmly of Ho Chi Minh.[3] North Vietnam gave full cooperation to India in implementing the Geneva agreements and India, as one of the principal contributors to the negotiations at Geneva and as chairman of the ICC, was most interested in the implementation of the Geneva agreements. In October 1954, when Nehru visited Hanoi on his way to Peking, "he was received with great honour as a first dignitary to that country[4] Ho Chi Minh assured Nehru that he would give maximum cooperation to implement the Geneva agreements and would strive to solve the problems peacefully without any external interference.[5] In contrast, when Nehru visited Saigon at the invitation of Premier Ngo Dinh Diem on his way back from Peking, he faced hostile demonstrations. The non-cooperative attitude of South Vietnam in implementing Geneva accords was hardly welcome in India.

North Vietnam continued to support the implementation of Geneva agreements for the reunification of Vietnam in contrast to South Vietnam's opposition to it. Pham Van Dong, Foreign Minister of North Vietnam, who visited India in April 1955, reassured India of its cooperation in the implementation of Geneva Agreements.[6] Though India favoured elections to reunify Vietnam, it "bowed to the Co-Chairmen's decision indefinitely to postpone the political settlement of Vietnam.[7] In this context a noted historian, Sardesai observes that:

A major weakness of Indian Policy was that it was governed by global considerations rather than being predicated upon the immediate interests of the region.[8]

India thus accepted the divided status of Vietnam. In October 1956 it accorded de facto recognition to both the Vietnams with a view to maintaining diplomatic parity with the two regimes.

India's de facto recognition of the Republic of Vietnam (RVN), it may be noted, was preceded by a steady improvement of relations between the two countries. In May 1956 RVN accorded India the benefit of most-favored nation. In August 1956 a trade delegation from South Vietnam visited India and both the countries took steps to increase economic cooperation. India appreciated the efforts of South Vietnam to improve relations with India. It agreed to the opening of the Consul ate-General of South Vietnam in Delhi which was installed in February 1957. The visit of Ngo Dinh Nhu, brother and political advisor to President Diem, to India in April 1957, further improved the relations between India and South Vietnam. In September 1957 Vice-President Radhakrishnan visited South Vietnam and invited the President Ngo Dinh Diem to pay a reciprocal visit to India.

President Diem visited India on 4 November 1957. He was given a warm reception. He appreciated the role of India in the ICC and its "financial sacrifice in shouldering the burden of maintaining peace in Vietnam.[9] Diem tried to dispel the fears of India that South Vietnam was a member of Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO). India appreciated Diem's efforts to improve economic, social and political relations with India. Following the visit of Diem, a group of Vietnamese engineers visited India to study Indian hydroelectric projects.[10] Indian exports to South Vietnam increased in values from 81.4 million pilasters in 1957 to 156.5 million pilasters in 1958, and imports to India rose from 0.029 million in 1957 to 4 million in 1958.[11]

An official delegation of South Vietnam visited India in December 1958 to see the India-1958 Exhibition in New Delhi. It evinced keen interest in Indian industrial products. Two Indian delegations visited South Vietnam in the same year. On the political plane, India advised the postponement of the item on the admission of South Vietnam to the United Nations when the resolution was introduced on 23 January 1958, on the ground that the issue of unification of Vietnam was not yet resolved.[12]

Relations between India and North Vietnam continued to grow. S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-President of India, was received with great cordiality in Hanoi in September 1957. As a gesture of goodwill, India, in spite of its own food shortages, sent 7000 tons of rice to North Vietnam. Shortly after Diem's visit to India, Ho Chi Minh, President of DRVN, visited India from 5 to 13 February 1958. He was given rousing reception. At the airport Nehru received him as "a great revolutionary and an almost legendary hero[13] Judging from the Press comments Ho Chi Minh was received in India more warmly than Diem was.[14]

In March 1959, President of India, Rajendra Prasad, paid State visits of both Vietnams. His public speeches in both North and South Vietnam lacked any mention of reunification of Vietnam or on South Vietnam's military dependence upon the United States. Ho Chi Minh, however, used the occasion to tell the Indian President that "a reunited Vietnam is the most ardent aspiration of the Vietnamese people and also a factor contributing to the preservation of peace.[15]

Changes in the Indian attitude towards Vietnam came to the fore at the end of 1959. This was largely a reaction to the increasing subversive incidents in South Vietnam and the pro-Chinese attitude of the DRVN in the Sino-Indian conflict. From 1959 to 1962 North Vietnam, following the Moscow line, maintained a neutral attitude towards Sino-Indian conflict.[16] but ever since India voted with Canada in the ICC's special report of 1962 condemning North Vietnam's role in the subversive activities in South Vietnam, North Vietnam had been chafing at India. When the Sino-Indian dispute took the form of full scale fighting and India appealed for and accepted western military assistance, North. Vietnam openly sided with China in condemning "Indian expansionism" and of "colluding" with the imperialists.[17] Taking cue from the Soviet Union, DRVN became cautious and softened its criticism of India. On 24 November 1962, Ho Chi Minh urged the Indian and the Chinese leaders to settle their dispute through negotiations.[18] He, however, maintained that China's terms were reasonable and that India should accept them.[19] the relations between India and the DRVN became cool. The strength of the staff in the Indian Consulate-General in Hanoi was forced to be reduced as increasing curbs were placed on their movements.[20]

During the India-Pakistan War of 1965 also North Vietnam decisively supported Pakistan. Nhan Dan observed on 11 September 1965 that India's stand on Kashmir problem was inappropriate and against the principle of the right of self-determination of the Kashmir people.[21] It added that "the attack on Pakistan by Indian troops in fact is closely connected with the US scheme of bringing pressure to bear upon Pakistan and is completely incompatible with the Indian

people's interest.[22] The attitude of North Vietnam looks curious in that while condoning Pakistan which was a member of SEATO, it chose to condemn India as a tool of United States. North Vietnam also supported to Chinese nuclear test conducted in October 1964 and viewed that the test would contribute to world peaces.[23] The relations between the two countries were strained so much that North Vietnam chose to react even to the anti-cow slaughter agitation in India characterizing it as an "uprising of downtrodden against the bourgeoisie regime.[24] In contrast, South Vietnam taking advantage of the strained relations between India and North Vietnam, chose to support India; it sided with India and condemned the Chinese attack on India.[25]

When the Buddhist crisis erupted in South Vietnam in 1963, resulting in the self-immolation of Buddhist monks in protest against religious discrimination and repression of Ngo Dinh Diem's government, India initially did not interfere in the matter as it was the domestic affair of that country[26] It however joined Cambodia and Ceylon in appealing to the Government of South Vietnam to find an amicable solution to the problem.[27] India
Supported the idea of an UN investigating team to visit South Vietnam as requested by the latter, and to report on the matter. The team arrived in Saigon on 24 October 1963, but within a week of its visit the crisis ended with the overthrow of the regime of Diem.

Despite differences in the political field, India's economic relations continued to grow with the two Vietnams. India renewed its trade agreements with North Vietnam for three years from September 1962[28] India and South Vietnam entered into a three-year economic agreement on 25 April 1964 providing for industrial and technical cooperation.[29] A South Vietnamese trade delegation visited Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and other places to see the important Commercial centres.[30.]

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DEMONETISATION AND ITS IMPACT ON ECONOMY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO GOLD

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1.0. Abstract

It was November 8, 2016, at 8pm, when it was announced that from the midnight of November 8, 2016, the currency notes of Rs.500 and Rs.1000 will not be legal tenders. This was done to counterfeit Indian currency notes, nullify all the black money and curb the funding that's done to terrorists. This study will examine the impact of demonetization on Indian economy with special reference to gold. The study has been carried out by taking the data of gold prices from World Gold Council. This data has been compared on 3 parameters, 30 days pre-and post-demonetization, 15 days pre- and post-demonetization and 7 days pre- and post-demonetization. The t-test along with Wilcoxon-signed rank test were used to understand the statistical importance. Through these results, it was seen that the decision of demonetization helped in reducing the gold prices in India. Also, the department of income tax tightened the security around the jewellery shops because after the announcement of demonetization, people rushed to exchange their old notes to buy gold jewellery. In span of 2-3 hours, 15 tonnes of gold were sold, which resulted in drastic drop in gold price, especially in short-run.

Keywords: Demonetization, Gold price, India government

2.0. Demonetisation of India

Demonetization is the process when the Reserve Bank of India withdraws the present currency notes of specific denomination as the legal tenders in the country. On November 8, 2016, after the announcement of Prime Minister Narendra Modi, the currency notes of Rs.500 and Rs.1000 lost their legal status. Its objective was to get the black money out as well as stop the funding of terrorists in India. Thus, around 86% of the currency that was in circulation was withdrawn.[6] This was the second time that the process of demonetization that was implemented in the country.[2] The first demonetization process occurred in 1946, when Rs 10,000 currency note, which was introduced in1936, was withdrawn from the circulation. In 1954, the Rs. 10,000 currency notes were re-introduced but with the introduction of The High Denomination Banks Act (Demonetization) by the then Prime Minster, Mr. Morarji Desai, Rs. 500 and Rs. 1000became legal tenders, making Rs. 10,000 illegal.

The Former Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Manmohan Singh, in the Parliament pointed out demonetization as an 'organised loot and legalised plunder'. In his view, this demonetization would lead a decline in GDP by 2%. Also, it hampered the functioning of the informal as well as the small-scale industries.[3] In that very period, the GDP of the country in April-June 2017 was recorded 5.7%. Along with this, there was a drop of 5.1% within 7 days post-demonetization in NSE S&P CNX Nifty.[4]

There have been favourable impacts on economy of demonetization.[5] The demonetization given a boost tothe digital transactions in India from 23% to 27.5%as of May 2017. Also, it was because of demonetization that over 2 lac shell companies that were deregistered came into notice and their doctored accounts were seized by the income tax department. The advance tax collection saw a rapid growth of 42% as of August 5, 2017.It was after the demonetization that the hawala network was almost paralysed because their cash payments were no more possible. Thus, demonetization introduced in 2016, helped to bring the circulated cash back into the banking system, which lowered the cost at which loans was granted.

Thus, demonetization had both positive and negative impact on the economy of India. Though there have not been many studies on demonetization with reference to its impact on Indian economy. But, there have been some researchers who examined the impact of the demonetization on the stock market of India. Singh, in 2017,concluded that there was a significant difference in 12 sectoral indices of the NSE pre- and post-demonetization.[11]. As per the study conducted by Bantwa, in 2017, it was revealed that there was a fall of 5.64% in NIFTY post-demonetization.[9] Among the 12 sectoral indices, the real estate faced huge setback followed by media channels and automobiles, but the impact of demonetization was comparatively low in metal index followed by the PSU banks and the IT sector. But, there has been no study regarding the impact of demonetization on the prices of gold in India.

3.0. Demonetisation and Economic Status of India

The demonetization decision came as a shock and a sudden blockage in the currency circulation. It created a situation which caused lack of currency, decrease in investment, rise in unemployment, etc. Thus, this decision put short-term as well as long-term effects on the economy of India. Some of the main impacts of demonetization include:

1. Liquidity crunch:

Liquidity crunch is a short-term effect of demonetization. This is because people are unable to get the sufficient currency. Rs.500 and Rs.1000 currency formed 49% of the total currency in circulation. With demonetisation, the currency

circulation faced a huge setback. It was estimated that liquidity crunch will persist till there is efficient re-supply of Rs.500. But, the main focus of the RBI and the government to supply Rs.2000 currency note rather than re-supplying Rs.500 currency note. Thus, it was estimated that this liquidity crunch will persist for at least 4 months.

2. Bank deposits as well as interest rates:
With the demonetization decision, though there was significant increase in the deposit for the short-term but it is estimated to decrease in the long-term. The people, post the announcement of demonetization, deposited their money to exchange the old currency notes to new currency notes. According to the savers, the money converts into active liquidity. Thus, these savings with the banks is the short-term deposit. These may be taken by savers according to their convenience. These savings are obtained via public sector banks. This reduced the interest rates in the short-term.

3. Black money:
It has been seen earlier that only 5-10% of black money is kept in the form of cash otherwise it is invested in various physical assets including gold, land, etc. Thus, demonetization was a huge decision against the accumulation of black money. People are very much convinced that it's high time to fight against black money which is encouraging government to take more strong measures.

4. Counterfeit currency:
Though the demonetization came as a tool against counterfeiting currency, it's impact will be long-term and will be checked when the circulation of the currency will be back to normal again.

4.0. Objectives
The study under scanner focuses on finding the effect of demonetization on the prices of gold in India. This objective leads to the formulation of the following hypothesis.
H0: No significant difference exists between gold prices in pre and post demonetization period in India

5.0. Research Methodology
The data for conducting this study was taken from the World Gold Council. As per, the gold prices mentioned is in the unit of INR per troy ounce which is roughly around 31 grams. The data was compared on the basis of 30 days pre- and post-demonetization, 15 days pre- and post-demonetization and 7 days pre-

and post-demonetization. To get the statistical importance, the tests that were conducted include t-test and Wilcoxon-signed ranks test.

6.0. Findings

Descriptive Statistics

		Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std.Error Mean
Pair 1	30 days pre demonetization	85315.973	30	1530.2880	279.3896
	30 days post demonetization	80550.063	30	2414.0344	440.7404
Pair 2	15 days pre demonetization	85306.89	15	967.11104	249.7070
	15 days post demonetization	82585.47	15	1179.7852	304.6192
Pair 3	7 days pre demonetization	86060.671	7	902.5971	341.1496
	7 days post demonetization	83390.27	7	1164.4426	440.1179

Table 1: Descriptive Statistics

Table 1 provides the descriptive statistics of three paired samples. It representsthe mean, number of observations (N) along with standard deviation and standard error of the sample. As it is evident, the prices of gold saw a decrease after the announcement of demonetization. Thus, it shows that demonetization had a negative effect on the gold prices in India.

Inferential statistics

		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	T	df	Sig, (2-tailed)
Pair 1	30 days pre and post demonetization	4765.91	3151.768	575.431	8.282	29	0.000
Pair 2	15 days pre and post demonetization	2721.413	1171.969	302.601	8.993	14	0.000
Pair 3	7 days pre and post demonetization	2670.400	1664.193	629.005	4.245	6	0.005

Table 2: Inferential Statistics

As evident from inferential statistics shown in table 2, the difference between the mean gold price in pre- as well as post- demonetization period is positive.

	Pair 1 30 days post- and pre-demonetization	Pair 2 15 days post- and pre-demonetization	Pair 3 7 days post- and pre-demonetization
Z	-4.782 (a)	-3.408 (a)	-2.366 (a)
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.001	0.018

Table 3: Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test Statistics

Further, in table 3, Wilcoxon-signed rank test shows the median difference between the sampled pairs pre- and post-demonetization. This test takes into consideration both the magnitude as well as sign.[10]As evident from the table, the price of gold saw a decline post-demonetization.

Thus, both t- test as well as Wilcoxon-signed rank test showed that the demonetization had significant impact on the gold prices. So, the formulated hypothesis (H0) is rejected.

7.0. Conclusion and Suggestions

This study is analysing the effect of demonetization on the economy of India with special reference to price of gold. The data to be analysed was taken from World Gold Council. The impact on the prices of gold was studied in three samples of 30, 15 and 7 days pre- and post-demonetization. For the analysis of the data, t-test and Wilcoxon-signed rank test were used. The final result shows that the decision of demonetization resulted in a significant reduction in the gold prices in India.

Also, it was likely because of demonetisation that within a span of 2-3 hours, the 15 tonnes of gold were sold to get the currency notes of Rs.500 and Rs.1000 exchanged. Further, because of the strict actions by the department of income tax put a great pressure which resulted in the drop decrease in the prices of gold

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WOMEN EMPOWERMENT THROUGH MICROFINANCE

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Abstract

Gender equality is, first and foremost, a human right. A woman is entitled to live in dignity and in freedom from want and from fear. Empowering women is also an indispensable tool for advancing development and reducing poverty. Microfinance has emerged as a powerful tool for women empowerment in the new economy. In India, microfinance distribution is based on different types of approaches which help to execute the process of microfinance. The main purpose of microfinance is to provide a cost effective mechanism for providing financial services to the deprived section of the society. This paper is based on the women section of the society and throws light on the significance role of the microfinance on women. This paper makes an attempt to evaluate the value of microfinance on empowerment of women. A sample is used to evaluate the results. Exploratory factor analysis is used to study the level of awareness among women for microfinance and regression analysis is used to study the impacts of microfinance on women after using the microfinance services. The findings of this study reveal that microfinance is a powerful tool to empower women.

Key words: Microfinance, women empowerment, delivery methods, role of women.

Introduction

There are many social issues that exist internationally. Participation of women in socio-economic activities is one of among those social issues. Women play important role in the social as well as economic activities. They have now become an integral part of global market. The developed countries, many of which are now characterized by full employment still there is scope for women growth in the work field. On the contrary, the developing countries which are facing social problems, economic instability, vulnerability of the family compels their women to go for work to increase of income of their respective families. In this contemporary era, women are going for work to manage their economic status. But to manage these activities, women are confronting with shortage of financial resources. To overcome this problem, microfinance plays a vital role. Microfinance is a kind of banking service that is provided to jobless or low income women or groups who would have no others means of fast financial services. Microfinance has taken the pace particularly in developing and the underdeveloped countries for the last couple of decades. Similarly, Microfinance has emerged as a powerful tool for women empowerment in the new economy and is recognized as a key strategy for addressing issues of women's empowerment access to financial services and the subsequent transfer to financial resources to poor women enable them to become economic agents to change.

