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INDIA, PAKISTAN AND CHINA BORDER DISPUTE WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO JAMMU AND KASHMIR

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ABSTRACT

India's northern and northwestern border continues to be major irritant in the shaping of India, Pakistan and China relations. They have shared each other's culture and traditions for centuries. Pakistan become a separate entity only after it was carved out of India in 1947. Most controversial of all, however, are the border in Kashmir, where Pakistan, India and China all have competing claims. This article presents a conceptual and historical overview of boundary dispute between India Pakistan and China in Jammu and Kashmir. It examines such sites of conflict as Kashmir, Akaichin and the Siachen Glacier, as well as concerns over line of control and evaluates the measures that have been taken so far in relations to solve the issue through political negotiation.

Key Words: Kashmir valley, Line of control, Line of Actual Control, AGPL, Security, India and Pakistan.

Boundaries are the line of political zones. Generally, the boundaries of the nations are demarcated on the ground on the basis of geographical, cultural, historical and political factors. The boundaries connect an area and the people under one sovereign government.¹ Disputed borders are both a cause and a symptom of tensions between big neighbours in South Asia. When the colonial power, Britain, withdrew from India it left a dangerous legacy of carelessly or arbitrarily drawn borders. Tensions between India Pakistan and China flare on occasion, especially along India's far western and north Kashmir border, along the state of Jammu and Kashmir.²

Geographical Location

The State of Jammu & Kashmir situated in the northernmost part of India. One of the most beautiful places in the world, snow-bound Himalayan peaks and glaciers, pristine rivers and valleys, dense coniferous forests, and fresh mountain air popular known as Heaven on Earth. It consists of three distinct regions i.e. Kashmir valley, Jammu, and Ladakh.

Jammu and Kashmir, situated between 32^o 17'2" N and 36^o 58'2" N latitude, and 73^o 26'2" E and 80^o 30'2" E longitude, constitutes the northern most state of India. The altitude varies from 1000 to 28250 feet above the sea level. It shares borders with Pakistan in the west, China in the north and east, and the Indian states of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh in the south.³

The area and population of the three regions		
Region	Area (Sq. Miles)	Population (2011 Census)
Kashmir Valley	8,639	5,35,0811
Jammu Region	12,378	69,07,623
Ladakh Region	33,554	2,90,492
Total	54,571	1,25,48,926

(Table from-www.mha.ac.in)

Historical background

The state of Jammu and Kashmir, which had earlier been under Hindu rulers and Muslim sultans, became part of the Mughal Empire under Akbar from 1586. After a period of Afghan rule from 1756, it was annexed to the Sikh Kingdom of Punjab in 1819. In 1820 Maharaja Ranjit Singh made over the territory of Jammu to Gulab Singh. In 1846 Jammu and Kashmir State is created under the Treaty of Amritsar between the East India Company and Raja Gulab Singh of Jammu. Ladakh was captured by Maharaja Gulab Singh in 1830. Thus this northernmost state was founded by Maharaja Gulab Singh in 1846 and was the biggest princely state in India before the partition of the country in August 1947.⁴

On 17th August 1947 the Radcliffe Line was declared as the boundary between India and Pakistan, following the Partition of India. The line is named after Sir Cyril Radcliffe who was commissioned to equitably divide 4,50,000 km sq of territory.⁵ The idea behind the Radcliffe Line was to create a boundary which would divide India along religious demographics, under which Muslim majority provinces would become part of the new nation of Pakistan and Hindu and Sikh majority provinces would remain in India. Because of its location, Kashmir could choose to join either India or Pakistan. Maharaja Hari Singh was the ruler of Kashmir. Unable to decide which nation Kashmir should join, Hari Singh chose to remain neutral. He hoped that if he delayed the decision long enough, Kashmir could become an independent sovereign state.⁶



Map No.-1: It shows a picture of India's Partition and Radcliffe line in Eastern and western borders.

Images from:-Frank Jacob, The New York Times, July 3, 2012.
<http://opinionator.blogs.nytimes.com>. Assessed on 30 Dec. 2014

Pakistan Infiltration in Kashmir

In October 1947, Pakistan sent Muslim tribesmen who were knocking at the gates of the capital Srinagar. At least 5000 Pathan tribes and soldiers of Pakistani army launched the main attack along the Jhelum valley road.⁷ The ruler of Kashmir asks India for help. India demands that Kashmir should accede to India first. The ruler agrees Hari Singh appealed to the Indian government for military assistance and fled to India. He signed the “Instrument of Accession”, giving up Kashmir to India on October 26. The Instrument of Accession of Kashmir to India was accepted by Viceroy Lord Mountbatten.⁸

India sends forces to Kashmir and the invasion is blocked. Kashmir is divided into a Pakistani controlled part (called Pak occupied Kashmir) and an Indian controlled part. This de facto partition continues to this date with the dividing line being known as the Line of Control. Originally known as the "Cease-fire Line", it was re-designated as the "Line of Control" following the Simla Agreement, which was signed on 3 July 1972.⁹



Map No.2: Shows an area of Pakistan occupied Kashmir and Indian Kashmir divide by line of Control.