In India, the inability of financial institutions to cover a large segment of poor people is basically attributed to their high cost of administrating large number of small loans. On this level many welfare organization are formed to provide the assistance to needy people for their growth and development. These welfare organizations works as an instrument to promote informal structure of poor to help them save and promote self reliance in financing their needs through the concept of microfinance institutions. For examples, self Help groups, SEWA, and NGOs etc. Several attempts have been occurred for poverty reduction. A systematic effort towards backward region development started after India attained her independence. In starting period, these policies gave more emphasis on their own contribution and neglected the participation of people. Indian experiences with MFIs with a focus on women are emerging as a promoting financial innovation with great potentials to reach the poor and marginal employers in cost effective way to the lender. In India, microfinance scene is dominated by bank linkage programme as a cost effective mechanism for providing credit facilities to the poor segment of the country. This covers not only in fulfillment of credit needs but also strengthen collective help capacities of the poor, leading to their empowerment. Growth of MFIs formation has now turned into an empowerment movement among women across the country. Economic empowerment helps to increase women ability to make decisions, increased self confidence and better status in society. Microfinance is essential to overcome exploitation, build confidence for economic self reliance, particularly among rural women who are most invisible in the social structure. Microfinance not only give women and men access to savings and credit, but reach millions of people worldwide bringing them together regularly in organized structure. It provides important contribution to gender equality and women's empowerment as well as civil society strengthening.

Approaches of microfinance

The field of microfinance is diverse and is still evolving. There are many approaches or model that fits in all the circumstances. The concept of microfinance deals with the informal and flexible approach to the credit needs people. A study of microfinance of different models of microfinance developed internationally becomes interesting. The microfinance approach across the world can be broadly classified under the following heads:

Country	Microfinance Approach
Bangladesh	Grameen bank Approach
Indonesia	Individual lending approach
Kenya	The Group approach
Thailand	Village banking model
Sri Lanka	Credit Unions and Cooperatives
India	SHG model

Microfinance Delivery Methodologies

Various traditional as well as innovative approaches have been applied by MFIs for increasing the credit flow to the unorganised sector. There are mainly six broad categories are used which are written as follows:

- Self Help Group model
- Federated self help Group model
- Grameen bank model
- Mutually Aided co operative model
- Non banking Finance company model
- Banks using other agencies for distribution of micro finance

Literature Review

Todaro (1977) explained development with the help of its three basic elements i.e. basic necessities of life, self-respect and freedom, basic necessities of life and property, without these necessities it is difficult for Human to survive. By the time of the fourth Five- Year Plan (1969) the community development programme had been largely phased out and its name changed to reflect a new emphasis on rural over community development.

Sen Gita and Grown Caren (1987) stated that women's empowerment was based on the transformation of the structures of subordination, including changes in the law, civil order, property and inheritance rights, and controlled over women's bodies and labour, and the social and legal institutions that endorse male control. They called for resources (finance, knowledge, and technology), skill training, leadership on the side and democratic process, participation in policy and decision-making, and techniques for conflict resolution, if women were to be empowered. Empowerment shouls had led to capacity building and personal enrichment. It helped them develop leadership qualities, entrepreneurship, and exposure to the outside world.

Ramanathan(1993) had viewed the different microfinance techniques in different countries. While in the former, members belong to different income groups, in the latter membership was given to specific target groups. It was observed that the viability was brighter and managed properly in smaller groups. The SHGs played an important role to promote thrift among members. They were generated a common fund from internal savings to small loans. At that time, the rate of loan recovery was around 90percent. He concluded that the performance of SHGs improved as compare to other MFIs. It was proved beneficial to enhance the economic status of women their working skills by providing them training and services. This study dealt with only a small numbers to groups based on this study. This study was based on the effective working of SHGs in the women empowerment.

Noor (1995) traced that linkage-banking while studying SHG in different areas. The study observed that the seeds of linkage banking were sown many years before but SHGs were widely accepted as an alternative for collective credit delivery to the poor. The study discussed the variants of linkages and models followed in different areas at that time. The study is totally based on SHG and its linkages that helped to develop the significance of SHG in form of microfinance scheme to empower the rural people. The study concluded that the repayment rate of SHG varied time to time and place to place.

Giriyappa (1997) analysed the women empowerment with the corresponding levels of discrimination and effectiveness of decision-making by women in different rural enterprises and concluded that the female headed households were effective in taking decision in respect of work mobility, schooling, health care, asset creation, employment

generation and social participation in low social status households. The informal empowerment was wide spread through women earning members, their decisions were subjected to various degrees of discrimination by males. This study elaborated about the way to influence women belonged to rural areas and discussed about their existence as well as further development areas.

Jyothi (1998) reported in her study about the employment pattern, schemes and strategies to empower the rural women. The study showed that distribution of women employment according to the level of empowerment, it could be classified into different levels of empowerment.

Mayoux (2000) was discussed about the key issues of microfinance in his study, "Microfinance and the empowerment of women". The study revealed that empowerment was a multidimensional and interlinked process of change in power relations. The study discussed about the relationship of power with empowerment and pointed out that it enabled women to articulate their own aspirations and developed the strategies.

Narayan (2002) added that empowerment is the extension of resources and abilities to needy people for them to take part in social activities that affect their lives. This study revealed the idea that the empowerment helps to utilise the financial resources in proper and accurate way to enhance the capacity of those resources. It provided the facilities to encourage the women to participate in different types of economic and social activities to overcome the financial problem or to make them independent. The study concluded that the supply of microfinance facilities was not only way to enhance the women abilities but there was need to applied this facilities on local level for rural people.

Suguna (2002) mentioned three dimensions of women empowerment namely economic, social and political. The economic empowerment includes skill development, income generation, credit availability whereas the social empowerment consists of equality of treatment, equality of respect, equality of opportunity, equality of recognition and equality of status. The political empowerment represents the process of controlling power and strengthening of their vitality.

Gibb Sarah (2008)observed that micro credit had failed to empower women as women could not change her traditional household role and could not retain control over money. According to study, women had less autonomy in the household matters and decision making process related to their home circumstances. The study concluded that under these circumstances microcredit programs would not work properly. So under this situation there is need to change the moral values and thinking of people.

Samantha (2009) submitted that women have no control over credit which is the failure of microfinance to empower women. Greater financial independence for rural women increases their bargaining capacity, reduces violence against women and enables them to gain more influence over decision making in the family. The study concluded that if microfinance was not working properly then there was need to change the demographic conditions of women.

Mersland(2009) defined microfinance as the supply of banking services to microenterprises and poor families .The broader term embraces efforts to collect savings from low-income households and, in some places, to also help in distributing and marketing clients' output. It is one of the few market-based, scalable anti-poverty solutions providing access to financial services to poor households in rural and urban

areas. To most, micro finance means the provision of very small loans (micro credit) to help the poor to invest in or scale up their small business (micro enterprises).

Collins et al. (2009) had brought out the complex nature of the financial behaviour of households through several case studies, but it has not been able to systematically bring together the different client ship patterns observed in the microfinance sector. Such an analysis, to identify the complex patterns of client ship, has potentially important policy implications for MFIs and the microfinance industry as a whole. It helped understand clients 'financial needs and preferences, the potential danger of client over- indebtedness, and in turn potential increased risk for the institutions.

Reddy G. Sudarsana (2010) says that the SHG-bank linkage programme plays an important role in women empowerment. The study undertaken was based on various indicators like women household decision making power, financial autonomy, freedom of movement, political participation acceptance to unequal gender role, exposure to media, access to education and experience to members.

Arora andMeenu (2010) discussed in their study that microfinance programmes had increased and developed according to their need. Basically, the financial and non-financial assistance to women enterprises will help to increase the growth of the microfinance programmes and schemes. This study finished with the idea that microfinance policies would be developed as per to their demand in working field and scope the women empowerment.

Desai V.V (2011) discussed that the enhancement of entrepreneurship qualities among the members of self-help groups was a significant step towards social and economic empowerment of women. Status of women had also improved by joining the SHGs. The study had given suggestions for improvement were the development of skill oriented training programmes, encouragement of good leadership in the group and constant guidance and support through the government and non- government organizations.

Duvendack et al. (2011) suggested that few quantitative studied exist on the impact of microfinance on female empowerment because of unresolved issues of measuring female empowerment. Thus, if much attention was devoted to the construction of reliable female empowerment measures, this could go a long way to increase the number of studies, and promoted the reliability, of studies that examined microfinance's effect on female empowerment. As it stood, there was no substantive evidence to suggest that microfinance had a positive impact on female empowerment.

Jubb andHabib(2012)had discussed about the social political development of women and their participation on social as well as political level. They had researched on those social groups which were organised by women whose were belonging to rural background. They concluded that microcredit is an effective way to empower the women at small level through small efforts.

IdrisAgbim(2015) had related the concept with economic activities and their effectiveness. The study concluded that the microfinance was acted as a successful tool on the way to increase the economic status of women. Economic empowerment was totally depended on the suitable supply of credit facilities to the deprived people. Microfinance was a way to develop the women empowerment through rising economic stability among deprived women. It was also responsible to grow the status of their respective families.

Ronald Jack (2016) in their study threw the light on the idea that through the financial and cultural constraints market women in the study area were impeded in their entrepreneurial development which had in turn negatively affected their economic empowerment. The authors, therefore, concluded that with access to finance women empowerment in the study area will be improved. They supported the microfinance techniques.

After the depth of literature review on women empowerment through microfinance, a few study dealt with the proper working and value of microfinance and their growth and development. On the contrary, others studies dealt with the ineffectiveness of microfinance in some crucial condition like less autonomy of women in household matters. And some dealt with the idea that economic development increases as the result of increasing the microfinance program.

Research Problem

When microfinance programs have got success in the field of women empowerment, it has created many economic and social opportunities for women. It has got success to enhance the democracy and human rights. The founder of Muhammad Yunus was awarded the Nobel Prize in 2006. But this study is going to evaluate the awareness and impact of microfinance after the increasing usage of microfinance. This study also evaluate the active participation of women in a microfinance program have become economically empowered through the support of the microcredit organizations and the women's collateral groups.

In the quest for better ways to assessing the impacts on society, women and its awareness among women about microfinance. This problem helps to produce a study design to account the awareness and impacts to microfinance on women. This study design itself has qualities of functioning as a guide for the purpose of analyzing a possible relationship between impacts of microfinance and women empowerment. Using this study, it will be possible on an individual level to arrange questions relating to whether the women in the sample will have made significant changes in the study conclusion. The general research questions are written as follows.

Need of the study

Women are essential part of the society. The role of women in economic activities and decision making is very low. Micro financial schemes plays vital role in increasing women's participation in economic activities and decision making. There has been huge growth of organizations, known as Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) in this field to deal with the micro financial activities. With increasing demand for rural finance, and the shortages of formal sources, the MFIs have tremendous challenges and opportunities in microfinance in India. In India self help groups (SHGs) constitutes of 85-95 % women. The reasons for this is that women are familiar with finances responsibility; making them trustworthy, reliable and prompt savers. Empowerment of women also occupies central place to wide development goals. Women empowerment is critical factor in the eradication of poverty, as the women are the key contributors to the economic and to fighting with poverty through both remunerative and un- remunerative work at home, in the community and in the workplace. Microfinance has been recognized as one efficient

means of empowering women. The objectives of this study will act as a bridge to find out the interferences of this study.

According to this research proposal, this researcher is trying to answer the general questions about microfinance is that the providers are heterogeneous group and they provide services to very different kinds of women. Microfinance offers financial services to women who have some prior experience of entrepreneurship and are not engaged in it for purely subsistence reasons are likely to benefit greatly from microfinance activities, given the barriers they face in accessing formal financial institutions. But for poorer women who are struggling to get their enterprises onto a visible basis, financial services as part of a larger package of supportive measures which address their human capital deficits, their unpaid domestic responsibilities and perhaps also lack of self confidence and fear of taking risks. Microfinance for the poor and women has received extensive recognition as a strategy for poverty reduction and for women's economic empowerment. Many micro finance institutions seek to empower women as an implicit or explicit goal; others believe they cannot afford to focus on empowerment because it is incompatible with financial sustainability. This research wills basically the scope and the awareness of microfinance among women by empowering her not only financial level but also help to provide them moral support. This research is totally based on the observations and sample data which are collected by the researcher.

Objectives

This study is related to overall development of women by providing them financial assistance. The main objectives of this study are written as follows:

- To study the level of awareness among women empowerment.
- To study the impacts of microfinance on women empowerment.

Data Collection

Primary Data Source

Primary data for the study has been collected with the help of a survey using questionnaire and interview schedule which was administered to around one hundred respondents. For the selection of respondents, convenience sampling method was used.

Secondary Data Source

The secondary sources of data have been collected from the Websites, Magazines and Books etc.

Research Methodology

It is always important to be critical of the information presented in sources, especially since the material might have been gathered to address a different problem area. Moreover, many secondary sources do not clearly describe issues such as the purpose of a study, how the data has been gathered, analyzed and interpreted making it difficult for the researcher to assess their usefulness. In order to address this problem I have tried to triangulate the secondary data by using numerous independent sources.

To achieve the desired objectives, there is need to follow an effective planning. Planning is the process of thinking about the activities required to achieve a desired goal. It is the first and foremost activity to achieve desired results. It involves the creation and

maintenance of a plan, such as psychological aspects that require conceptual skills. To accomplish this study, there is need to adopt an effective methodology or planning.
Research methodology is a systematic way to solve a problem. It is a science of studying how research is to be carried out. Essentially, the procedures by which researchers go about their work of describing, explaining and predicting phenomena are called research methodology. It is also defined as the study of methods by which knowledge is gained. Its aim is to give the work plan of research.
According to this study, there is scope to obtain the required objectives by following the suitable research methodology. This area of research illustrates the procedures used for this study, in regard of the research method and data collections. Research methodology can be expressed as a system of roles and procedures. Research methodology is a theory of how research should be undertaken, including the theoretical and philosophical assumptions upon which the research is based and implications of these for the methods or methods adopted.

Tools and Techniques
In this study, quantitative data was analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) software to computer percentages, tabulation and cross- tabulation of responses. SPSS was chosen because it can take data from almost any type of file and use them to generate tabulated reports; charts perform descriptive statistics and conduct complex statistical analysis.
The identification of participants to this research was according to some socio-demographics variables. These were the age, education level and employment status, which are synthesized in the one table. These variables were affecting the use of savings and credit operations. The results were presented in different tables. The questions were formulated regarding the objectives and hypothesis of the research. A cross sectional descriptive research design will used in this study to investigate the impacts of microfinance. The design was employed because data will be collected once.

Sampling Techniques
Sampling means selecting a group that represents the entire population. Sampling is considered because it reduces costs and resources that would have been used in studying the entire population. It makes a study more manageable in terms of resources and ensures that the objectives of the study are covered as well. This study used the simple random sampling techniques in selecting the sample of respondents who took part in the study. Respondents were then being selected randomly from each stratum.

Data interpretation and data analysis
For the conduction of the test, the questionnaires were distributed to 200respondents. 191 questionnaires were collected from 200 respondents after completing the questionnaire conduction. 179 questionnaires were found valid for the further research work. The responses obtained were analyzed using SPSS. Factor analysis and regression are used for the analysis. The interpretation of data and its analysis is required to obtain the desired results. This section of research helps to identify the roots and the branches of the study content and maintained the level of the study. The data interpretation and analysis

section of the study is considered as the main focus of the study. This interpretation is based on the survey which was done on sample.

Key measures

The dependent variable was women's empowerment. Status of women and fertility empowerment was conceptualized as a multidimensional concept that includes decision making, mobility, aspects of violence, reproductive control, political participation and economic stability.

Focal independent Variable

This study was based on independent variables used for the fulfillment of demand of the study. Under this study, the two variables were used where 1 indicates 'Yes' and 2 indicates 'No' to show the participation of women in microfinance. Others were used as '0' symbol for non participation.

Control Variables

Demographic background variables used in the final analysis are the respondent's age, marital status, education and wealth. The first variable age was based on single years. The second variable was based on the numbers of variables (1 for single, 2 for married, 3 for divorcee, 4 for separated). The third variables were also based on multiple variables (1 for illiterate, 2 for metric, 3 for graduation, 4 for post graduation and 5 for others).

Findings and Discussions

Role of women in Indian Economy: All over the world, the significant of women entry into the workforce over the past three decades has produced profound transformations in the organization of families, society, the economy, and urban life.

In general terms, in order to facilitate the empowerment of women in micro and small enterprise, MFI"s should:

- Encourage microenterprise programs to develop specific strategies for recruiting women as clients from within their existing target groups.
- Encourage microenterprise programs to expand their target groups to include the sizes and types of enterprise activities in which women engage and/or experiment with assistance strategies, business and technical assistance needs of these types of enterprises.
- Consider expanding support to a broader range of organizations, especially poverty-focused organizations active in rural areas. Support for these organizations should include technical assistance and training in program planning, management and in developing teams of female staff to assist clients in business planning and management.

Based on the first objective (level of awareness)
Reliability Test
Table 1

Reliability Statistics		
Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.730	.792	30

Reliability test is basically dealt with the Cronbach's Alpha mean. This is a measure of internal consistency. It tells that how closely related a set of items are as a group form. It is considered as a measure of scale reliability. It is the type of exploratory factor analysis which helps us to check the dimensionality. According to the following analysis, the alpha coefficient for the 30 items is .792, suggesting the items have relatively high internal consistency. So, it is acceptable in social science research situation.

Factor Analysis
The validity of the questionnaire is checked through exploratory factor analysis. High loading on one factor and no cross loading reveal convergent validity respectively. Factor analysis is performed on 30 items questions based on women empowerment. The factor analysis was done using principal component with an initial setting is applied. It is used to express the values of observed data are expressed as functions of a number of possible causes in order to find which are the most important. This method is statistical method used to describe variability among observed, correlated variables in terms of a potentially lower number of unobserved variables called factors. It also helps to reduce a large number of variables into fewer numbers of factors. The results based on the factor analysis and its validity is shown below through variance. These results show that there is no positive correlation among variables. The principal component analysis extraction method is used.

KMO and Bartlett's test of Sphericity
Table 2

KMO and Bartlett's Test		
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.648
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	1775.173
	df	435
	Sig.	.000

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) test is a measure of how suited your data is for Factor Analysis. The test measures sampling adequacy for each variable in the model and for the complete model. 90% of the variance is accounted, while 87.1% of the variance is accounted for this table. The calculated value of KMO is 0.648 or near 0.7 which shows that sample is adequate to Factor Analysis. So Factor Analysis has been applied to extract the factors influencing microfinance. This table depicts the value of Bartlett's test of Sphericity is 1775.173. For the explanation of usage of Factor Analysis, correlation matrix had been calculated which indicated high inter correlations among variables.After

calculating the inter correlations, the factors have been extracted by using Principal Component Method with Varimax rotation, on the basis of Eigen value not less than one for any factor.

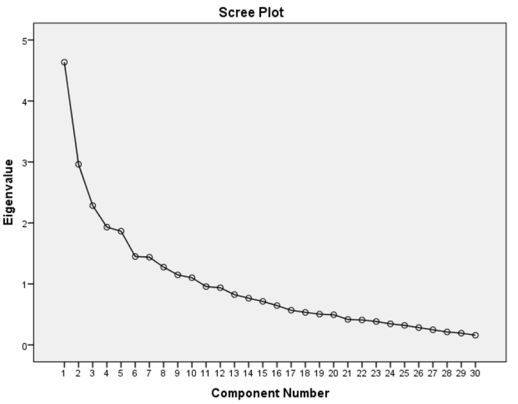
Table 3

Total Variance Explained						
Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	4.636	15.452	15.452	4.636	15.452	15.452
2	2.962	9.873	25.325	2.962	9.873	25.325
3	2.284	7.612	32.937	2.284	7.612	32.937
4	1.931	6.437	39.374	1.931	6.437	39.374
5	1.865	6.216	45.590	1.865	6.216	45.590
6	1.449	4.831	50.422	1.449	4.831	50.422
7	1.439	4.796	55.217	1.439	4.796	55.217
8	1.275	4.249	59.466	1.275	4.249	59.466
9	1.148	3.826	63.293	1.148	3.826	63.293
10	1.101	3.670	66.963	1.101	3.670	66.963
11	.957	3.189	70.152			
12	.938	3.125	73.277			
13	.824	2.747	76.025			
14	.766	2.553	78.578			
15	.713	2.377	80.955			
16	.645	2.150	83.105			
17	.568	1.893	84.998			
18	.533	1.777	86.775			
19	.504	1.680	88.455			
20	.495	1.649	90.103			
21	.418	1.392	91.496			
22	.409	1.363	92.858			
23	.384	1.279	94.137			
24	.345	1.150	95.287			
25	.320	1.067	96.354			
26	.283	.945	97.299			
27	.248	.826	98.125			
28	.212	.705	98.830			
29	.192	.641	99.472			
30	.158	.528	100.000			
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.						

Looking at the table labeled Total Variance Explained that the Eigen value for the first factor is quite a bit larger than the Eigen value for the next factors. This suggests that the scale items are non – dimensional.
According to the above table, the following variables are used as F1 factor (The microfinance is a part of your life), F2 (There is need to obtain financial services from any other financial institutions), F3 (There is existence of good services in microfinance institution), F4 (There is need to change in services of microfinance), F5 (The services are provided by microfinance institution gives maximum satisfaction through financial assistance), F6 (There is provision of economic security), F7 (It acts as a source of social support), F8 (There is proper maintenance of official records), F9 (These institutions help to enforce the repayment of loans), F10 (These institutions properly utilize the all resources), F11 (There is improved scope for capital formation in the household), F12 (Microfinance is helpful to increase the income and savings), F13 (Microfinance is helpful to increase production and household assets), F14 (Microfinance is helpful to increase employment opportunities), F15 (Microfinance creates better awareness and knowledge about banking operations), F16 (Microfinance builds confidence to face problems and power of decision making), F17 (Microfinance helps to create better awareness), F18 (Microfinance helps to develop the feeling of self esteem and dignity of labor), F19 (Microfinance improves level of education), F20 (Microfinance helps to develop inter-personal skills), F21 (Microfinance improves employability skills and social status), F22 (Microfinance develops participation in community activities), F23 (Microfinance increases the involvement in political campaign and protest), F24 (Microfinance helps to develop network and experience of management), F25 (Microfinance has impacts on women mobility), F26 (Microfinance helps to improve nutrient and health of household), F27 (Microfinance has impact on marriage practices), F28 (Microfinance helps to alleviate of male violence), F29 (Microfinance helps to alleviate of the burden of domestic labor and child care) and F30 (Microfinance helps to create autonomy in household matters).

All these factors are calculated by the factor analysis. Factor analysis result of women empowerment is shown in following figure. It comprised five factors and explained the total variance. These five items are loaded on this factor analysis. The R – square values which for some really dumb reason are called Communalities in factor analysis.
The total variance explained table is expressed that with 30 input variables, PCA initially extracts 30 factors or components. Each component has a quality score called an Eigen value. Only components with the high Eigen value are likely to represent a real underlying factor. Only our three components have an Eigen value of at least 1. The other components are having low quality scores. The component matrix shows the Pearson Correlations between the items and the components. For some reason, these correlations are called factor loadings.

Diagram 1



The scree plot is a line plot of the Eigen values of factors or principal components in an analysis. The scree plot is used to determine the number of factors to retain in an exploratory factor analysis or principal components to keep in a principal component analysis. The above diagram indicates the total variance explained table in the diagrammatical form which depicts the correlation between Eigen values and component number. The horizontal line shows the level of component number and the vertical line shows the level of Eigen values.

Based on second objective (impacts of microfinance)

Regression Analysis

In statistical modeling, regression analysis is a set of statistical processes for estimating the relationships among variables. It is used to compare the two variables. It is used to understand which among independent variables are related to the dependent variables and to explore the forms of relationships. It is powerful tool or we can say statistical method that allows you to evaluate the relationships between two or more variables.

Table 4

Descriptive Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
WS	3.0112	1.03852	179
ITEM11	3.4078	1.28349	179
ITEM12	3.4469	1.26368	179
ITEM14	3.4022	1.29180	179
ITEM18	3.2402	1.29100	179
ITEM19	3.3687	1.28006	179
ITEM17	3.3184	1.26502	179
ITEM16	3.4469	1.33712	179
ITEM15	3.3743	1.30669	179
ITEM13	3.4134	1.30988	179
ITEM20	3.6927	3.98036	179
ITEM21	3.4749	1.23761	179
ITEM22	3.5698	1.21294	179
ITEM23	3.5140	1.27358	179
ITEM24	3.6034	3.79447	179
ITEM25	3.4246	1.24912	179
ITEM26	3.3408	1.30731	179
ITEM27	3.4246	1.26698	179
ITEM28	3.5419	1.25518	179
ITEM29	3.3240	1.20674	179
ITEM30	3.5531	1.29443	179

All these factors are calculated by the regression analysis. Regression analysis result of women empowerment is shown in following figure. It comprised eight factors and explained the total deviation. These eight items are loaded on this regression analysis. The first four factors are showed the same level of mean and standard deviation. There are 179 items on which this analysis is performed.

Table 5

Model Summary[b]					
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.321[a]	.103	-.011	1.04396	.985
a. Predictors: (Constant), ITEM30, ITEM15, ITEM20, ITEM25, ITEM18, ITEM24, ITEM12, ITEM22, ITEM13, ITEM19, ITEM16, ITEM27, ITEM17, ITEM14, ITEM21, ITEM11, ITEM28, ITEM26, ITEM23, ITEM29					
b. Dependent Variable: WS					

This table shows the Model Summary. This table provides the R and R^2 values. The R value represents the simple correlation and is 0.321. ("R" column), which indicates a high degree of correlation. The R^2 value (the "R Square" column) indicates how much of the total variation in the dependent variable. In this case, 0.103 % can be explained, which is very less. The Durbin – Watson test value is 0.985.

Coefficients[a]

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	2.665	.472		5.641	.000
ITEM11	-.018	.084	-.023	-.220	.826
ITEM12	-.014	.080	-.017	-.174	.862
ITEM14	.112	.081	.139	1.389	.167
ITEM18	.008	.076	.010	.105	.917
ITEM19	.083	.071	.102	1.174	.242
ITEM17	-.004	.084	-.005	-.053	.958
ITEM16	-.081	.078	-.105	-1.040	.300
ITEM15	-.091	.074	-.115	-1.238	.217
ITEM13	.037	.075	.047	.498	.619
ITEM20	-.017	.021	-.065	-.796	.427
ITEM21	.023	.086	.027	.263	.793
ITEM22	.088	.099	.103	.892	.374
ITEM23	-.041	.094	-.051	-.437	.662
ITEM24	-.043	.022	-.157	-1.942	.054
ITEM25	-.094	.081	-.113	-1.155	.250
ITEM26	.085	.086	.107	.985	.326
ITEM27	.022	.096	.027	.231	.818
ITEM28	.034	.095	.041	.357	.722
ITEM29	-.125	.100	-.145	-1.251	.213
ITEM30	.133	.086	.166	1.543	.125

Table 6 a. Dependent Variable: WS

The coefficient table provides us with the necessary information to predict price from income, as well as determine whether income contributes statistically to the model (by looking at the "Sig" column).

Table 7

ANOVA[a]						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	19.781	20	.989	.908	.578[b]
	Residual	172.197	158	1.090		
	Total	191.978	178			
a. Dependent Variable: WS						
b. Predictors: (Constant), ITEM30, ITEM15, ITEM20, ITEM25, ITEM18, ITEM24, ITEM12, ITEM22, ITEM13, ITEM19, ITEM16, ITEM27, ITEM17, ITEM14, ITEM21, ITEM11, ITEM28, ITEM26, ITEM23, ITEM29						

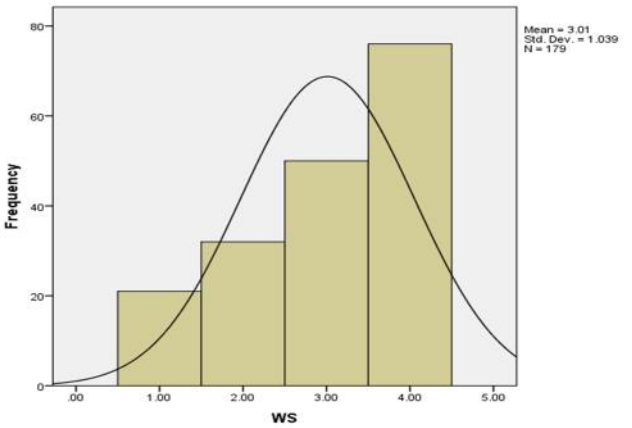
The next table is the ANOVA table, which reports how well the regression equation fits the data (i.e. predicts the dependent variable) is shown. This table indicates that the regression model predicts the dependent variable significantly well. This "sig." column indicates the statistical significance of the regression model that was run. Here, the regression model statistically significantly predicts the outcome variable (i.e. it is good for the data).

Table 8

Residuals Statistics[a]					
	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Predicted Value	1.2913	4.0064	3.0112	.33336	179
Residual	-2.52579	1.52360	.00000	.98356	179
Std. Predicted Value	-5.159	2.986	.000	1.000	179
Std. Residual	-2.419	1.459	.000	.942	179

a. Dependent Variable: WS

Diagram 2



After analysis the above diagram, it depicts the regression analysis in the form of histogram. This method is a method of the examination of evidence in coming to an understanding of the past. It is defined the value of regression standardized residual with frequency. The horizontal line shows the value of regression standardized residual and the vertical line shows the value of frequency.

Limitations of the study

There are many pro and cons of this study available under this research. The major limitations of this study which are written as follows:

- There is no scope of men empowerment or we can say the whole population development. It is totally deals with the inequality.
- It is based on gender biasness.
- This study requires more time and services to achieve its objectives.
- It deals with microfinance for empowering women.
- This study deals with the small sample of population on small level.

Conclusion

Microfinance is multifaceted and works in integrated systems. With the passage of time new opportunities are being felt in the field of microfinance.After going through all parts of the study and examining the every single factors of the analysis, this study reveals that microfinance works as the vital feature to empower women in this modern era, not for developing and under developed countries but also for the developed countries. The basic idea of microfinance is fulfill in the conditions. It also provides the maximum satisfaction to the effective person and effective region. This study is totally verified the objectives of the study through SPSS analysis. According to this study, the microfinance not only improves the economic rank of women but also upgrade their presence in the society by building confidence among women. The sample survey is also helps to measure the role

of microfinance in women empowerment. This study is measured women empowerment as latent variable. This study is conducted in small area but there is need to conduct in all other sectors of the states as well as in the whole country. Demographic variables are considered as controlled variables for this study but they have important role in explaining women empowerment. Therefore, all the indicators are significant to carry out future studies based on this topic.

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అద్దేపల్లి కవిత్వంలో మానవతా దృక్పథం

- డా॥ వాస భూపాల్
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నేడు సమాజంలో మానవీయ విలువలు రోజు రోజుకీ దిగజారిపోతున్నాయి. మనుషులలలో మంచిలేదు, మానవత్వం లేదు. 'తన కడుపు నిండితే చాలు ధరిద్రం బాసు' నన్నట్లుగా మనుషులు ప్రవర్తిస్తున్నారు. తల్లిదండ్రులంటే గౌరవం లేదు. పెద్దలంటే లెక్కలేదు. గురువులంటే మర్యాద శూన్యం. భయభక్తులు ఏకోశాన కనిపించవు. రక్తసంబంధాల పట్ల విలువలు లేవు. బంధుత్వాలు, ఆత్మీయత, అనురాగాలు ఎక్కడా గోచరించవు. ఎక్కడ చూసినా అంతా మోసం, దగా, కుట్రలు, కుతంత్రాలు, స్వార్థపూరిత వాతావరణం. ఎవరిని మోసం చెయ్యాలి? ఎదుటి వాన్ని ఎలా దోచుకోవాలి? అన్న ఆలోచనలే తప్ప, సాటి మనిషి ఆపదలో ఉన్నాడంటే ఆదుకునే భావన ఏమాత్రం ఉండదు. వందకో ఒక్కడు మానవతా విలువలు కలిగిఉన్నప్పటికి, అతడు మనకు కనిపంచడు.

మానవత్వం అనేది వివిధ రకాలుగా ఉంటుంది. అద్దేపల్లి రామమోహనరావు సాహిత్యాన్ని ముఖ్యంగా ఆరు భాగాలుగా విభజించి, విశ్లేషించడం జరిగింది. అవి.

1) సాధారణ మానవత్వం
2) సంస్కరణ మానవత్వం
3) సామ్యవాద మానవత్వం
4) హేతువాద మానవత్వం
5) అస్తిత్వవాద మానవత్వం
6) సామ్రాజ్యవాద మానవత్వం

1) సాధారణ, మానవత్వం :

సాధారణ మానవత్వం అంటే ఒక వ్యక్తి మరొక వ్యక్తి మీద చూపించే ప్రేమాభిమానాలు, సహాయసహకారాలు. పోతన గారి ఈ క్రింది పద్యం గమనించండి.

"ఒరులేయవి యొనరించిన నరవర
తనమనంబునకు అప్రియంబగు తాను
ఒరులకు అవి చేయకునికి పరాయణము
పరమధర్మ పథముల కెల్లన్"

దీన్ని మించిన నిర్వచనం ప్రపంచంలో ఎవరు కూడా చేయలేరు. ఇతరులు తనను బాధపెడితే తాను ఎలా బాధపడుతాడో, అదే బాధను ఇతరులకు కలుగజేయకుండా ఉండటమే గొప్ప ధర్మము, గొప్ప మానవత్వం.

అవినీతి–అక్రమాలు జరిగినప్పుడు ఎదురు తిరిగి ఏమాత్రం అధైర్యపడకుండా తన కవితావేశాన్ని సమాజానికి చాటిచెప్పిన మేటికవి అద్దేపల్లి. కవిత్వాన్ని అంతర్గతానందం కోసం కాకుండా అనంత మానవాళి చైతన్యంకోసం కృషి చేయాలని అంటారయన. సమాజం అంటే కవికి సమకాలీనంగా ఉన్న సమాజమే. వర్తమాన కాలమే ఆధునిక కవికి అత్యవసరం. అతని చూపు దాని మీదనే ఉండాలి. ఈ యుగంలో అభివృద్ధి చెందుతున్న విజ్ఞాన శాస్త్రం మనిషి ప్రవర్తన మీద ఎంతో ప్రభావాన్ని చూపుతోంది. అయితే దానిని వాడుకోవడంలో మనిషి జాగ్రత్తగా మెలగకపోతే అది అతన్ని, సమాజాన్ని కూడా కబళించగలదు. 'మనిషి' స్థానే ఈ లోకంలో భూతమే ఆవరించగలదు. అలాంటి చీకటి లోకంలో అవతరించకుండా ఘోషించడమే ఈ ఆధునిక కవుల ఆశయం. వారి కవితా సంపుటి 'అంతర్జ్వాల'ను అద్దేపల్లి ఈ విధంగా నిర్వచించారు. "ఇది అంతర్జ్వాల కవి హృదయంలో ఈ అక్రమ లోకాన్ని చూడగా జ్వలించిన జ్వాల లేదా సమాజంలోని నిరంతర సమస్యల రూపంగా మండుతున్న జ్వాల. ఈ సమాజం యొక్క

నిజస్థితి పాఠకుడి గుండెపై హత్తుకోవాలి. కవి నిరసించే భావాల మీద పాఠకుడికి వెంటనే నిరసన కలగాలి. సమాజపు పునర్నిర్మాణానికి అవసరమైన కొన్ని భావాల ఉత్తేజన అతనిలో స్ఫురించాలి".

మనిషి ఎక్కడున్నాడు? ఉంటే ఏస్థితిలో ఉన్నాడు? అనే ప్రశ్నలకి సమాధానంగా అద్దేపల్లివారు 'అంతర్జ్వాల' అనే కవితలో ఈ విధంగా చూపిస్తాడు.