Image Courtesy:-Googleimages.com

India shares a 3,323 k.m. border with Pakistan. The border is divided into three parts. First is the International Border, also known as the ‘Radcliff line’. It stretches for approximately 2,300 km from Gujarat to the north banks of Chenab in Akhnoor in Jammu. The second is the Line of Control (LoC), which is 740 km long and came into existence after the 1948 and 1971 wars between India and Pakistan. The LoC runs from 10 km north of the north banks of Chenab in Jammu to the districts of Rajouri, Poonch, Baramula, Kupwara, Kargil and some portions of Leh. The third is the Actual Ground Position Line (AGPL), which is 110 km long and extends from NJ 9842 to Indira Col in the north.¹⁰

Line of Control is a Effective border between India and Pakistan. It denotes a kind of boundary separating parts of Kashmir controlled by India and Pakistan. LOC is nearly 740 km long. The part controlled by India is known as Jammu and Kashmir. It is a state which constitutes the southern and eastern parts of the region. It basically covers about 45 percent of Kashmir. The Northern Areas administered by Pakistan and two-thirds, Jammu, Ladakh and the Kashmir Valley, administered by India. It is a live line with a lot of activity. It is clearly demarcated by the militaries¹¹

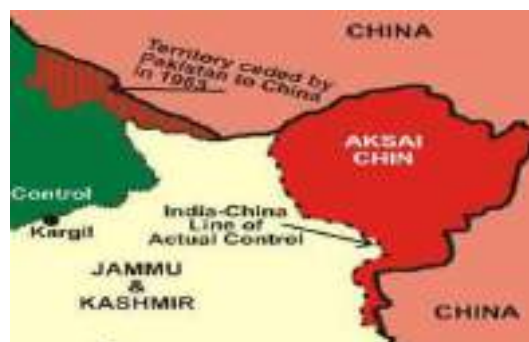
The total area of the State of Jammu and Kashmir is about 2,22,236 Sq Km. In 1949 when a cease fire line was drawn about one third of the area i.e. 78932 sq. km. i.e. the whole of Gilgit, Mirpur, Kotli and a part of Poonch came into the possession of Pakistan, leaving behind only 143, 30 sq. km. on the Indian side. Jammu, Udhampur, Kathua and Anantnag districts remained unaffected. But again in 20th October 1962 China occupied about 64000 sq. kms in Ladakh known as Aksai Chin. The Aksai Chin region situated in the Northeastern position of Kashmir. Thus total area left on the Indian side is about 12850 sq. kms. and 37,555 Sq km. under China¹².

In addition to this, 5,180 Sq. Km. of Jammu and Kashmir was illegally ceded to China by Pakistan under the March 1963 Sino-Pak Boundary agreement. The Sino-Pakistan boundary agreement of March 2, 1963 marked a major breakthrough in the relation between these states. It demarcated 200 miles frontier beginning at the tri junction of Afghanistan, Pakistan and Sinking and running in a south-easterly direction up to Karakoram pass including the Oprang Valley and the Salt mining areas east of the Shimshal Pass.¹³

Line of Actual Control

Line of Actual Control is the effective military border which separates Indian controlled areas of Jammu and Kashmir from Aksai Chin. In the 1962 Sino-Indian war, China seized an Aksai Chin area. The China drew a line of Actual Control. It is the effective border between India and the China. The McMahon Line is a line agreed to by Britain, Tibet and Chinese as part of the Simla Accord a treaty signed in 1914. It is the effective boundary between China and India, although its legal status is disputed by the Chinese government.

In addition, under the China-Pakistan "Boundary Agreement" of 1963, Pakistan ceded 5,180 sq. kms. of Indian territory in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir to China. China is in occupation of approximately 38,000 sq. kms of Indian territory in Jammu and Kashmir. The boundary agreement involved nearly 300 miles of border stretching from the Karakoram pass to Pakistan Afghanistan border. Commencing from the trijunction of the frontier of China.¹⁴



Map NO.3: Shows an area of China occupied Kashmir and Aksai Chin

Image Courtesy: indiandefencereview.com

The Actual Ground Position Line (AGPL)

Yellow dotted line is AGPL, right of which is Siachen Glacier controlled by Indian army. The current position is that divides Indian and Pakistani troops in the Siachen Glacier region. The

line extends from the northern most point of the LOC (Line of Control) to Indira Col. The AGPL is approximately 110 kilometers long.¹⁵ It demarcated the 740 km LOC up to Chalunka, Khor and map grid reference NJ 9842 and thereafter left the remaining portion open with the line ‘thence North to the glaciers’. The segment beyond NJ 9842, seen as an uninhabited and inhospitable terrain, was not demarcated.¹⁶



Map NO.4: Showa an area of The Actual Ground Position Line (AGPL)

Image Courtesy:-Googleimages.com

Siachen Glaciers located in the east Karakoram at approximately $35.5^{\circ}N76.9^{\circ}E$, situated at an average altitude of 5,400 meters above sea level. The 78 K.M. long Siachen lies between the Salto ridge to the west and main karakoram rang in the west.¹⁷ Where India and Pakistan have fought intermittently since April 13, 1984. In 1984 the hostility here became more serious when Indian troops discovered the Siachen glacier and decided to establish a permanent military presence at the terminal point of the line of control (LoC). Since then, India and Pakistan have disputed the demarcation of the line of control on the seventy-seven-kilometer-long Siachen glacier. It has become increasingly difficult to reach an agreement on this icy desolation, where more soldiers have died from frostbite than gunfire. Both countries have a three-thousand- strong brigade in the area. Several rounds of talks between India and Pakistan have come to naught.



Map NO.4: Showa an area of Siachen Glaciers

Image Courtesy:-Googleimages.com

The issues of Jammu and Kashmir is an unfinished agenda not only with Pakistan, but with China too apart from the ongoing process of cross border terrorism and the undeclared proxy war waged by Pakistan since independence, one of our major security concern for the coming decades will be the unholy axis between China and Pakistan. One of the key strategic position to weaken this linkage will be our relentless efforts to take back the Pakistan occupied Kashmir .If India returns the territory under PoK, it will negate the current advantage or china having a direct link with Pakistan, this will not only give a strategic boost to the morale of Indian forces and the nation as a whole, it can substantially weaken the ability of Pakistan to continue its undeclared proxy war against India.

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KASHMIR ISSUE IN INDO-PAK RELATIONS

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ABSTRACT

India and Pakistan are the core states of South Asia which have a similar culture, they are geographically close and historically related, yet their relations are predominantly conflictual. The root of tension lies basically in their history. The dispute over territory and ideology have locked the two in a regional cold war which broke out into full-scale wars four times. Despite the various efforts that have been made to establish peaceful relations, the underlying tensions have surfaced now and then. India and Pakistan have differed and quarreled since their independence on many issues.

The two countries have often tried to establish a dialogue and sort out differences peacefully. But the major issues stand unresolved. Pakistan has been constantly pleading with the international community especially USA and members of the Organisation of Islamic Countries (OIC) to assist in settling the Kashmir issue, but India insists that it is a bilateral issue and should be resolved by the two countries themselves without any third country's intervention. This position is maintained on the basis of the Tashkand, Shimla Agreement and Agra summit.

Pakistan, once a part of India, is now its important neighbour but their relations has been always revolved around Kashmir issue. Despite the fact that the parties have sought both forceful and peaceful methods for resolving the issue, it still remains a bone of contention between them. In the post cold war era, the situation has not changed rather, it has become more intense, as during this period, Pakistan's strategy has been to declare Kashmir as the core issue and subsequently, that resolution of all problems with India will be sorted out once this issue is resolved to its satisfaction. But the two parties have adopted strong opposite stands. India insists on a bilateral approach, whereas Pakistan has constantly tried to internationalise the issue.