"ఇది అంతర్జ్వాల
మనిషనే అగ్గిపుల్లని
ఏ రోడ్డుమీద గీసినా భగ్గునమండే
సమాజ బాధామయ వాతావరణం
గుండెలో రాజుకుంటున్న మహాజ్వాల..." – 1

అని చెప్పడంలో సమాజంలో జరుగుతున్న అవినీతి–అక్రమాలకు ప్రతి మనిషిలో కోపావేశాలు రగులుతూనే ఉన్నాయి. కాని ఎదుటివాని బలానికి భయపడి గుండెల్లోనే మంటలు రగులుతున్నా బయటికి మాత్రం చెప్పుటలేదు. ఇది వ్యక్తిగతమైనది. ధైర్యం చేసి మీకు జరుగుతున్న అన్యాయానికి ఎదురు తిరిగినట్లైతే, మీ ఆవేశపు మంటల్లో అవినీతిపరులు కాలిబూడిదవుతారు. అంటే ఎవరి ఇంట్లో వారు ఉండక బయటికి వచ్చి సంఘటితమై ఎదుర్కోవాలి అంటారు అద్దేపల్లి.

ప్రస్తుత వ్యవస్థ అంతా జ్వాలామయంగా ఉన్నదని, దీన్ని ఎట్లా ఆర్పాలి? ఈ సమాజాన్ని ఎలా రక్షించాలి? ప్రశ్నలు వేసుకుని తిరిగి సమాధానం చెప్పిన తీరు ఎంతో అద్భుతంగా ఉంటుంది.

"ఎట్లా ఆర్పాలి ఈ మంటల్ని
ఎట్లా రక్షించాలి ఈ బ్రతుకుల్ని
మనందరి ఊపిరి బలంలో నుండి
కంఠనాథంలో గర్జించే సంకల్పంలో నుండి
గట్టిగా విసురుతున్న చేతులలోనుండి
ఒక మహా ఝంఝామారుతాన్ని సృష్టించాలి.
కన్నీటితో గట్టిపడ్డ హృదయంలో నుండి
ఒక పెనుతుఫాను కల్పించాలి
ప్రతి మనిషి మానవత్వపు సంచలనమైనప్పుడు
ప్రతి మనిషీ వ్యక్తిత్వపు వికాసమైనప్పుడు
అనంతకోటి మానవుల మహా చైతన్య వేగానికి
ఆ మంటలారిపోక తప్పదు.
ఈ గుండెలో పూలు వికసించక తప్పదు". – 2

మంటలను ఆర్పడానికి ఝంఝామారుతం సృష్టించాలి అనటంతో, సాధారణ మంటలను గాలి ఎక్కువ చేయడం అనే సహజమైన విషయం. కాని కవి ఆంతరంగిక భావన ఏమిటంటే ఈ సమాజంలోని అవినీతి అనే మంటలు చిన్నగా ఉన్నప్పుడు వెంటనే అంతా ప్రతి స్పందించి ఝంఝామారుతంలా ఒక్కటై తిరగబడితే ఆ అవినీతి అనే చిన్న మంటలు, ఏకమైపోయిన మనుషులనే రంఝామారుతానికి ఆరిపోక తప్పదంటారు. అంటే సమస్య చిన్నదిగా ఉన్నప్పుడే పరిష్కరించుకోవాలి. సమస్యను జఠిలం చేయవద్దు అంటారు అద్దేపల్లి,

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1. అంతర్జ్వాల అద్దేపల్లి సంకలిత గ్రంథావళి 1 పుట – 41

2. అంతర్జ్వాల అద్దేపల్లి సంకలిత గ్రంథావళి 1 పుట – 42

'భయంకర వర్తమానం' అనే కవితలో వడ్డీ వ్యాపారస్థులను ఎండగడతాడు కవి

"భయంకరమైన వడ్డీలతో ఉరితాడుపేని
గొంతుచుట్టూ గట్టిగా బిగించి రక్తం కక్కిస్తూ,
చావనివ్వక బతకనివ్వక
సాటిమనిషి నెత్తుటిబొట్లని రూపాయలుగా మార్చుకునే
దుర్మార్గులైన వడ్డీ వ్యాపారులు కక్కించిన నెత్తురు
వీధి వీధిలో నా అడుగుల్లో వెచ్చగా ఇంకిపోతుంటే
"ఆకలి పెనుమంటలుగా రగిలి
ఎముకల్ని నమిలేసి మాంసాన్ని కొఱుక్కుతిని, రక్తాన్ని తాగి వేయగా
ఊపిరి మేడ చుట్టబడిన చర్మపు బొమ్మలాగా మిగిలిపోయి
తమ జాలి చూపులతో భారతదేశ భవిష్యత్తుని శపిస్తున్న
పసిపిల్లల మరిగే కన్నీరు సూటిగా నా గుండె మీదపడి వేడి వేడి
పొగలై వెలికి వస్తుంటే". – 3

వడ్డీల పేరుతో అప్పులిచ్చి, వడ్డీకి వడ్డీ వేస్తూ సామాన్యులను పీడించుకతినే ధనికస్వాములు. రోజంతా కష్టించి తాము సంపాదించినదంతా వడ్డీలకే కట్టివేసి, అసలు తీరకా, వడ్డీ కట్టలేక తన రక్తమాంసాలను సర్వం దారపోస్తుంటే ఒక శవంలా మిగిలిపోతున్నాడు పేదవాడు. ఇలాంటి సమయంలోనే మానవులంతా చైతన్యం కావాలంటారు అద్దేపల్లి.

సాంకేతికంగా పురోగమిస్తున్నా కొద్ది మానవ సంబంధాలు తగ్గిపోవడం జరుగుతుంది. అందుకు ఒక నిదర్శనం సెల్ ఫోన్ల వాడకం వచ్చిన తర్వాత దాదాపుగా ఉత్తరాలు రాయడం తగ్గిపోయింది. ఒకప్పుడు ఉత్తరం వచ్చిందంటే దాన్ని చదివిన తర్వాత పెట్టెలో భద్రంగా పెట్టి అప్పుడప్పుడు తీపి గుర్తుల కోసం తిరిగి చదువుకొనేవారు. ఉత్తరాలు హృదయాలను చలింపజేస్తాయి. అలాంటి ఉత్తరం గొప్పతనాన్ని నాకో ఉత్తరం కావాలి" అనే కవితలో అందంగా చూపించారు.

"నీ ఆలోచనల నదిలో ఈదులాడి
తడి బట్టలతో ఒడ్డుకు వచ్చి
నీ కలంలోకి దూకి
నీలి చుక్కల్లో తాదాత్మ్యం పొంది
కాగితం మీద అక్షరాలై ముద్రపడిన నీ అనుబంధం
నా కళ్ళ నావల మీద
నారక్తంలోకి ప్రయాణం చేసి
నా ఆలోచనల కడలి ఒడ్డున లంగరు వేసుకుంటే
దాని పేరు ఉత్తరం" – 4

పై వాక్యాల్లో ఉన్నది సుదీర్ఘమైన భావచిత్రం. భావచిత్రాన్ని సుదీర్ఘమైన అన్వయంతో రాయటం ఒక ప్రత్యేక శిల్పం. దీనివలన ఉత్తరం రాసిన వారి ఆలోచనలు, అందుకున్నవారి ఆలోచనలలోకి ఎలా ఏకీభావం చెందుతాయో గాఢంగా తెలియజేస్తుంది.

మనిషి ఆలోచనలు రాగానే వెనువెంటనే కలం తీసుకుని ఆ కలం సిరాలోకి ఆలోచనలు కరిగించి వ్రాస్తే, అలా వ్రాసినదాన్ని ఎదుటివాడు అందుకొని చదివి హృదయంలో ఆవిష్కరించుకుంటే అదే ఉత్తరం అంటారాయన.

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3. అంతర్వాల అద్దేపల్లి సంకలిత గ్రంథావళి 1 పుట – 43

4. "అయినా ధైర్యంగానే" జీవన సంగీతం – పుట – 2

"ఉత్తరం
నింగిని నేలకు ముడివేసే ఇంద్రధనస్సు
ఆ రంగుల మీద తేలిపోవచ్చు
ఉత్తరం
వెలిసిపోని సుగంధం
ఎప్పుడైనా మనస్సునిండా పూసుకోవచ్చు
ఉత్తరం
జ్ఞాపకాల తేనెపట్టు
అది పెట్టెలో ఉంటే ఎప్పుడూ ఒక తీపి
నీ కోసం ఎదురు చూస్తున్నట్లే" – 5

రెండు హృదయాలను ముడివేసేది ఉత్తరం. రంగుల లోకాన్ని చూపించేది ఉత్తరం. ఉత్తరాన్ని ఎప్పుడు చదువుకున్నా మానసిక హాయిని అందిస్తుంది. దూరదూరతీరాలను దగ్గరికి చేరుస్తుంది ఉత్తరం. ఉత్తరాన్ని తేనె పట్టుతో పోల్చారు అద్దేపల్లివారు. జ్ఞాపకాలనే తీపిగుర్తులు దాచిన పెట్టెలోంచి ఎప్పుడు తీసి చదువుకున్నా ఆ తీపి గుర్తులు చెదరనివి అంటారాయన.

అందుకే ఒకరికొకరు ఉత్తరాలు వ్రాస్తూ ఉండటం ద్వారా స్నేహపూరితమైన వాతావరణం ఏర్పడుతుంది. బంధుత్వాలు బలపడతాయి. ప్రేమానురాగాలు పెరుగుతాయి. అందుకే మిత్రమా! ఉత్తరాలు రాయమంటూ కోరుతున్నారు అద్దేపల్లి.

2) సంస్కరణ మానవత్వం :

సంఘంలో కొన్ని దురాచారాలుంటాయి. ఆ దురాచారాల నుంచి మనం సంఘాన్ని బాగుచేసే విధానాన్ని గురించి ఆలోచించి, అప్పుడు మానవత్వం ఏ దుష్ట సంప్రదాయంవల్ల బాధపడుతుందో గమనించి, దాన్ని పోగొట్టే ప్రయత్నం చేయాలి. మరోలా చెప్పాలంటే మూఢాచారాల నుండి బయటపడటం. అందుకనే దాన్ని సంస్కరణ మానవత్వం అంటారు.

అద్దేపల్లివారి "గోదావరి ప్రతి బింబం" ఆంధ్ర సాహిత్యంలో చాలా ప్రసిద్ధమైన కవితాసంపుటి. ఈ కవితలో రాజమండ్రి దగ్గర వర్ణించింది గొప్ప సామాజికమైన ప్రగతిశీల ధ్వనితో ఉంటుంది చూడండి.

"రాజమండ్రిలో గోదావరి ఒడ్డున నిలబడి
నీళ్ళలోకి తొంగిచూస్తే
నా ముఖం కనిపించదు
వీరేశలింగం గారి ముఖం కనిపిస్తుంది" – 6

తన ముఖం కనిపించదట. వీరేశలింగం గారి ముఖం కనిపిస్తుందట. వీరేశలింగం అంటే సామాజిక ప్రగతివాదం ఒక మలుపు తిప్పిన మార్గదర్శకుడు.

అలాగే "అంతర్జాల" అనే కవితా సంపుటి 'భగవాన్! ఒక్కసారి వెనక్కితిరుగు!" అనే కవితలో

"ఇక్కడ
వరకట్నం రాక్షసీ కరాళ దంష్ట్రలమధ్య
ధనప్రీతివదలలేని రసికతాదరిద్రయువక సమూహాలనడుమ
తమ పెండ్లి వార్తాకాలపు రోదసిచివర్లో
కరిగిపోయిన దౌర్భాగ్య కన్యాసహస్రాలు

5. *"అయినా ధైర్యంగానే" జీవన సంగీతం – పుట – 2*

6. *గోదావరి నా ప్రతిబింబం – అద్దేపల్లి సంకలిత గ్రంథావళి 1 పుట 218*

యౌవన మహాభూత హస్తాలలో అస్థి పంజరాలుగా మిగిలిపోయి

ఆశలతో గుండెలార్చుకుపోయి

ఆత్మహత్య యొక్కటే నిరంతరాశగా

జీవితపుటురిలోపల జీవచ్ఛవాలుగా బ్రతుకుతున్నారు". – 7

అంటూ ప్రస్తుత కాలంలో దగాపడ్డ ఒక కోణాన్ని మనకు చూపిస్తాడు కవి. రసికతను మ్రింగేస్తున్న ధన ప్రీతియందు ఎంత మంది కన్యలు విలవిలా తన్నుకుంటున్నారో ఈ కవితలో కనిపిస్తారు. ఈకోణం ఇప్పటికిని ఎప్పటిలాగే ఉండటం ఏ మాత్రం సిగ్గులేని తనానికి నిదర్శనంగా నిలిచిపోయింది. ఈ విధంగా ఎన్నో అంతర్జాలల్ని స్త్రీలోంచి చూడగలిగారు అద్దేపల్లి. సమాజంలో జరిగే అవినీతి, అన్యాయాలు, అరాచకం దీనిలో ప్రతిబింబిస్తున్నాయి.

3) సామ్యవాద మానవత్వం :

సామ్యవాద మానవత్వం అనేది ప్రధానంగా ఒక మంచి గుణాలన్నీ అందరు సమానంగా ఉంచేదే. కులమనిగాని, మతమనిగాని ముఖ్యంగా ఆర్థిక పరిస్థితులుగాని అన్నీ కూడా వర్గాన్ని ఏర్పాటు చేస్తాయి. ఈ వర్గాలు లేకుండా ఉండటమే సామ్యవాద మానవత్వం. సామ్యవాదం వల్ల దోపిడి జరిగే వ్యవస్థను మనం నిర్మూలించగలం. ఈ దోపిడి వ్యవస్థ నిర్మూలనమే మానవత్వానికి అతిముఖ్యమైన మెట్టు.

ఉదా:– "గోదావరి నా ప్రతిబింబం" అనే కవితా సంపుటి "మరవకపడ్డ కుర్రాడు" అనే కవితలో ఎక్కడైనా స్కూటర్లు ఆగినప్పుడు తుడిచేసి డబ్బులడిగే పిల్లలు కనిపిస్తుంటారు. వాళ్ళను గురించి రాసినట్టి కవిత ఇది. వాస్తవికమైన సంఘటనతో చెబుతాడు. ఆ పిల్లవాడికి రూపాయి పెట్టినట్లైతే వాడి దగ్గర కృతజ్ఞత కనిపిస్తుంది. కాని, కృతజ్ఞత లక్షణం ఎలా ఉంటుందో ఆయన ఇలా చెబుతాడు.

"ఇద్దరు సమానుల మధ్య కృతజ్ఞత మానవత్వమనీ

రెండు వర్గాల మధ్య కృతజ్ఞత బానిసత్వమనే రేపు వాడికి అర్థమౌతుంది". –8

ఇది చరిత్రలో ఉన్నటువంటి వర్గవాస్తవికత. దాన్ని కేవలం చిన్న సంఘటనతో ఈ విధమైన సామాజిక తాత్వికతని అద్దేపల్లివారు చెప్పారు. ఇది ఒక వర్గ సంబంధమైన సత్యం. అది అప్పుడు వాడికి అర్థం కాలేదు. రేపు వాడికి అర్థమౌతుంది. అంటే ఇక్కడ వాడి వర్గం వేరు, తన వర్గం వేరు అనేటప్పటికి వాడు ఆలోచిస్తాడు. కాని, తర్వాత అది అర్థమౌతుంది. కాబట్టి మానవత్వానికి బానిసత్వానికి తేడా ఇందులో చెప్పబడింది. మరో ఉదాహరణని గమనించినట్లైతే

"పొగచూరిన ఆకాశం" అనే కవితా సంపుటి 'రైల్లో చీపురు' అనే కవితలో చూడండి–

"ఒక నిశ్శబ్దవేగం

చీపురుకట్టతో రైలు పెట్టెలోకి దూసుకొచ్చి

ఎక్స్‌ప్రెస్‌లా అటూ ఇటూ

నాలుగు మూలల్ని ఊడ్చేస్తూ ఉంటుంది

మనిషి ఒకప్పటి తన నికృష్టదశని

మరిచిపోయీ మరిచిపోనట్లు

పెట్టెలోని అందరూ వాణ్ణి చూసీ చూడరు.

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7. అంతర్వాల అద్దేపల్లి సంకలిత గ్రంథావళి 1 పుట – 73, 74

8. గోదావరి నా ప్రతిబింబం – అద్దేపల్లి సంకలిత గ్రంథావళి 1 పుట 259

పెట్టెనంతా తుడిచేసిన చీపురు
అందరి ముందూ ఒక మూగదోసిలిగా మారుతుంది
ఇది అడుక్కునే వాడి దోసిలైతే
విసిరికొట్టి పొమ్మని అరవచ్చు
"ఏదనా పని చేసుకోరాదా దున్నపోతా"
అని కేకలు పెట్టవచ్చు
కాని వాడు పనిచేసి ప్రతిఫలం అడుగుతున్నాడు.
పెట్టెతుడవడంతో పాటు మనసుల్ని తుడుస్తున్నాడు
మాటలేని ఆజ్ఞతో గర్జిస్తున్నాడు
పరాయివాళ్ళ ముంగిట్లో చీపుళ్ళైన వాళ్ళు
ఆత్మగౌరవ సంస్కృతిని నేర్చుకోవలసింది
వీడిదోసిలినించే!" – 9

కష్టించి ఫలితాన్ని ఆశించేవాళ్ళు కొందరుంటారు. కష్టపడకుండానే ఫలితాన్ని కోరుకొనేవారు మరికొందరుంటారు. చీపురుతో రైలు పెట్టెలో ఊడుస్తున్నవాన్ని చూసి కూడ చూడనట్లు ఊరుకుంటారు. మనిషి ఒకప్పటి నిక్ృష్టపు దశ గుర్తున్నప్పటికి ఆ ఊడ్చేదాన్ని చూసి కూడా చూడనట్లు నటిస్తుంటారు. ఇక్కడ కవి చెప్పదలచుకున్నది ఏమంటే ప్రతివాడు కష్టించి బ్రతకాలేకాని, బానిసలుగా ఆత్మాభిమానాలు చంపుకుని బ్రతకొద్దు అంటారు అద్దేపల్లి.