India does not appreciate Pakistan's efforts to internationalise the Kashmir issue and made it clear that the Kashmir dispute would only be settled through bilateral negotiations. India's stand is that Kashmir is an integral part of India. Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao, while speaking at the question-answer session at Harvard University, 1995, stated very firmly that "Kashmir was, is and will remain an integral part of India and not a millimeter of its land will be given away". He said, no compromise would be made on Kashmir and supported his stand by stating the fact that no country in the world could afford to lose its territory. Benazir Bhutto referred to Kashmir as the "unfinished agenda of partition". In response, the Indian Prime Minister Narasimha Rao retorted by saying that "the only unfinished task in Kashmir was the restoration of Pakistan occupied Kashmir to India". So, the only unfinished agenda of partition

for India is to get back the northern areas of Gilgit and Baltistan from Pakistan. India, however, will continue to endeavour to win the trust of Kashmiris, restore their faith in the political process, bring economic prosperity to the region and by its transparency in functioning and commitment to the well-being of the state, bring it into the national mainstream. India considers the present crisis in Kashmir as a great challenge to its concept of secularism and just cannot afford to let it fail. The Indian stand has been well stated by an official spokesman of the Minister of External Affairs. According to him:-

The State of Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of the Indian Union. The only issue concerning Pakistan, with regard to the state of Jammu and Kashmir, relates to the vacation of Pakistan, from those areas of the state which are under its illegal and forcible occupation. India is committed to the resolution of this issue in accordance with the Simla Agreement.

The Pakistani Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto claimed that “Kashmir is no more a local or bilateral issue” in view of the stand taken of Organization of Islamic Countries (OIC) at its summit in Casablanca. She said that OIC’s special declaration of Kashmir was indicative of “high momentum pressure” being brought upon India at this stage. Meanwhile, a resolution on “Human Rights and Terrorism”, apparently embarrassing for Pakistan, has been adopted unanimously in a committee of the UN General Assembly. The resolution has been co-sponsored by 37 countries, including Turkey, India, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Algeria, Cuba and Bosnia – Herzogavina.

India strongly hit back at Pakistan for abusing an international forum to raise the Kashmir issue. Najma Heptulla leader of the Indian delegation to the 93rd Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Madrid said, “Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of India and there is nothing for UN to settle. She said Pakistan is not ready to fulfil the UN resolutions and she was not in favour of bilateral talks under the simple agreement. According to her, India is always ready for bilateral talks on any issue, including Kashmir.

External Affairs Minister Pranab Mukherjee, in January 1996, welcomed Pakistan Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto's proposal for resumption of dialogue with India. He said that “we are carefully studying her statement”. According to him, Benazir Bhutto demanded plebiscite in Kashmir and said Kashmir is a flash point, “which should be resolved according to United Nations resolution”. She stated that, “extreme tensions exist between Pakistan and India and a plebiscite should determine the future of the disputed territory”.

The academics and commentators in Pakistan started showing an awareness of the perceptions of the rest of the world on Indo-Pak relations in general and on the Kashmir issue in particular. In the hierarchy of world problems, Kashmir no longer enjoys any priority or urgency. Over the years Pakistan has tried to change this. It has been doing this by beating the drum of the imminent possibility of an Indo-Pak war which, this time, it asserts could become a nuclear one. The world is not terribly excited about our bilateral squabbles on Kashmir, the relevance of Simla Agreement or anything else but want us to solve our problems bilaterally.

The reactions of external powers both within the region and outside, toward Kashmir, have had a bearing on both the nature of the Kashmir problem and on Indo-Pakistan relations as a whole. According to Indian Defence Minister, Sharad Pawar, United States is now convinced of Pakistan's hand in acts of terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir and other parts of India. He says that Washington wanted India and Pakistan to resolve all issues bilaterally.

MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS ON KASHMIR DISPUTE:

Many efforts have been made to resolve Kashmir issue like Tashkent Declaration, Lahore Declaration & Agra summit.

The Prime minister of India and the President of Pakistan, having met at Tashkent and having discussed the existing relations between India and Pakistan, hereby declared their firm resolve to restore normal and peaceful relations between their countries and to promote understanding and friendly relations between their peoples.

The Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan agreed that both sides would exert all efforts to create good-neighbourly relations between India and Pakistan in accordance with the United Nations Charter. They reaffirmed their obligation under the Charter not to have recourse to force and to settle their disputes through peaceful means.

The Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan had agreed that all armed personnel of the two countries shall be withdrawn not later than 25 February, 1966, to the position they held prior to August 5, 1965, and both sides would observe the cease-fire terms on the cease-fire line.

They have agreed that relations between India and Pakistan shall be based on the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of each other.

They have agreed that both sides would also discourage any propaganda directed against the other country, and will encourage propaganda which promotes the development of friendly relations between the two countries.

Both the countries agreed to consider measures towards the restoration of economic and trade relations, communications, as well as cultural exchanges between the two countries, and to take measures to implement the existing agreements between two countries.

The two countries also agreed to give instruction to their respective authorities to carry out the repatriation of the prisoners of war, (POW).

They agreed that the two sides would continue the discussions of questions relating to the problems of refugees and evictions/illegal immigrations. They also agreed that both sides would create conditions to prevent the exodus of people. They further agreed to discuss the return of the property and assets taken over by either side during the conflict.

In the efforts of the normalisation of India-Pakistan relations both the Prime Ministers met in New York in September 1998. The year 1998 brought mounting tensions in India-Pakistan relations. Being isolated diplomatically, both the countries faced greater pressure from international community that envisaged the region as a high-risk conflict zone, moving towards a nuclear holocaust.

India and Pakistan realised the need for dialogue to reassure the world community that they were responsible nations. On February 20-21, 1999, India's Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee paid an official visit to Lahore on invitation from his Pakistani counterpart, Nawaz Sharif. This historic visit concluded with the Lahore Declaration. Three documents were signed: a Memorandum of Understanding, Joint Statement and Lahore Declaration. The Declaration recognised:

- That "the nuclear dimension of the security environment of the two countries adds to their responsibility for avoidance of conflict between the two countries".
- It reiterated the determination of both countries to implement the Simla Agreement in letter and spirit.
- It reaffirmed their commitment to the objective of universal nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.
- It stated that both countries were convinced of the importance of mutually agreed confidence-building measures for improving the security environment.
- It recalled their agreement of September 23, 1998, that an environment of peace and security is in the supreme national interest of both sides and that the resolution of all outstanding issues, including Jammu and Kashmir, is essential for this purpose.

The Lahore Declaration was an assurance to the world community that the South Asian nuclearisation achieved by two responsible nations of the region India and Pakistan would never fall victim to any strategic miscalculation of the two leaderships. The declaration along with the Memorandum of Understanding and Joint Statement emphasised the bilateral initiatives and efforts of India and Pakistan to discuss and resolve their conflict in future, regional cooperation under the auspices of South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation (SAARC). The Joint Statement clearly discussed issues of mutual and international concerns; information technology, terrorism, liberalising visa and travel regime, trade issues etc. The MoU, signed by the foreign secretaries of the two countries (K. Raghunath – India and Shamsad Amhad – Pakistan) laid out a framework for bilateral meetings and dialogues in future, revitalising communication links to avoid any miscommunication between the two countries and specifically focused on nuclear restraint and risk reduction in the region.

- The two sides shall engage in bilateral consultations on security concepts, and nuclear doctrines, with a view to developing measures for confidence building in the nuclear and conventional fields, aimed at avoidance of conflict.
- The two sides undertake to provide each other with advance notification in respect of ballistic missile flight tests, and shall conclude a bilateral agreement in this regard.
- The two sides are fully committed to undertake national measures to reduce the risks of accidental or unauthorised use of nuclear weapons under their respective control. The two sides further undertake to notify each other immediately in the event of any accidental, unauthorised or unexplained incident that could create the risk of a fallout with adverse consequences for both sides, or an outbreak of a nuclear war between the two countries, as well as to adopt measures aimed at diminishing the possibility of such actions, or such incidents being misinterpreted by the other. The two sides shall identify/establish the appropriate communication mechanism for this purpose.
- The two sides shall continue to abide by their respective unilateral moratorium on conducting further nuclear test explosions unless either side, in exercise of its national sovereignty, decides that extraordinary events have jeopardised its supreme interests.

The Lahore Summit assumed greater importance as it had regional and international dimensions. It was the first ever meeting between the leaders of the two countries after the

Simla Agreement, July 1972, and it was the first bilateral summit held post-nuclearisation. The two countries reiterated their pledge to resolve the Kashmir issue through peaceful measures. However, New Delhi's stance remained that the India-Pakistan relationship should not be held hostage to one issue. Pakistan's position, on the other hand, was that whatever small gains were made in other areas in terms of normalisation, these were neither significant nor may be permanent unless and until the core issue of Kashmir is resolved.

The Lahore Summit would have been one of the greatest achievements throughout the history of the peace process between India and Pakistan since 1947. But in the same year (1999), India and Pakistan fought their 'fourth war' in Kargil that brought large-scale violence in the region ever since 1971. The crisis was managed with the involvement of the US. Under the Washington Accord, July 4, 1999, Pakistan agreed to withdraw from Kargil.

India and Pakistan experienced the worst state of their relations after the Kargil flare-up. The collapse of the Hizbul Mujahideen-New Delhi truce in Kashmir in September 2000, besides spawning more violence, added more vitriol to India-Pakistan hostility. In its wake Islamabad accused New Delhi of "insincerity" and double talk while the latter vented its spleen by saying that Pakistan was afraid of a dialogue process which exposed it and its Kashmiri surrogates.