4) హేతువాద మానవత్వం :

మనిషికి దేవుడి మీదగాని, కర్మమీదగాని పూర్తిగా బాధ్యత వీడితే వాటివల్ల మానవత్వం నిర్మింపబడదు. మానవుల్లో ఉన్న బాధకు కారణం భౌతికంగానే ఉంటుంది. కాబట్టి భౌతికంగా ఉన్న బాధలు మాత్రమే తెలుస్తాయి. దీనికి గల కారణం ఆర్థికము, శారీరకము, సామాజికపరమైన అంశాలు.

అద్దేపల్లి తన 'విమర్శ వేదిక' లో హేతువాద స్థాపన గురజాడతోనే జరిగిందంటారు. ఈ విషయాన్ని గమనించినట్లైతే మనకు అర్థమవుతుంది.

"మనిషికీ, అతని సామాజిక కార్యకలాపాలకు హేతువాదానికి, శాస్త్రీయ వ్యాఖ్యానాలకీ, స్వేచ్ఛా భావనకీ, నూతన భావవికాస కాలంలోని మేధావులందరూ శక్తి కొద్దీ ప్రాధాన్యమిచ్చారు. ఒక రకరంగా చూస్తే ఆధ్యాత్మిక వాదం, భౌతికవాదంగా మారడంలో మధ్యనున్న మెట్టుగా ఈ కాలం కనిపిస్తుంది. ఇటువంటి వినూత్న భావ ద్వారంలో నిలబడి, కొత్త విలువలన్నిటినీ కవితా రూపంగా పొదిగి, తెలుగు సాహిత్యాన్ని ఒక నూతనోద్యమానికి ఒదిగించిన మార్గదర్శి, మహామనీషి గురజాడ అప్పారావు. ఈయనతో తెలుగు సాహిత్యంలో హేతువాదయుగం ప్రవేశించింది. ఈయనలో చాలా ఆశ్చర్యకరమైన లక్షణం ఉంది. ఈయన కాలంలోని నవయుగ దూతలైన మేధావుల్లో, కవుల్లో, ఆధ్యాత్మికమైన ఆలోచనా, వ్యక్తిగతమైన అనుభూతీ ప్రధానస్థానం ఆక్రమించినై. ఉదాహరణకి రవీంద్రనాథ్ ఠాగూరు, అరవింద ఘోష్, వివేకానంద మొదలైనవారు. వారందరి ఆలోచనలతో, కొందరు వ్యక్తులతో కూడా తాను ప్రభావితుడైన అప్పారావు ఏ మాత్రము ఆధ్యాత్మిక ప్రచారానికి పూనుకోలేదు. సంపూర్ణమైన భౌతిక వాదాన్ని, సామాజికమైన నూతన విలువల్ని బోధించాడు. అశుభసూచకమని భావించబడే తోకచుక్కని –

"తలతు నేనిది సంఘసంస్కరణ
ప్రయాణ పతాకగాన్" – 10

అని ఎప్పుడు గురజాడ అప్పారావు గొంతెత్తి చెప్పాడో, అప్పుడే ఆంధ్ర సాహిత్యంలో హేతువాద స్థాపనకి నాంది పలకడం జరిగింది" అని అద్దేపల్లి వారంటారు.

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9. పొగచూరిన ఆకాశం – పుట – 87, 88

10. ముత్యాల సరాలు (గురజాడ) పుట – 3

5) అస్తిత్వవాద మానవత్వం :

చాలా అస్తిత్వాలు వచ్చినాయి. స్త్రీవాదం, దళితవాదం, మైనారిటీ వాదం, ప్రాంతీయ వాదం మొదలైనవి అన్నీ వచ్చినాయి. ఇవన్నీ కూడా ఆయా వర్గ, ప్రాంత, లైంగిక ప్రాతిపదికగా ఏర్పడ్డ విషయాలు. ఈ విషయంలో మనం సమానత్వం కోసం కృషి చేయడం అస్తిత్వ మానవత్వం అవుతుంది. మానవులకు అందరూ సమానమే. అందరికి సమాన హక్కులు, ఆర్థికంగా, సాంస్కృతికంగా మొదలైన విషయాలు ఉండితీరాలి. ఇవన్నీ ఎవరైతే లేకుండా ఉన్నారో వాళ్ళ గురించి కృషి చేరడమనేది సాధారణంగా అస్తిత్వ మానవత్వం అవుతుంది. దాదాపుగా అద్దేపల్లిగారు వాదాలను స్వీకరించడం జరిగింది.

ఉదా:– దళిత వాదాన్ని గనుక తీసుకున్నట్లైతే మొదట నుంచి అద్దేపల్లి కవితల్లో దళితోద్యమంపై సద్భావన "పొగచూరిన ఆకాశం" కవితా సంపుటిలో దళిత చైతన్యానికి వెన్నెముకగా నిలిచిన డా॥ బి.ఆర్.అంబేద్కర్ గురించి ఒక కవితను వ్రాశారు.

అస్పృశ్యతను రూపుమాపడానికి బుద్ధునివలె ఈ లోకానికి వచ్చాడు అంబేద్కర్. అటువంటి మహానుభావుని గురించి "అంబేద్కర్ మొదలెట్టిన వాక్యాన్ని పూర్తి చేద్దాం" అనే కవితలో ఆయన ఆశయాలను వివరించాడు.

"ఈ దేశం మరో దేశంగా మారాలని కోరేవారికంటే
కులరహితమైతే ఈ దేశం
నాదేశం అని చెప్పే దళితులంటే నాకిష్టం
ఒకదేవుడు మరోదేవుడితో పోట్లాడాలనికోరేవారికంటే
మనిషి వంక చూడమనే
అట్టడుగు వార్గాలంటే నాకిష్టం" – 11

కులమత భేదాలు లేని దేశాన్ని ఎవరు కోరుకుంటారో, సాటి మానవున్ని ప్రేమగా ఎవరు ఆదరిస్తారో వారిని తాను ఇష్టపడతానని అంబేద్కర్ అభిప్రాయాన్ని తెలియజేస్తాడు. అంతేగాక పైవాక్యాల్లో దేశం మరోదేశంగా మారకూడదని, మనలోని లోపాల్ని మనమే తొలగించుకోవాలని కవి భావన వ్యక్తమవుతుంది. మనమంతా భారతీయులం అన్నది మరువరాదని అంబేద్కర్ యొక్క ఆశయసాధనకు అందరూ కృషి చేయాలని అద్దేపల్లి అంటారు.

"అంబేద్కర్ దళితుల బంధువే
కాని అందరికి మార్గదర్శి
అంబేద్కర్ దళితులకి మార్గదర్శియే
కాని అందరికి బంధువు" – 12

అంబేద్కర్ ఒక దళితుల గురించి మాత్రమే చెప్పలేదు. దేశాభివృద్ధికి కావలసిన అనేక భావాల్నీ అందించాడు. అందుకే అందరికి మార్గదర్శి అంటున్నాడు కవి. మార్గదర్శి, బంధువు అనటం వల్ల కవి చెప్పిన విధానంలో అంబేద్కర్ ఔన్నత్యం తెలుస్తుంది.

రాజ్యాంగ నిర్మాత అయిన అంబేద్కర్ యావత్ భారతావనికి బంధువు. ఆయనను ఆదర్శం చేసుకోవాలి. ఆయన మొదలెట్టి పూర్తికాని ఆశయాలను మనమంతా కలసి పూర్తి చేద్దామంటారాయన.

అలాగే "గోదావరి ప్రతిబింబం" అనే కవితా సంపుటి 'సజీవ దహనం' అనే కవిత చాలా విశిష్టమైనది. దీనికి ఆయనకు ప్రేరణ నందిగామ దగ్గర కంచినచర్లలో 1969 లో ఒక దళితున్ని సజీవ దహనం చేయడం జరిగింది. అదే దళిత సాహిత్యానికి మొట్టమొదటి బిందువని చెప్పవచ్చు. అప్పుడాయన నందిగామలో ఉద్యోగం చేస్తున్నారు. మొట్టమొదటి సారిగా దళితుల యొక్క ప్రపంచ వ్యాప్తమైనటువంటి సంఘర్షణ దానితోనే మొదలైందని చెప్పవచ్చు. ఈ సంఘటనకి మొదట్లో ప్రచారం బాగా జరిగింది. అతని పేరు 'కోటీశు' ఈ సంఘటనని తీసుకుని 'సజీవ దహనం' రాశారు. ఇందులో ఆయన దళిత పరిస్థితిని చెప్పారు.

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11. పొగచూరిన ఆకాశం – పుట – 12

12. పొగచూరిన ఆకాశం – పుట – 13

"చెప్పులు కుట్టేవాడు
చెప్పులు తొడుక్కుంటే చెప్పరాని కోపం
చెరువులు తవ్వేవాడు
చెరువులో నీళ్ళు ముట్టుకుంటే సహింపరాని పాపం
పొలాలు దున్నేవాడు
కాస్త భూమి కావాలంటే నేరం
కాళ్ళమీద పడుకున్నవాడు
కాసంత లేచి నిలబడితే ఈ వ్యవస్థకే ద్రోహం" – 13

ఈ విధంగా ఈ కవితలో కరుణరస పూరితంగా, ప్రతిఘటన ఇందులోకనిపిస్తుంది. దీనిలో వర్గ వాస్తవికత, వర్గ సంఘర్షణ మనకు కనిపిస్తాయి.

6) సామ్రాజ్యవాద వ్యతిరేక మానవత్వం :

సామ్రాజ్యమనేది పాశ్చాత్య బహుళ జాతులు తమ వ్యాపారం కోసం భారతదేశాన్ని దోపిడి చెయ్యటానికి పన్నినటువంటి ఒక వల. ఇది 90 ల నుంచి సాగుతూనే ఉంది. వాళ్ళ అన్ని వ్యాపారాలు ఇక్కడకు వచ్చినాయి. ఇక్కడ వున్న కోటీశ్వర్లు అక్కడి వాళ్ళతో కలిసి కార్పోరేటు కంపెనీలు పెట్టి, ప్రజల డబ్బుని, ప్రజల ఆరోగ్యాన్ని, ప్రజల విద్యని వ్యాపారించి, అన్నిటి ధరలు పెంచి దేశాన్ని నాశనం చేస్తున్నారు.

పూర్వ సంప్రదాయాలన్నీ కూడా నశించిపోయి, మనదన్నది ఏదీ మిగలకుండా సంకీర్ణమైన, ప్రమాదకరమైన ఒక వ్యాధిని తయారుచేస్తున్నారు. కాబట్టి ఇదంతా కూడా మానవత్వానికి మచ్చయే. ఒకరికొకరికి ఉన్న సంబంధాలు దూరమైపోతున్నాయి. దీని గురించే ఈనాటి సాహిత్యమంతా కూడా వస్తుంది. కాబట్టి దీనిపైన ఏపోరాటం జరుగుతోందో అది సామ్రాజ్యవాద వ్యతిరేక మానవత్వాన్ని స్థాపించడానికి చేసే పోరాటము. ప్రపంచ వ్యాప్తంగా అన్ని దేశాల్ని లొంగదీసుకుని తమ సంప్రదాయాల్ని ప్రపంచమంతా నింపడానికి పాశ్చాత్య బహుళజాతులు వ్యాపారం ద్వారా ప్రయత్నం చేస్తున్నాయి. అందుకే మామూలు వ్యక్తి జీవించలేకపోతున్నాడు. అన్నింటి ధరలు కూడా పెరిగిపోయి అనేక బాధలు పడుతున్నారు. ఈ విధ్వంసం నుంచి రక్షించడానికి మళ్ళీ మానవ సంబంధాల్ని కాపాడుకోవడమే సామ్రాజ్యవాద వ్యతిరేక మానవత్వం. అద్దేపల్లివారు రాసేదంతా కూడా మొదటి నుంచి అతిచిన్న విషయాలు కూడా వీరి కవిత్వంలో మనకు కనిపిస్తాయి.

ప్రపంచ దేశాలతో పోలిస్తే భారతీయ సంస్కృతి చాలా గొప్పది. ఈ విషయం విశ్వమానవాళి ఆమోదించినట్టిది. ఆదిపత్య పోరులో తొలిసారిగా సంస్కృతిపై దాడి జరుగుతుంది. మానవ వికాస పరిణామ చరిత్రను పరిశీలించినప్పుడు ప్రతి చోట ఈ విషయం తేటతెల్లమవుతూనే ఉంది. మాతృభాషను కాపాడుకోవడం ద్వారా సంస్కృతి విధ్వంసం కాకుండా కాపాడుకోగలం. కాని గ్లోబలైజేషన్ కారణంగా మనకు తెలియకుండానే సాంస్కృతిక విధ్వంసం జరుగుతూ ఉంది.

ఈ విషయాన్ని "చీకటిని ఆహ్వానిస్తున్న సంజెగుమ్మం" అనే కవిత్వంలో అద్దేపల్లి కళ్ళెదుట నిలుపుతాడు.

"సంస్కృతి నా యిల్లైతే
భాష నా వీధి గుమ్మం
సంస్కృతి నా జీవితమైతే
భాష నా శ్వాస మార్గం
సంస్కృతి నా అమ్మైతే
భాష నా ఆరాధనా గీతం
వీధి గుమ్మాన్నే మోతరాకుండా

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13. గోదావరి నా ప్రతిబింబం – అద్దేపల్లి సంకలిత గ్రంథావళి 1 పుట – 250

వాడుపగలగొడుతుంటే
ఇల్లు కన్నీటి గోడలై పునాదుల్లోకి యింకిపోతుంది" – 14

సంస్కృతి మనిషి జీవితంలో ఎంతగా అల్లుకుపోయిందో ఈ కవితలో మనం చూడవచ్చు. 'మోత రాకుండా పగల గొట్టడం' అనేది నైపుణ్యంగల దొంగ లక్షణం. దోచుకోవడంలో ఇది ఒక భాగం. భాషకూ సంస్కృతికీ ఉన్న సంబంధాన్ని చూపిస్తాడు.

అలాగే అనుభూతులకు దూరమైపోతున్న బాల్యాన్ని వివరిస్తూ "ఈదారి ఎక్కడికి పోతుంది" అనే కవితలో ఇలా చూపించాడు.

"కత్తిపడవలు, నెమలి కన్నులు
ఇసక గూళ్ళు, బువ్వలాటలు
కొమ్మ ఉయ్యాలలు, కోతికొమ్మచ్చులు
అన్నీ నేడు వీడియోగేమ్స్‌గా మార్చుకుంటాను" – 15

మారిన విధానాన్ని చూసి కవి ఎంతగానో ఆవేదన చెందుతాడు. మన పల్లెలోని ఆటలైన ఇసుక గూళ్ళు, బువ్వాట, కోతికొమ్మచ్చి, కత్తిపడవలు, దాగుడు మూతలు అన్నీ మారిపోయి కంప్యూటర్ గేమ్స్ వచ్చాయి. ఇవే ఈ రోజున మార్కెట్టు సరుకు అయిపోయింది. కాని ఈ నేపథ్యంలో క్రికెట్టు లాంటి ఆటలు పెట్టుబడిదారుడు విసిరిన 'బౌన్సర్'కు ఏవిధంగా 'క్లీన్ బౌల్డ్' అవుతున్నాయో అద్దేపల్లి 'బ్యాట్ అండ్ బాల్' అనే కవితలో సవివరంగా విశ్లేషించాడు.

ప్రపంచీకరణ కారణంగా ఈనాడు అంతర్జాతీయ క్రీడలు కొన్ని సామ్రాజ్యవాదుల చేతుల్లోకి పూర్తిగా వెళ్ళిపోయినాయి. ఏవిధంగా వాడు క్రీడలను వ్యాపారం చేస్తున్నాడో, ఆటగాళ్ళ గురించి, ఆట పరిస్థితి, ఇతరుల ఆలోచనల గురించి కూడా కవి ఈ కవితలో వివరించాడు.

"ఆటలోని ఆనందంకోసం సామాన్యుడు చూస్తుంటాడు
ఏ ఆటగాడు ఏ దిగంబర యాడ్‌వల్ల
కోట్లు 'క్యాచ్' చెయ్యగలడో
ఒక వ్యాపారబుర్ర ఆలోచిస్తుంది.
ఏ ఆటగాడి ప్రచారం వల్ల
ఓట్ల 'స్కోరు' పెరుగుతుందో
ఒక రాజకీయ పుర్రె ఆలోచిస్తుంది". – 16

ఈ విధంగా క్రీడల్ని కూడా మార్కెట్లో సరుకుగా మార్చుకున్న సామాజ్యవాదుల కారణంగానే ఆకాశం పొగబారిపోయిందని కవి పై పదాలతో ధ్వనింపచేశాడు.

అద్దేపల్లివారు ఒక సాహిత్య సభలో టీ బ్రేక్లో బయటికి వచ్చారట. కొందరు యువకవులతో ఓ కిళ్లీ కొట్టు దగ్గర ముచ్చటిస్తున్నారట. ఆ సమయంలో ఓ వ్యక్తి చేతిలో పుస్తకంతో పక్కకు నిలబడి కొద్దిసేపటి నుండి తదేకంగా తననే చూడటం గమనించిన అద్దేపల్లివారు అతన్ని దగ్గరకు పిలిచి ఎవరు నీవు? ఏం కావాలి? అని అడిగారట. దానికి వచ్చిన వ్యక్తి ఇలా చెప్పారట. నేను మీ సాహిత్యాభిమానిని. మీతో మాట్లాడిపోదామని ఆగిపోయాను. ఈ పుస్తకం మీద ఉన్న ఫొటో చూసి మీరే అయివుంటారని ఆగి చూస్తున్నాను అని ఆ వ్యక్తి తన దగ్గర ఉన్న 'అంతర్వాల' కవితా సంపుటాన్ని చూపించి, ఈ పుస్తకంలోని కవితలు చదివిన తర్వాత నేను ఆత్మహత్య చేసుకోవాలనుకున్నవాణ్ణి ఆది విరమించుకున్నానని చెప్పారట. అంటే అద్దేపల్లివారి సాహిత్యం ఎంత గొప్పగా ఉంటుందో మనకు అర్థమవుతుంది. చివరి క్షణం వరకు సాహిత్యాన్ని కొనసాగించిన వారు అద్దేపల్లి. వారు మరణించినా వారి కళ్ళు మాత్రం ప్రపంచాన్ని చూస్తూనే ఉన్నాయి. మానవత్వానికి నిలువెత్తు సాక్ష్యం అద్దేపల్లి. ఎందుకంటే వారు ఈలోకాన్ని విడిచివెళుతూ మరో ఇద్దరికి చూపుని ప్రసాదించారు. తన కవిత్వంలో ఏది చెబుతారో, అదే ఆచరిస్తారు అద్దేపల్లివారు.