The two countries were back to square one and withdrew their diplomatic staff from the respective High Commissions. India insisted that no dialogue would take place until Pakistan stopped supporting 'cross-border infiltration'. To India, General Pervez Musharraf was not a reliable negotiator as it considered him the 'architect' of the Kargil war. According to the Indian media, "Generals are never the best of negotiators, nor are they that adroit with negotiating norms. They have already laid down that the core issue would be Kashmir and implied that their demands must be met. The talks they want are merely to formalise the decisions they have already taken. Despite the universal condemnation Pakistan has been subjected to, it has not yet realised the gravity of the situation precipitated by the Kargil fiasco and their actions since then.

Throughout this military deadlock, Pakistan kept on offering India negotiations at "any level, anywhere and anytime". India rejected Pakistan's peace initiative on the basis of the Kargil conflict as well as internal political situation of Pakistan. According to an Indian analyst, "General Pervez Musharraf's capture of power in a military coup in 1999 had prompted India to declare that no India-Pakistan dialogue to resolve differences would take place till the time democracy returned to Pakistan".

President Musharraf proposed a "reciprocal action plan" to be implemented by both countries as a first step to defuse tension and to promote peace. The plan called upon India to stop atrocities in IOK and prevent human rights violations there. It said that Pakistan might recommend to the freedom fighters to moderate their indigenous freedom struggle in Kashmir. But India's response had been negative.

In May 2001, India extended an official invitation to Pakistan to revitalise bilateral contacts. In response President Pervez Musharraf accepted the invitation from his Indian counterpart and a meeting was held between the two leaders in Agra on July 14-16, 2001. The summit brought higher hopes to the region as it was a major breakthrough after two years of stalemate. President Musharraf assured the Indian Prime Minister, Atal Bihari Vajpayee; "I have come with an open mind and look forward to my discussions with Indian leaders on establishing

peaceful, tension-free and co-operative relations between our two countries". The summit despite a euphoric beginning, did not produce the desired results and was generally considered a failure. Issues that were discussed between the two leaders were resumption of dialogue, Kashmir, economic cooperation and peaceful coexistence.

The initial rounds of talks reportedly took place in a cordial environment. While Pakistan focused on the atrocities being committed by the Indian forces in Jammu and Kashmir, India emphasised the alleged support of Pakistan to militants in Kashmir and extradition of a leading underworld figure, Dawood Ibrahim, who was accused of masterminding the Bombay bomb explosions in 1993. The summit ended with no fruitful conclusion.

India and Pakistan could not reach any goal. The attitude of both the sides is different. Its main reasons were:

- The positions taken by the two countries on Jammu and Kashmir were very divergent. Although it seems that they narrowed down the gap at Agra, but finally they failed to bridge it. Blaming each other would not help.
- Musharraf says that without resolving the Kashmir dispute it would not be possible for both sides to make any headway on other issues.
- Lack of preparation, so the summit letdown.

But the Indian as well as Pakistani scholars and political leaders say that the summit has not failed. At this stage the best option would be to continue bilateral negotiations with Pakistan. In future, both the governments should try to find some meeting ground in order to pursue measures to enhance interaction and co-operation between both the countries.

There was a fundamental difference between India and Pakistan about the agenda of the talks. President Musharraf wanted Kashmir to be at the top of the agenda. India, on the other hand, wanted confidence building measures and trust-enhancing measures to be the centrepiece of the talks. Another point of difference was President Musharraf's desire to meet the APHC leaders. The Indian government did not want any such meeting to be held during the summit. However, reluctantly, New Delhi went along with the meeting. It was not more than a personal interaction, but it reinforced Pakistan's stand that Kashmiris should be a party in the dialogue.

Considering President Musharraf as the man behind the Kargil crisis, hardliners in India were against any talks on Kashmir with his government. They issued several warnings to the Indian government against any agreement on Kashmir during the Agra Summit.

Two rounds of talks were held between President Musharraf and Prime Minister Vajpayee at Agra. It is said that they were on the verge of signing a joint declaration when the Indian hawks moved in and sacked the deal. The process of dialogue drifted, with no visible means of charting a course for peace again.

The stalemate that persisted after the Agra Summit turned into a military stand-off between India and Pakistan as a fallout of 9/11 September. The car bomb blasts outside the State Assembly in Srinagar on 1 October and the attack on the Indian Parliament building provided India with a reason to make it a prelude to get Islamabad declared as a terrorist state. It took stringent measures and completely severed air, rail and road links with Pakistan.

New Delhi followed a single track policy of threatening Pakistan, demanding an end to what it called infiltration and labelling the Kashmiri freedom struggle as a terrorist movement. Pakistan responded with restraint and reason, refraining from diplomatic brickbattling. The stand-off gradually led the two states to the verge of war. The world community was concerned about the worsening relations between New Delhi and Islamabad.

Composite dialogue:

Intense international pressure and diplomatic efforts moved India-Pakistan towards detente. In April 2003, Prime Minister Vajpayee announced a reversal: high commissioners would be assigned again, overflights would be permitted, road and rail communications would be revived, cricket would be allowed, and dialogue would be resumed. Pakistan reciprocated by announcing a unilateral cease-fire on the LoC and lifting its ban on overflights.

The peace process was initiated after India proposed a set of '12 CBMs' on 22 October 2003, ranging from full sporting ties to increased air, rail and maritime links, which Pakistan reciprocated with its '14 CBMs' on 29 October 2003. After this, India gave the famous 12-point of CBMs offer on October 22, 2003.

India's 12-Point CBM Proposal to Pakistan:

- Restoration of cricketing and other sporting links.
- Launching of a bus service between Srinagar and Muzaffarabad in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir.
- Holding of second round of talks for restoration of air links and overflights.
- Discuss resumption of rail links after aviation talks and increasing the capacity of Delhi-Lahore bus service.
- Setting up of links between the Coast Guards of the two countries on the pattern of Directors General of Military operations.
- Stop arresting of fishermen within certain specified areas in the Arabian Sea.
- Issue visas in cities other than New Delhi and Islamabad.
- Permit citizens above 65 years of age to cross Wagah border on foot.
- Launching of ferry service between Mumbai and Karachi.
- Bus or rail link between Khokrapar in Rajasthan and Munnabao in Pakistan's Sindh province.
- Mutual increase in the staff strength of respective High Commissions in Delhi and Islamabad.

Pakistan's Response to October 22 Proposal

The main points in Pakistan's reply to India's October 22 proposals to improve bilateral ties:

- Welcomes Srinagar-Muzaffarabad bus proposal in principle. Wants check points along the way to be manned by UN officials and people should move with UN documents.
- Sustained and serious dialogue needed.

- India has proposed date for talks on technical-level talks for resumption of air links. Pakistan agrees to talks in the 1st week of December.
- Resumption of Samjhauta Exp because the bulk of traffic is through the rail only, so we believe it will serve India's purpose of people-to-people contact.
- Welcome resumption of sporting ties.
- Welcome (novel) idea of visa camps in various cities. But problem is how to implement? Pakistan wants restoration of number of staff in the embassy to pre-December, 2001 levels.
- Senior citizens welcome to cross border on foot.
- Instead of increasing frequency of Delhi-Lahore bus, Pakistan says it is better to resume Samjhauta Express because, it will spare people a tortuous 14-hour bus journey. India should have courage to restore rail links.
- Pakistan proposes bus service between Amritsar and Lahore.
- Work with India on release of fishermen arrested by both sides, on humanitarian grounds.
- Heart institutes in Karachi and Punjab province offered to treat some poor Indian children.
- Mumbai-Karachi ship: Issue can come up when the composite dialogue is resumed.
- Rail between Sindh and Munabao: Issue can come up when the composite dialogue is resumed.

This installment of the CBMs was more comprehensive and some of them were those which had fulfilled the heartfelt desires of the millions of people of both the sides of Kashmir and those living across the borders of India and Pakistan. The Indian proposal met some of the most urgent and long felt needs of the people of the two countries and would give new opportunities to increase people-to-people link. Pakistan was not expecting such an all-embracing package of confidence building steps. It was immediately welcomed the world over. Therefore, it was not possible for Pakistan to reject it out rightly. It replied to Indian package after ten days with a package of its own. There were several Indian proposals, which it could not reject. However, it added some proposals of its own which were meant to provoke India. All these were marked with a new thrust on improving India-Pakistan relations. It also needs to be acknowledged that these created visible improvement in their relations at different levels.