××××

14. పొగచూరిన ఆకాశం – పుట – 2
15. పొగచూరిన ఆకాశం – పుట – 7
16. పొగచూరిన ఆకాశం – పుట – 42

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अभावास्तु द्विधा संसर्गान्योन्यभावभेदतः।प्रागभावस्तथा ध्वंसोऽत्यन्ताभाव एव च एवं त्रैविध्यमापन्नः संसर्गाभाव इष्यते[1] ॥ इति कारिकावल्यां दृश्यते। अभावत्वम् इत्यादि षड्भान्योन्याभावत्वम्[2] इति यदुक्तं तस्य द्रव्यादिषड्भिन्नत्वमित्यर्थः। तत्र भेदप्रतियोगितावच्छेदकं किमिति शङ्कायां द्रव्यत्वगुणत्वादिकं प्रतियोगितावच्छेदकं भवितुं नार्हति, तेषाम् अनेकत्वात्। किन्तु द्रव्यादिषड्पदार्थनिष्ठत्वसंख्यैव भेदप्रतियोगितावच्छेदकम्। तथा च द्रव्यादिवृत्तिषड्संख्यावच्छिन्नप्रतियोगिताकभेदवत्वम् अभाववत्त्वम् इत्युक्तं भवति। यथा द्विप्रतियोगितकभेदस्य द्वित्वं प्रतियोगितावच्छेदकं तथा द्रव्यादिषड्प्रतियोगिकभेदस्य षट्वं प्रतियोगितावच्छदकम्। प्रत्येकं घटपटयोः घटगतद्वित्वावच्छिन्न-प्रतियोगिताकभेदस्य सत्त्वात् द्रव्यादीनामपि अभावत्वापत्तिः इति न वक्तव्यम्। पर्याप्तिसम्बन्धावच्छिन्नपटत्वनिष्ठा-वच्छेदकताकभेदस्य द्रव्यादौ सत्त्वेपि, स्वरूपसम्बन्धावच्छिन्न- षड्वनिष्ठावच्छेदकताक-भेदस्यासत्त्वात्। प्रकृते पर्याप्तिसंबन्धस्य च अनिवेशात्। अपेक्षबुद्धिविषयत्वरूपस्य षड्वस्यैव भेदप्रतियोगितावच्छेदकत्वात्[3] अत एव दिनकर्याम् 'इह च द्रव्यत्वादि न प्रतियोगितावच्छेदकमननुगमात्' इत्युक्तमस्ति।[4]।

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1 कारिकावली, का सं १२

2 न्या,सि.मु पृ सं ६०

3 दिनकरी पृ सं ६९

4 दिनकरी पृ सं ६९

'व्यासज्यवृत्तिधर्माणां पर्याप्तिसम्बन्धेनैव प्रकारत्वमिति नियमः'। अन्यथा द्वित्वस्य समवायेन प्रत्येकमपि सत्त्वेन 'एकः द्वौ' इति प्रतीत्यापत्तेः। एकः द्वौ इति प्रतीतिविरहेपि एकः द्वित्ववान् इति प्रतीतेः इष्टतया समवायेनापि व्यासज्यवृत्तिधर्माणां प्रकारत्वमावश्यकमिति न च वाच्यम्। द्वित्ववान् इति प्रतीतौ मतुबर्थसमवायस्यैव प्रकारत्वात्, तथा च षड्भिन्नम् इति प्रतीतौ पर्याप्तिसम्बन्धस्यैव षड्वस्य प्रकारत्वानुभवात् षड्वावच्छिन्नभेदः निष्प्रमाणिकः इत्येवाभिप्रायेण दिनकर्यां 'वस्तुतः भावभिन्नत्वमेव तथा बोध्य'मिति अवादीत्। अत्र केचित् कारणामभिप्रथमुपस्थापयन्ति। अभावत्वस्याखण्डोपाधित्वं ये मन्यते तेषां मतं केचित् शब्देन सूचितमत्र।

अभावत्वं नाम अखण्डोपाधिः। न तु भावभिन्नत्वादिरूपम्। तथाहि - यदि भावभिन्नत्वम् अभावत्वम् तदा भावत्वरूपविशेषणज्ञानशून्यकाले भूतले घटो नास्ति इति प्रतीतेः अनुपपत्तिः। किञ्च भावभिन्नत्वं नाम भावत्वावच्छिन्नप्रतियोगिताका-न्योन्याभाववत्त्वम्। तद्घटकम् अन्योन्याभावत्त्वं च तादात्म्यसम्बन्धावच्छिन्न-प्रतियोगिताकाभाववत्वम्। तथा च अन्योन्याभावशरीरे अभावत्वस्य प्रवेशात् अभावत्वे ज्ञाते तद्घटितान्योन्याभावत्वज्ञानम्, अन्योन्याभावत्वज्ञाने सति तद्घटिताभावत्वज्ञानमिति अन्योन्याश्रयदोषः। एवमभावत्वं भावभिन्नत्वं चेत् अभावः न भावः इति वाक्यात् शब्दबोधानुपपत्तिः अभावः भावभिन्नः इत्यर्थः।

तत्र भावभिन्नमुद्दिश्य भावभिन्नत्वस्य विधानात् उद्देश्यतावच्छेदकमपि भावभिन्नत्वं विधेयमपि भावभिन्नत्वमिति उद्देश्यतावच्छेदकविधेययोः ऐक्ये आकाङ्क्षाविरहेण शब्दबोधस्यानुदयात्। तस्मात् अभावत्वमखण्डोपाधिः। अखण्डोपाधिर्नाम जात्यतिरिक्तः इतरपदार्थघटकः धर्मः।

अभावस्याखण्डोपाधित्वं नाङ्गीक्रीयते, तत्साधकप्रमाणाभावात्। अत दिनकर्यामेवमाह। अनुयोगितावि‌शेषः वा अभावत्वमिति[5]। अभावत्व नाम भावभिन्नेषु वर्तमानः भावभेदनिरूपितानुयोगिताविशेषः अत्र विशेषपदं किमर्थमित्युक्तौ संसर्गावनिरूपिता-नुयोगिताव्यावर्तनार्यम्।

नवीनमतम् - नव्याः अभावत्वं न अखण्डोपाधिः। तत्र प्रमाणाभावात्। घटाद्यभावेषु अभावः इत्याकारकानुगतप्रतीतिरेव अभावत्वे प्रमाणमिति वक्तुं न शक्यते। अनुगतोपाधिं विनापि भावभिन्नत्वमादाय अनुगतप्रतीतेः उपपत्तेः अतः अभावत्वं नाम भावभिन्नत्वमेव।

अत्र पक्षे अभावत्वस्य अन्योन्याभावगर्भतया अन्योन्याभावत्वस्य अभावगर्भतया च अन्योन्याश्रयदोषः इति चेन्न। भावभिन्नत्वस्य अन्योन्याभावरूपत्वाङ्गीकारात्। किन्तु समवाय-समवायिसमावायान्यतरसम्बन्धावच्छिन्न-सत्तानिष्ठ-प्रतियोगिताकात्यन्ताभावः भावभिन्नत्वम्। द्रव्यादिषु त्रिषु समवायसम्बन्धेन सत्ता वर्तते। स्वसत्तास्वसमवायि द्रव्यं तत्समवायः सामान्यादिषु त्रिषु यद्यपि समवायः सत्तासमवायिति स्वरूपसम्बन्धेनैव वर्तते, तथापि तस्य स्वरूपस्य समवायात्मकत्वात् सत्तासमवायिसमवायः समवायेऽपि वक्तुं शक्यते। अभावे तु समवायसम्बन्धेन वा स्वसमवायिसमवायसम्बन्धेन वा सत्ता नास्तीति तादृशान्यतरसम्बन्धावच्छिन्नप्रतियोगिताकसत्ताभाववत्वमक्षतम्। यदि अभावत्वं सत्ताजातिभावरूपं तदा सत्तायाः अनुपस्थितिकाले घटो नास्ति इत्यादि अभावप्रतीत्यनुपपत्तिः इति शङ्का भवति। तत्समाधानाय दिनकर्यामेवमाह 'तच्च पूर्वमनुपस्थितमपि प्रकारः ' इति। सत्ताभावरूपं भावभिन्नत्वं पूर्वमनुपस्थितमपि घटो नास्ति इति बुद्धौ प्रकारतया भासते। अतः दोषो नास्ति।

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5 दिनकरी पृ सं ७०

अनुयोगितावि‌शेषः अभावत्वमिति पक्षे लाघवसत्त्वात् अनुयोगिता विशेषस्याभावरूपत्वं कुतः नाङ्गीक्रियते इत्यस्मिन् विषये दिनकर्यामेवमाह एवं च घटाभावपटाभावप्रतीतीनाम् अभावांशे अनुगतत्वमुपपद्यते इति। घटाभावपटाभावादिविषयकप्रतीतिषु अभावांशे एकधर्मप्रकारकत्वमनुभूयते। स च एकः धर्मः अभावत्वाख्यः। तत् यदि अनुयोगितावि‌शेषरूपं स्यात् तदा अनुयोगितायाः निरूपकप्रतियोगिभेदेन भिन्नतया अभावप्रतीतेः अनुगतधर्मप्रकारकत्वं नोपपद्यते। अभावत्वस्य सत्ताभावरूपत्वे तस्य ए कतायाः तत्प्रकारकत्वेन घटाभावादि प्रतीतिनामेकधर्मप्रकारत्वमुपपद्यते।

जात्यखण्डोपाधिव्यतिरिक्तस्य सत्ताभावस्य स्वरूपतः भानसंभवेन अभावत्वेनैव घटाद्यंशे प्रकारता वक्तव्यः। तच्च अभावत्वं सत्ताभावरूपम्। तदपि पुनः सतत्भावरूपेण अभावत्वेन अभावप्रतीतौ अनन्तविषयाः कल्पनीयः इति आशङ्का निराकरोति दिकरीकारः तदर्थमेवं लिखति न च सत्ताभावरूपस्याभावत्वस्यानुपस्थितव्यस्य प्रकारत्वे विशेषणधियः हेतुत्वे व्यभिचारः इति वाच्यम् इति। सत्तात्यन्ताभावव्यक्तेः जात्यतिरिक्तस्यापि स्वरूपतथैव प्रकारकत्वाभ्युपगमात् न विषयातानन्त्यमित्यर्थः।

सत्ताभावस्य स्वरूपतः प्रकारत्वाङ्गीकारेऽपि सत्ताज्ञानशून्यकाले घटः नास्ति इत्यादि प्रतीतिः अनुपपन्नैव। अभावज्ञाने प्रतियोगिज्ञानस्य कारणत्वात् सत्ताज्ञानं विना सत्ताभावबुद्धि-असंभवात् अत आह अत एव सत्तारूपप्रतियोगिज्ञानं विनापि घटः नास्ति इति बुद्धौ सः प्रकारः। अभावस्य प्रकारप्रत्यक्षे एव प्रतियोगिविधया हेतुत्त्वात्। अन्यथा इदं तमः इति प्रतीत्यनापत्तेः[6] इति।

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6 दिनकरी पृ सं ७१

अभावत्वप्रकारकप्रत्यक्षे एव प्रतियोगिज्ञानं कारणम्। यदि अभावत्वप्रकारकबुद्धावपि प्रतियोगिज्ञानं कारणं स्यात् तर्हि प्रतोयोगिनः तेजसः ज्ञानं विनापि इदं तमः इति प्रतीतेः अनुपपत्तिः। इदं तमः इति बुद्धौ तेजोऽभावरूपं तमः न तेजोऽभावत्वेन भासते। अपि तु तेजोऽभावनिष्ठतद्व्यक्तित्वेन भासते। अत एव तेजोज्ञानं विनापि इदं तमः इति प्रतीतेः उपपत्तिः।

अभावत्वं भावभिन्नत्वम्। तच्च सत्ताभावरूपम्। घटो नास्ति इत्यादिबुद्धौ सत्तारूपप्रतियोग्यनुपस्थित्या पूर्वमनुपस्थितमपि प्रकारतया भासते इत्यङ्गीकारे विशिष्ट-बुद्धित्वावच्छिन्नं प्रति विशेषणज्ञानं कारणमिति कार्यकारणभावे व्यतिरेकव्यभिचारः। घटो नास्ति इति अभावत्वशिष्टबुद्धेः विशेषणसत्ताभावरूपं यत् अभावत्वं तज्ज्ञानं विनापि जायमानत्वात् इति आशङ्क्य दिनकर्यां एवं उत्तरं दीयते।

'न च सत्ताभावरूपस्य अभावत्वस्य अनुपस्थितस्य प्रकारत्वे विशेषधियः हेतुत्वे व्यभिचारः इति वाच्यम्' इति। विशेषणभेदेन विशिष्टबुद्धिं प्रति विशेषणज्ञानकारणतायाः भेदात् प्रकृतस्थले अभावत्वरूपविशेषणज्ञानं विनापि विशिष्टबुद्धेः जायमानतया अभावत्वविशिष्टबुद्धिं प्रति अभावत्वरूपविशेषणज्ञानस्य कारणत्वं नाङ्गीक्रीयते। यत्र विशेषणज्ञानविशिष्टबुद्ध्यनुत्पादरूपं फलं तत्रैव तत्फलानुरोधेन विशेषणज्ञानस्य विशिष्टबुद्धिं प्रति कारणत्वं कल्प्यते। यथा घटादिज्ञानमनन्तरा घटादिविशिष्टविषयकबुद्ध्यनुदयात्, घटादिज्ञानं घटविशिष्टबुद्धौ कारणमिति कल्प्यते। घटो नास्ति इत्यादौ अभावत्वज्ञानं विनापि अभावत्वविशिष्टविषयकबुद्धेः उदयात् अत्र विशेषणज्ञानस्य कारणत्वं न कल्प्यते इति तात्पर्यम्।

संसर्गान्योन्याभावभेदतः इति मूलात् एकः संसर्गाख्यः अपरः अन्योन्याख्यः इति प्रतीयते स च अनुपपन्नः। संसर्गस्य अभावत्वविरहात् अभावभेदत्वासंभवात् इति आशङ्क्य

मुक्तावल्यां संसर्गाभावान्योन्याभाव भेदात्[7] इति व्याख्यातम्। अयमर्थः मूलात् कथं लभ्यते इति तत्समाधानं दिनकर्यामेवमाह- तथा च द्वद्वान्ते श्रूयमाणस्य अभावपदस्य प्रत्येकं संबन्धात् संसर्गाभावः अन्योन्याभावश्च इति मूलार्थः इति भावः। संसर्गश्च अन्योन्यं च संसर्गान्योन्ये तयोः अभावौ संसर्गान्योन्याभावौ, तयोः भेदात् इति विग्रहवाक्यम्। द्वद्वान्त-संसर्गान्योन्यपदात् पश्चात् श्रूयमणाणस्य अभावपदस्य प्रत्येकं संबन्धात् संसर्गाभावः अन्योन्याभावश्चेति मूलात् लभ्यते इति तात्पर्यम्।

अन्योन्याभावभिन्नत्वे सति अभावत्वं संसर्गाभावस्य लक्षणम्। अभावत्वमात्रोक्तौ अन्योन्याभावे अतिव्याप्तिः तद्वारणाय सत्यन्तम्। अन्योन्याभावभिन्नमात्रोक्तौ अन्योन्याभावभिन्ने घटादौ अतिव्याप्तिः। तद्वारणाय अभावत्वमिति विशेष्यं देयम्।

तदात्म्यसम्बन्धवच्छिन्नप्रतियोगिताकाभावत्वमन्योन्याभावस्य लक्षणमित्यक्तौ संयोगावच्छिन्न-प्रतियोगिताके संयोग्यत्यन्ताभावे अतिव्याप्तिः। तथाहि संयोगी नास्तीति प्रतीतिसिद्धः अभावः संयोगात्यन्ताभावः। संयोगवान् नास्तीत्यर्थः। तस्य प्रतियोगी संयोगवान्। प्रतियोगितावच्छेदकः संयोगः। अतः अयं संयोगावच्छिन्नप्रतियोगिताकः। अयं च अत्यन्ताभावः तादात्म्यसंबन्धावच्छिन्नप्रतियोगिताकः भवति। संयोगितादात्म्यस्य संयोगरूपतया संयोगावच्छिन्नप्रतियोगिताकः अभावः संयोगितादात्म्यावच्छिन्न-प्रतियोगिताकः भवति। संयोगितादात्म्यं हि संयोगवृत्तिः असाधरणः धर्मः। संयोगवृत्तिः असाधारणधर्मस्तु संयोग एव।

अतः संयोगितादात्म्यं संयोगरूपमिति आशङ्क्य दिनकर्यां एवमाह- तादात्म्यत्वेन तादात्म्यावच्छित्वं प्रतियोगितायां विवक्षितम्। तेन संयोगावच्छिन्नप्रतियोगिताके संयोगात्यन्ताभावे नातिव्याप्तिः इति। तथा च तादात्म्यं त्वावच्छिन्ना तादात्म्यनिष्ठा या

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7 दिनकरी पृ सं ६१

संसर्गविधया अवच्छेदकता तन्निरूपकप्रतियोगिताकाभावः अन्योन्याभावः इत्युक्तं भवति। संयोग्यत्यन्ताभावे संयोगः संयोगत्वेनैव अवच्छेदकः। तथा च संयोगत्वावच्छिन्न-संयोगनिष्ठावच्छेदकताकप्रतियोगित्वं नास्तीति संयोग्यत्यन्ताभावे नातिव्याप्तिः इति तात्पर्यम्। विनाश्यभावत्वं प्रागभावत्वम्[8] इति प्रागभावस्य लक्षणमुक्ताह्लायमुक्तमस्ति। प्रागभावसत्वे किं प्रमाणमिति चेत् दिनकर्यामेतमुच्यते। अत्र उत्पन्नस्य पुनः उत्पादभिया तत्सिद्धिः इति प्राञ्चः[9]।

प्राचीनमतम् - उत्पन्नस्य घटस्य पुनः उत्पत्तिवारणार्थं प्रागभावः स्वीकरणीयः। तत्स्वीकारे तत् तद् घटं प्रति तत् तद्घटप्रागभावस्यापि कारणत्वात् तद्घटोत्पत्यनन्तरं तद्घट-प्रागभावस्य विरहात् उत्पत्तिः आपदयितुं न शक्यते। तथा च अयं घटः स्वोत्वपत्तिक्षणावृत्तिकारणजन्यः स्वोत्पत्तिद्वितीयक्षणानुत्पन्नत्वात् इति अनुमानबलात् इतरेषां बाधसहकृत्वात् प्रागभावः सिध्यति इति। प्राचीनमतप्रदर्शनान्तरं दीधितिकारणां मतं प्रदर्शयन्ति दिनकरिकाराः – 'एवं केचित् जानोघटः इत्यादिवत् उत्पन्नः घटध्वंसः इति प्रत्यक्षबलेन नाशः अतिरिच्यते। नतु प्रागभावः' इत्यादिना

दीधितिमतम् - जातः घटः इति प्रत्यक्षबलात् यथा घठः सिध्यति तथा उत्पन्नः घटध्वंसः इति प्रत्यक्षबलात् ध्वंसः सिध्यति। किन्तु इह इदानीं घटप्रागभावः इति प्रत्यक्षाभावात् प्रागभावः प्रत्यक्षप्रमाणेन न सिध्यति। भूतले घटो भविष्यति इत्यादिप्रत्यक्षमेव प्रागभावे प्रमाणम्। वर्तमानप्रागभावप्रतियोगित्वस्यैव भविष्यत्वरूपत्वात् इति वक्तुं न शक्यते। प्रागभावघटितवर्तमानकाल-ध्वंसाधिकरणकालोत्पत्तिकत्वस्यैव भविष्यत्वरूपाङ्गीकारात्।

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8 दिनकरी पृ सं ७१

9 तत्रैव पृ सं ७२

तथा च भूतले घटो भविष्यति इत्यस्य वर्तमानकालध्वंसाधिकरणकालोत्पत्तिः घटः इत्यर्थः। तथा च भविष्यत्प्रकारकप्रत्यक्षमपि प्रमाणं स्यात् न तु प्रागभावे।

प्रागभावानङ्गीकारे तद्घटोत्पादकतत्कपालतत्संयोगादीनां तद्घटोत्पत्तिकालेऽपि सत्त्वात् पुनरपि उत्पन्नस्य तद्घटस्य उत्पत्त्यापत्तिः। प्रागभावाङ्गीकारे च तद्घटप्रागभावस्यापि तद्घटोत्पत्तिं प्रति कारणतया तद्घटोत्पत्तिकाले तद्घटप्रागभावरूपकारणविरहादेव न पुनः तद्घटोत्पत्तिः इति न च वाच्यम्। प्रागभावाङ्गिकारेपि उत्पन्नस्य घटस्य पुनरुत्पत्तेः कारणान्तरविरहादेव वारयितुं शक्यत्वात्। तथाहि समवायसम्बन्धेन जन्यद्रव्योत्पत्तिं प्रति समवायसम्बन्धावच्छिन्न-द्रव्यनिष्ठप्रतियोगिताकभावः प्रतिबन्धकविधया कारणमिति कल्प्यते। तद्घटोत्पत्यन्तरं कपाले समवायसम्बन्धेन तद्घटरूपद्रव्यस्य विद्यमानतया समवायसम्बन्धावच्छिन्न-प्रतियोगिताकद्रव्याभावरूपकारणं नास्तीति समवायसम्बन्धेन घटरूपकार्यं नापादयितुं शक्यते। प्रागभावकारणत्ववादिनामपि अयं कार्यकारणभावः कल्पनीयः अन्यत्र यत्र एतद्घटनाशानन्तरं तदारम्भककपालभ्यां घटानन्तरमुत्पद्यते, तत्र पूर्वघटोत्पत्तिद्वितीयक्षणे पुनः घटोत्पत्यापत्तिः। घटकारणीभूततत्प्रागभावकपाल-संयोगादीनां सत्त्वात्।

समवायसम्बन्धेन जन्यद्रव्योत्पत्तिं प्रति समवायसम्बन्धेन जन्यद्रव्याभावः कारणम् अथवा जन्यद्रव्योत्पत्तिकालीनोत्पत्तिकध्वंसाभावो वा कारणमित्यत्र विनिगमनविरहेण समवायसम्बन्धावच्छिन्नप्रतियोगिताकद्रव्याभावस्य जन्यद्रव्योत्पत्तिकालोत्पत्तिकध्वंसाभा-वानां च कारणत्वं कल्पनीयमिति गौरवम्। तदपेक्षया लाघवात् समवायसम्बन्धेन जन्यद्रव्योत्पत्तिं प्रति जन्यद्रव्यप्रागभावः कारणमिति एक एव कार्यकारणभावः कल्पनीयमिति वक्तुं न शक्यते। प्रागभावस्य कारणत्वकल्पनेऽपि जन्यद्रव्यं प्रति जन्यद्रव्यप्रागभावस्य वा जन्यद्रव्योत्पत्तिकालोत्पत्तिकानन्तपदार्थ प्रतियोगिकानन्त-

प्रागभावनां वा कारणत्वमित्यत्र विनिगमनाविरहेण अनन्तकार्यकारणभावकल्पनस्य आवश्यकत्वात्।

न च उभयत्र साम्यमिति वाच्यम्। प्रागभावरूपधर्मिणम् अधिकं कल्पयित्वा अनन्तप्रागभावानां कारणत्वमपि कल्पनीयम्। तदपेक्षया क्लृप्तस्यात्यन्ताभावस्य अनेककारणत्वकल्पने लाघवात्। 'धर्मिकल्पनातः वरं धर्मकल्पनम्' इति न्यायात्। अतः ध्वंसस्य प्रमाणिकत्वेऽपि प्रागभावः न प्रामाणिकः इति दिधितिकारणमाशयः।

कार्यतावच्छेदककोटौ द्रव्यपदं निवेश्य सामान्यतः जन्योत्पत्तिं प्रति समवायसम्बन्धावच्छिन्नप्रतियोगिताकद्रव्याभावः कारणम् इत्युक्तौ यत्र कपाले रूपध्वंसस्य उत्पत्तिः तत्र समवायसम्बन्धेन जन्यद्रव्याभावस्य असत्वात् व्यतिरेकव्यभिचारः।

न च समवायसम्बन्धस्य कार्यतावच्छेदकत्वस्वीकारादेव उक्तव्यभिचारः वारयितुं शक्यते। रूपध्वंसस्य समवायसम्बन्धेन अनुत्पत्तेः इति वाच्यम्। एवमपि कपाले पाकवशात् समवायेन रूपौत्पत्तौ व्यतिरेकव्यभिचारस्य दुर्वारत्वात् कपाले समवायसम्बन्धेन घटरूपद्रव्यस्यैव सत्त्वात्। जन्यद्रव्योत्पत्तिकाले उत्पद्यमानाः ये ध्वंसाः तेषाम् अत्यन्ताभावस्य समवायसम्बन्धावच्छिन्न-प्रतियोगिताकद्रव्याभावस्य जन्यद्रव्योत्पत्ति-कालोत्पत्तिध्वंसाभावनामित्यर्थः।

प्राचीनमतम्

प्रागभावस्यातिरिक्तवादीनां प्राचीननामतं सुयुक्तमिति अनुवदति दिनकरिकारः 'अत्र वदन्ति'[10] इत्यारभ्य। प्रागभावस्य हेत्वनङ्गीकारे पटानधिकरणेषु तन्तुषु पटोत्पत्तिः। प्रागभावनङ्गिकारे तु पटानधिकरेणेषु तन्तुषु पटप्रागभावविरहादेव न पटोत्पत्तिः। ध्वंसप्रागभावयोः स्वप्रतियोग्यधिकरणवृत्तित्वनियमात्।

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10 दिनकरी पृ सं ७३

न च समवायसम्बन्धेन पटव्यक्तिं प्रति तत्पटाधिकरणतन्तूनां तत्संयोगानां च तद्व्यक्तित्वेन हेतुत्वात् तत्पटाधिकरणेषु तन्तुषु तादृशतद्व्यक्तित्वविरहात् तत्पटानधिकरणेषु तन्तुषु तादृशतद्व्यक्तित्वविरहात् न पटोत्पत्यापत्तिः। एवं च प्रागभावस्य हेतुत्वमावश्यकमिति वाच्यम्। सहस्रतन्तुपटस्थले तत्पटं प्रति तदधिकरणतन्तूनां तत्संयोगानां च तत्तद्व्यक्तित्वेन नानाहेतुत्वकल्पनापेक्षया तत्पटप्रागभावस्य एकस्य एकहेतुकल्पनाया लाघवम्।

अथ प्रागभावस्य हेतुत्वेऽपि सहस्रतत्वन्तर्गतेषु द्वित्रिचतुर्षु तन्तुषु सहस्रतन्तुकपटोत्पत्तिः द्वित्रिचतुर्णां तन्तूनामपि तादृशसमवायकारणतया तत्र पटत्वाभावस्य सत्त्वात्।

न च अन्तिमतन्तुसंयोगव्यक्तेः तत्पटं प्रति तद्व्यक्तित्वेन हेतुत्वात् द्वित्रिचतुर्षु तन्तुषु अन्तिमसंयोगव्यतिरेकाभावात् न सहस्रतन्तुकपटोत्पत्यापत्तिः इति वाच्यम् तथा सति सहस्रतन्तुकपटानधिकरणेषु तन्तुष्वपि अन्तिमसंयोगाभावादेव पटोत्पत्तिवारणसंभवात् प्रागभावकल्पनायाः अनुचितत्वात् इति चेत् न। समवायेन तत्पटव्यक्तिं प्रति समवायेन अन्तिमसंयोगव्यक्तेः अभावेऽपि कालिकसम्बन्धेन अन्तिमसंयोगव्यक्तिः कारणमितिवाच्यम्। तथा सति तत्पटानधिकरणेषु तन्तुष्वपि अन्तिमसंयोगाभावदेव पटोत्पत्तिवारणसंभवात् प्रागभावकल्पनायाः अनुचितत्त्वात् इति चेत् न। समवायेन तत्पटव्यक्तिं प्रति समान्येन अन्तिमसंयोगव्यक्तेः तद्व्यक्तित्वेन कारणत्वे अन्तिम-संयोगाभावाधिकरणेषु तन्तुष्वपि कालिकसम्बन्धेन अन्तिमतन्तुसंयोगव्यक्तेः अभावेऽपि कालिकसम्बन्धेन तादृशसंयोगव्यक्तिः वर्तते, उभयोः समकालिकत्त्वात् इति न व्यतिरेकव्यभिचारः ।एवं सति तत्पटाधिकरणभिन्नेषु तत्पटाधिकरणेषु अपि कालिकासम्बन्धे अन्तिमतन्तुसंयोगव्यक्तेः सद्भावात् तत्र तत्पटोत्पत्यापत्तिः। तद्वारणाय प्रागभावस्य हेतुत्वमावश्यकम्। तथा सति तत्पटानधिकरणतन्तुषु तत्पटप्रागभावविरहात् न पटोत्पत्तिः इति प्राचीनानामाशयः।

बहूनां तन्तूनां तत्तद् व्यक्तित्वेन सहस्रतन्तुकपटं प्रति समवायिकारणत्वम्, बहूनां तन्तुसंयोगानां तत्तद्व्यक्तित्वेन असमवायिकारणत्वं च कल्पनीयम्। तदपेक्षया प्रागभावस्य एका हेतुता लघीयसी इत्यर्थः।

कार्यकारणयोः समवायसमन्बन्धेन एकाधिकरणवृत्तित्वं समवायिघटितसामानाधिकरण्यम्। तदेव प्रत्यासत्तिः कार्यकारणयोः सम्बन्धः। अनेन चरमसंयोगः समवायसम्बन्धेन यत्र अधिकरणे वर्तते, तत्र अधिकरणे समवायसमबन्धेन तत्पटव्यक्तिं प्रति समवायसम्बन्धेन चरमसंयोगः कारणमिति कार्यकारणभावः फलितः। व्यभिचारपत्या इति। कारणं विना कार्योत्पत्तिरूपव्यतिरेकव्यभिचार प्रसङ्गः इत्यर्थः दीधितिमताभिप्रायमाह - एवमपि अस्तु कश्चित् अतिरिक्तपदार्थः। तथापि तस्य सप्रतियोगिकत्वे प्रमाणाभावः इति तु तत्त्वमिति[11]।

दीधितिमताशयः- सहस्रतन्तुकपटस्थले स्वानधिकरणतन्तुषु पटोत्पत्तिवारणाय तत्राविद्यमानः कश्चित् पदार्थः कारणत्वेन कल्पनीयः। तथापि सः अभावरूपः इत्यत्र न प्रमाणम्। तथा च न प्रागभावसिद्धिः इति।

जन्यत्वे सति अभावत्वं ध्वंसस्य लक्षणम्। तत्र अभावत्वमात्रोक्तौ प्रागभावे अतिव्याप्तिः। तद्वारणाय जन्यत्वपदोपादानम्। ध्वंसादिवारणाय नित्यपदम्[12]। नित्यत्वे सति संसर्गाभावत्वम् अत्यन्ताभावस्य लक्षणम्। तत्र नित्यत्वानुपादाने ध्वंसेऽपि संसर्गाभावत्वस्य सत्त्वात् अत्यन्ताभावलक्षणस्यातिव्याप्तिः तद्वारणाय नित्यपदोपादान-मित्यर्थः। अत्यन्ताभावस्य नित्यत्वे भूतले घटानयनान्तरमपि घटाभावस्य सत्त्वात् घटः नास्ति इति अत्यन्ताभावविषयकप्रतीत्यापत्तिः इति शङ्का। यस्मिन् काले घटात्यन्ताभाव-

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11 तत्रैव

12 तत्रैव पृ सं ७३

बुद्धिः भवति।, तादृशकालविशेषविशिष्टभूतलस्वरूपस्यैव सम्बन्धत्त्वात् घटकाले तादृशकालविशेषघटितसम्बन्धावभावादेव घटानपनानन्तरं न घटात्यन्ताभावबुद्धिः इति समाधानम्।

घटत्यन्ताभावस्य नित्यत्वे घटवति घटः नास्ति इति प्रतीत्यापत्तिः। तद्वारणाय कैश्चित् सामायिकाभावः नाम कश्चित् चतुर्थः संसर्गाभावः स्वीक्रियते। समवायविशेषे प्रतीयमानः अभावः समायिकाभावः इत्याशयेन मूले तत्र उत्पादविनाशशाली चतुर्थोऽयम् अभावः इति केचित्[13] इत्युक्तम्। तत्र इदमस्वारस्यम् - कालविशेषविशिष्टस्वरूपस्य अभावप्रतीतिनियामकसम्बन्धत्वाङ्गीकारादेवव घटवति भूतले घटः नास्तिति प्रतीत्यभावस्य उपपत्तौ चतुर्थे संसर्गाभावे प्रमाणाभाव इति। ननु मास्तु घटकाले घटत्यन्ताभावबुद्धिः घटोत्पत्तेःप्राक्काले तु स्यात् इति आशङ्का[14] इति। घटोत्पत्तेः प्राक्काले तु स्यात्[15] इति। घटात्यन्ताभावस्य नित्यत्वे घटकालेऽपि भूतले घटात्यन्ताभावबुद्धिः प्रसक्ता सा च सम्बन्धविरहात् न प्रसजति इति उक्तम्।

नवीनमतम् - ध्वंसप्रागभावयोः अत्यन्ताभावेन सह एकाधिकरणवृत्तित्वरूपविरोधे प्रमाणाभावात् ध्वंसप्रागभावाधिकरणेऽपि अत्यन्ताभावः अस्त्येव। एवञ्च श्यामघटे रक्तप्रागभावाधिकरणे रक्तात्यन्ताभावस्य सत्त्वात् रक्तः नास्ति इति प्रत्ययः इष्ट एव इति नव्यमतं समर्थयते - युक्तं च एतत् कथमन्यथा पूर्वमग्रेपि रक्ते मध्ये श्यामे च घटे रक्तरूपं नास्ति इत्याकारकप्रत्ययः, तस्य सामान्याभाववगाहिविरहितत्त्वात् प्राचीनमतानुसारेण ध्वंसप्रागभावाधिकरणे अत्यन्ताभावानङ्गीकारे यत्र पाकवशात् पूर्वं रक्तः ततः श्यामः ततः

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13 दिनकरी पृ सं ७४

14 दिनकरी पृ सं ७५

15 न्या सि मु पृ सं ६४

रक्तश्च घटः भवति तस्मिन् घटे मध्यश्यामतादशायां घटे रक्तं रूपं नास्ति इत्याकारकस्य प्रत्ययस्य कथमुपपत्तिः। श्यामतादशायां पूर्वरक्तध्वसंस्य अपररक्तप्रागभावस्य च सत्त्वात् रक्तरूपात्यन्ताभावविरहात्। न च रक्तं रूपं नास्ति इति प्रत्ययः रक्तप्रतियोगिकाभावमवगाहते, न तु रक्तत्वावच्छिन्नप्रतियोगिताकम् अभावम्। तथा च मध्ये श्यामतादशायां पूर्वरक्तध्वंसस्य अपररक्तप्रागभावस्य च सत्त्वात् तदवगाहि रक्तं रूपं नास्ति इति प्रत्ययः उपपद्यते इति वाच्यम्। तथापि पञ्चरक्तस्थले पूर्वं रक्तः - ततः श्यामः - ततः रक्तः ततः श्यामः ततः रक्तः यः घटः तस्मिन् मध्यरक्ततादशायां रक्तंरूपं नास्ति इति प्रत्ययः उपपद्यते। तादृशायां पूर्वापररक्तध्वंसप्रागभावयोः सत्त्वात्।

ध्वंसप्रागभावयोः सामान्यधर्मावच्छिन्नप्रतियोगिताकत्वं कालव्याप्यवृत्ति। तेन श्यामतादशायां विद्यमानयोः रक्तरूपध्वंसप्रागभावयोः रक्तत्वावच्छिन्न प्रतियोगिताकत्वमस्ति। अतः तदानीं रक्तं रक्तं रूपं नास्ति इति प्रत्ययः उपपद्यते। रक्तादाशायां तु तयोः रक्तत्वावच्छिन्नप्रतियोगिताकत्वं नास्ति इति तदवगाहि प्रमात्मकप्रत्ययः आपादयितुं शक्यते इति शङ्का।

समाधानं तु दिनकर्यामेवं वर्तते- 'विनिगमनविरहेण पदार्थान्तरध्वंसप्रागभावयोः अपि तत्स्वीकारप्रसङ्गेन गौरवात् तदपेक्षयात्यन्ताभावस्यान्तरा श्यामादौ सम्बन्धकल्पनेनैव लाघवात् इति अन्यत्र विस्तारः'[16] इति। रक्तरूपध्वंसप्रागभावयोः रक्तत्त्वावच्छिन्न-प्रतियोगिताकत्वं स्वीकार्यम्? इत्यत्र विनिगमनाविरहेण रक्तरूपध्वंसप्रागभावयोः तत्समकालिकवायुसंयोगध्वंसप्रागभावयोश्च रक्तत्त्वावच्छिन्नप्रतियोगिताकत्वकल्पनक-गौरवात्, तदपेक्षया अत्यन्ताभावस्य श्यामतादशायां श्यामघटादौ स्वरूपसम्बन्धत्व-कल्पनमेव लाघवम्। रक्ततादशया रक्ततत्वावच्छिन्नप्रतियोगिताकात्यन्ताभावस्य सत्त्वेऽपि

16 दिनकरी पृ सं ७६

तन्निरूपितस्वरूपसमबन्धत्वं रक्तघटे नास्तीति सम्बन्धविरहात् न तदानीं रक्तरूपं नास्ति इत्याकारिका प्रमात्मकप्रतीतिः प्रसजति इति भावः।

अभावस्य अधिकाररूपता मूले शङ्किता। तत्र पूर्वग्रन्थसङ्गतिम् आह- ननु अभाव[17] इति। अतिरिक्तकल्पनायाः[18] इत्यस्य क्लृप्तपदार्थातिरिक्तकल्पनायाः इत्यर्थकत्वं न संभवति, नैयायिकमते अभावस्यापि क्लृप्तत्वात् क्लृपदार्थातिरिक्तकल्पनायाः विरहात् अतः दिनकर्याम् एवमाह भावातिरिक्त इति। भावातिरिक्तावभावरूपधर्मिकल्पनायाः इत्यर्थः। एतदुक्तं भवति क्लृप्तेष्वपि अनन्तेषु अधिकरणेषु अभावरूपधर्मकल्पनापेक्षया अभावत्वरूपधर्मकल्पनापेक्षया अभावत्वविशिष्टधर्मिण् अतिरिक्तस्य कल्पले एव लाघवम्। एवं च धर्मिकल्पनातः वरं धर्मकल्पना इति न्यायः यत्र क्लृत्रधर्मा अनन्ताःभवति तादृशस्थले प्रवर्तते। यत्र तु धर्मा क्लृप्ता अपि अनन्ताः न भवन्ति, तत्र सः न्यायः न प्रवर्तते इति।

अभावस्याधिकरणात्मकत्वे इति। अभावः अधिकरणात्मकः इति प्रभाकराणं मते भूतलघटाभावयोः आधाराधेयभावस्य अनुपपत्तिः। भिन्नयोरेव पदार्थयोः आधाराधेयभावस्य अनुभावात् इति दोषः प्रसज्यते। अभावः अधिकरणातिरिक्तः इति नैयायिकमते तु स दोषः नास्ति। आधाराधेययोः भिन्नत्वात् इति मूले एवमाह- एवं च तत्रच्छब्दगन्धरसाद्यभावानां प्रत्यक्षत्वमुपपद्यते इति,[19] अभावस्याधिकरणापेक्षया अतिरिक्तत्वे च आधाराधेयभावः उपपद्यते इति भावः। अतिरिक्ताभावकल्पने न केवलं लाघवमपि तु आधाराधेयभावोपपत्तिरपि इत्यर्थः।

अभावातिरिक्तकल्पने न केवलं लाघवम्, अपि तु आधाराधेयभावोपपत्तिरपि सिध्यति।

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17 तत्रैव

18 तत्रैव

19 न्या सि मु पृ सं ६६

ननु अभावाधिकरणकाभावस्याधिकरणात्मकत्वे यथा आधाराधेयोपपत्तिः इति अतः दूषणान्तरमाह[20] इति। घटाभावे पटाभावः इत्यादिप्रतीतिसिद्धः घटाभावाधिकरणकः पटाभावादिः अधिकरणस्वरूप इति नैय्यायिकैरपि अङ्गीक्रियते। तत्र आधाराधेययोः अभेदेऽपि यथा आधाराधेयभावः उपपद्यते। आधारतावच्छेदक-अधेयतावच्छेदकयोः भेदात् इति प्राभाकरणां शङ्का "मूले तत्तच्छब्दगन्धरसाद्यभावानां प्रत्यक्षत्वमुपपद्यते"[21] इति उक्तम्। मूलग्रन्थस्य अयं भावः - अभावः यदि अधिकरणात्मकः स्यात्, तदा पृथिव्यादौ शब्दाभावस्य, जलादौ गन्धाभावस्य तेजआदौ रसाभावस्य प्रत्यक्षतां न स्यात्। पृथिव्यां विद्यमानस्य शब्दाभावस्य च पृथिवीस्वरूपत्वे पृथिव्याः श्रोत्रग्राह्यत्वविरहात् पृथिव्यात्मकस्य पृथिवीनिष्ठस्य शब्दाभावस्यापि श्रोत्रग्राह्यता न स्यात्।

यो गुणः यदिन्द्रियग्राह्यः तन्निष्ठा जातिः तदभावश्च तेन इन्द्रियेण गृह्यते इति नियमानुसारेण शब्दाभावस्यापि श्रोत्रेन्द्रियेणैव प्रत्यक्षं वक्तव्यम्। शब्दाभावः पृथिवीरूपः चेत् पृथिव्याः श्रोत्रग्राह्यत्वविरहात् तन्निष्ठशब्दाभावस्यापि श्रोत्रेन्द्रियजन्यप्रत्यक्षविषयत्वं न स्यात्। एवं जलनिष्ठगन्धाभावस्यापि श्रोत्रेन्द्रियेणैव प्रत्यक्षं वक्तव्यम्। शब्दाभावः पृथिवीरूपः चेत् पृथिव्याः श्रोत्रग्रह्यत्वविरहात् तन्निष्ठशब्दाभावस्यापि श्रोत्रजन्यप्रत्यक्षविषयत्वं न स्यात्। एवं जलनिष्ठगन्धाभावस्यापि घ्राणेन्द्रियजन्यप्रत्यक्षविषयत्वं न स्यात्, जन्यस्य घ्राणेन्द्रयायोग्यत्वात् इति द्रष्टव्यम्।

प्राभाकरणामतनिराकरणम्- एतेन ज्ञानविशेषकालविशेषात्मकत्वम् अभावस्य इति प्रत्युक्तम्, अप्रत्यक्षत्वापत्तेः इति[22] अभावः ज्ञानविशेषात्मकः,कालविशेषात्मकः

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20 दिनकरी पृ सं ७७

21 न्या सि मु पृ सं ६६

22 न्या सि मु ६७

अधिकरणात्मकः इति प्राभाकराणां मतम्। तत्र अधिकरणात्मकत्वपक्षे दोषः पूर्वमेवोक्तः। ज्ञानविज्ञानकालविशेषात्मकत्वे दोषः अनेन ग्रन्थेन उच्यते।

यस्मिन् काले भूतले घटाभाववत्त्वं नैयायिकेन स्वीक्रियते, तत्कालोत्पन्नानि तद्भूतलविषयकाणि भूतले घटः नास्ति इत्याकारकाणि इदं भूतलम् इत्याद्याकारकाणि वा ज्ञानान्येन भूतले घटः नास्ति इति प्रतीतौ घटाभावत्वेन रूपेण भासन्ते। एवं यस्मिन् काले भूतले घटः नास्ति तत्काल एव भूतले घटः नास्तीति प्रतीतौ घटाभावत्वेन रूपेण भासते इति प्राभाकराः। तन्मतमयुक्तम्। घटाभावस्य ज्ञानविशेषरूपत्वे कालविशेषरूपत्वे च चक्षुरिन्द्रियजन्य प्रत्यक्षविषयत्वानुपपत्तेः। ज्ञानकालयोः चाक्षुषप्रत्यक्षयोग्यताविरहात् इति विश्वनाथस्याभिप्रायः।

उपयुक्तग्रन्थसूची

कारिकावली - मूलमात्रम्, चौखाम्बा १९४६
न्यायसिद्धान्तमुक्तावली किरणावलीसहिता, चौखाम्बा २००६
न्यायसिद्धान्तमुक्तावली दिनकरीव्याख्यासहिता, चौखाम्बा २०१५

DOCTOR TILL LAST BREATH: CLINICAL TRIALS IN INDIA; ITS SUCCESS

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Abstract

Clinical research is vital as biomedicine is to continue providing humanity with new treatments. The controversies relating to clinical trials are not something which can be decided in black and white. There is a lot of grey area as the Participants are not aware of their rights, consequences of clinical trial. Rather it's an interface of elements like law, ethics, scientific development, human rights and social good. As these scientific tests/trials involve the application of advanced technologies, there is a need for well framed rules and laws for the conduct of these tests/trials. Development of law is not as per technological advancement. Current National and International Regulatory Framework focuses more on ethical concern than legal regulations, both aspects should be balanced. Certainly it's not easy to set an order of priority or precedence among these elements. This research project attempts to find out the solutions to the Malpractices and loop holes in the current regulatory framework in respect of Human Rights and other Social Aspects of an individual.

Key Words: Medical Experimentation, National and Inter-National Framework, Human Rights of an individual, Ethical issues

Doctor till last breath: Clinical Trials in India; its success

Introduction:

Medical science as a profession it is very modest and serves everyone with humanity. The relation between doctor and patients is based on trust and desire of the doctor to serve the patients. This profession demand ethics which are very important for doctors. Patients come to the doctor to be treated for their illnesses and/or their diseases. They wish to get a positive reassurance. But there are also possibilities of various kinds of exploitation and hence a patient may get skeptical about the treatment. When there is a beginning of the doctor-patient relationship the doctor from the beginning is bound to obey his duties towards the patient. This relationship is solely based on trust between them and this trust gives the doctor a really special position. The doctor has to perform various other duties apart from the treatment of the patient and doctor should not misuse this trust in his profession. There is a fiduciary relationship between them. The

medical profession is universally labeled as a noble profession and the doctor-patient relationship is usually seen from morally high ground.

Apart from treating the ill patient, doctor plays very important role in clinical trial also. A clinical trial is conducted by the medical expert with the perspective of benefitting the whole of mankind by devising new techniques and altering older ones which can effectively cure various diseases. It is carried out with a view to research and study specific drugs, vaccines, therapies and treatments[1]. The lives of many people are at stake as they are betting on the possibility of medicines being developed, that would cure them of the diseases they are suffering from to which there is no cure at present.

The Clinical Trials and drug trial is the integral part of Drug Development Process. Any diagnosis or treatment which is directly relevant to the human beings is indeed a very risky profession. To maintain the ethics in the medical profession, there are several guidelines which are made by the Government of India. Some of the guidelines are issued by The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and also by the directorate general of Health Services. These guidelines have to be implemented in such a manner that the results of the trials are accurate and credible; it also protects the rights and integrity of the human subjects.

Meaning of Clinical Trial:

"The Good Clinical Practice guidelines defines a clinical trial/study as - Any investigation in human subjects intended to discover or verify the clinical, pharmacological and/or other pharmacodynamics effects of an investigational product(s), and/or to identify any adverse reactions to an investigational product(s), and/or to study absorption, distribution, metabolism, and excretion of an investigational product(s) with the object of ascertaining its safety and/or efficacy. The terms Clinical trial and clinical study are synonymous."

The Clinical trials are carried out in various phases which are

1. Study in Laboratory: Drugs are tested in Laboratory,
2. Animal Study: Drugs are tested on Animals,
3. Phase 0: After getting the result from animal study, the drugs are tested on one human being, how the body metabolizes the drug,
4. Phase I: Study is on 2 human beings, i.e. one Male and one Female to evaluate safety of drugs, 5) Phase II: The sample is increased for study the effect of drugs on large sample,
5. Phase III: In this phase, the drugs are tested at various levels of diseases with large samples. The tolerance level for the dose of the drugs is tested,

[1]Devine, S., Dagher, R. N., Weiss, K. D., & Santana, V. M. (2008), *Good Clinical Practice and the Conduct of Clinical Studies in Pediatric Oncology*. Pediatric Clinics of North America, 55(1), 187–xii, (March 12, 2016, 09: 00 AM), http://doi.org/10.1016/j.pcl.2007.10.008.

6. Phase IV: Post market study, when drug is in market.

Conflict of Interest; Balancing pain and Benefits:

In Medical Experimentation, the people such as women, children, pregnant women, economically or socially disadvantaged, prisoners, illiterate, poor people from vulnerable group are easily available as a human subject. So there are huge chances that this will result into exploitation of them. Thus, the three features of legal system i.e. the existence of rules, their generality and their impartial application and concept of justice has to be followed in such way that adequate justification is given for the involvement of such subjects.

It is necessary to keep in mind that when the participants are being selected for the Clinical trials, there should be no equally distribution of the benefits and the risks among the participants.[2] When human subjects are being experimented in the trials there are many violations of human rights is seen, as some drugs give adverse effects on the subjects in terms of pain, any type of disability or even death. It is a rule that if any patient in course of Clinical trial suffers injury or even death then he/she will be entitled to financial compensation by the companies.

Issues of Clinical Trial:

- Participants are not aware of their rights. There is unnecessary exploitation of women, children, vulnerable class, and poor people as a subject of the trial.
- Cannot predict the consequences. Hence, there may be a case of medical negligence by the doctor in the trial.
- Informed consent becomes a mere formality in trial
- Development of law is not as per technological advancement. Current National and International Regulatory Framework focus more on ethical concern than legal regulations.
- Human rights violation is present in a clinical trial. Balance is not proper I between inputs of trial and outcome of a trial.
- Moreover, In India, Compensation is paid for death, side effects of Clinical Trials are not adequate it is made as like case of medical negligence or violation of human rights. Hence it is paid either under torts, under Consumer Protection Act or under Indian Constitution and ICMR Guidelines.

[2] Human Subjects Prepared by the Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences (CIOMS), in collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO) Geneva 1993, ISBN 92 9036 056 9 , (Feb, 19, 2016: 11:00 AM) ,http://www.codex.vr.se/texts/international.html.

The legal system has to make in such way that, balance between pain and benefits on the lines of following important approaches:-

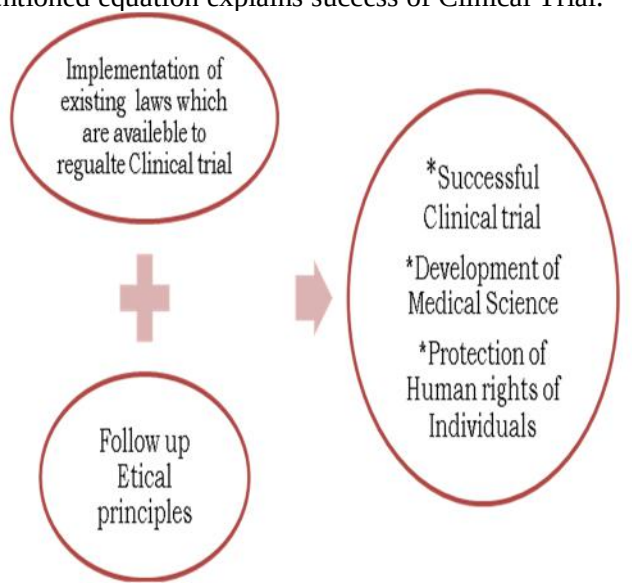
a) The compassionate approach towards the patients.
b) The socialist approach.
c) The utilitarian/cost benefit approach.

Conclusion

Clinical trials are very important for development of medical science. The issues involved in a Clinical trial can be resolved by imparting justice for the participants in the trials. While imparting justice, whether the medical experimentation should not be carried in a developing country like India is the question, which has to be addressed. Government plays a very important role when it comes to making and applies regulations. But the government can make regulations only when they have sufficient funding for that. There are too many issues and questions which have remained unanswered as there is no proper law which will govern medical experimentation. Hence, there is need to enact laws at the national level by considering the above mentioned issues.[3]

Success of Clinical Trial:

The below mentioned equation explains success of Clinical Trial:



[3] Manny Bekier, Ethical Consideration in Medical Experimentation on Human Subject, Chapter 7 Human Experimentation, (Jan. 25th 2017, 07:15 AM), http://www.qcc.cuny.edu/socialSciences/ppecorino/MEDICAL_ETHICS_TEXT/Chapter_7_Human_Experimentation/Reading-Nazi-experimentation.htm.