The Government is pursuing a multi-pronged strategy to bring peace and normalcy in the state of Jammu and Kashmir. Accordingly, the centre's four-pronged strategy being implemented jointly with the State Government continues to comprise of:

- (i) proactively tackling of cross border terrorism with the help of security forces whose tactics and deployment are kept dynamic to match changing ground realities,
- (ii) accelerated economic development, improved provision of services and employment opportunities, etc., in Jammu and Kashmir so as to raise the satisfaction levels of the people in the state,

- (iii)* deepening the political process through regular elections at all levels and encouraging political debate, and
- (iv)* willingness to talk with all such people or groups within Jammu and Kashmir who eschew the path of violence with a view to redressing the genuine grievances of the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

India has long been striving for bilateral cooperation with its neighbour Pakistan with a view to controlling the problem of terrorism in Kashmir. During the Prime Ministership of Bhutto Pakistan appeared to be more forthcoming in his regard, but still no agreement has been reached. Pakistan has been providing safe sanctuaries and training, “Khaustani” and “Kashmiri Terrorists”. Even the US has granted diplomatic asylum to the khalistani leader, Jagjit Singh Chauhan in 1982, despite India's strong protest. The Simla Agreement could server as a basis for achieving bilateral co-operation but Pakistan has not taken any initiative.

In conclusion, it may be noted that generally bilateral measures have proved more effective than multilateral efforts to counter terrorism. India and Pakistan have to put international affairs above their narrow national interests, this though difficult is not an impossible task. As terrorism has cut across all boundaries, geographical as well as ideological, in trying to counter it states too will have to cut across their narrow ideological and political differences in the hope of making the world a safer place to line in where international relations and diplomacy can function freely without fear.

Future Trends:

- (i)* The avoidance of war
- (ii)* Prevention of nuclear and chemical weapons proliferation
- (iii)* Reduction in defence budget
- (iv)* Combating drug trafficking, terrorism and weapon culture
- (v)* Combating communalism
- (vi)* Non-interference
- (vii)* Peaceful defensive trends have to be adopted

Thus India and Pakistan have been quarrelling for over sixty seven years over the issue of Kashmir, creating a lot of prejudice, a psychology of negativism and a bilateral bitterness between the two countries. Since 1947, the web of confusion between the two countries has thickened and become more messy due to this issue. Kashmir problem has effected these two nations on the issue of law and order, human rights, peace and security, stability and social justice. The adverse effect of the issue on economic, political and strategic fronts of these two countries has been largely because of Pakistan becoming a client state of distant super-power. Pakistan violated the Simla Agreement by organising training camps for militants in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir (POK) and by sending sophisticated weapons across the LOC.

Thus, the Indo-Pak relations and Kashmir are the most important issue in the Indian sub-continent today. So, Pakistan Government has to stop aiding terrorism and proxy war in the valley and try to establish cordial environment between the two countries.

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KASHMIR ISSUE AND ARTICLE – 370: A THREAT TO NATIONAL INTEGRATION

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ABSTRACT

The Kashmir issue is a bone of contention in Indo-Pak relations since the partition in 1947. Despite a series of lengthy, tiring and patient attempts by many individuals, nations and U.N.O, a respectable solution of the problem has not been come out. That is why Kashmir issue is an unsolved riddle which creates many suspicions among the intellectual classes of Indian society. Some of them directly link the problem with Article - 370 which has granted the Jammu and Kashmir a status of special state. Therefore, most of the people suggest that Article – 370 should be abolished. But it is a questionable issue today. However, Article - 370 of the Indian Constitution is a temporary provision which grants special autonomous status to Kashmir. Since all provisions of our constitution are not applicable to the Kashmir, therefore, the problem also creates tension in Centre - State Relations in India. Some of the states demand more and more autonomy like the state of Jammu and Kashmir. Here is also noteworthy that the temporary provisions seem to be permanent problem of the Indo-Pak relations on the Kashmir issue. Now, it is an urgent need to review the problem with special reference to Article – 370 of the Indian Constitution reviewing different views of intellectuals, politicians and social activists from the various segments of the 'World Society'.

Key Words: Partition, Accession, Plebiscite, Article-370, Kashmir Issue, National Integration.

It is a well - known fact that Jammu and Kashmir was one of the 565 princely states of India on which the British paramount of lapsed on 15th August 1947. As per the terms of the British withdrawal and partition of India, the rulers of all the princely states were given the option of joining either of the dominions India or Pakistan, basing their decisions on considerations of geographic embedded-ness in or contiguity to India or Pakistan and the wishes of their population. But the issue of Accession acquired further complexity due to the political situation as it had evolved within the Kashmir from the very beginning.

THE ORIGIN OF THE KASHMIR PROBLEM

However, the reigning Mahahraja of Jammu and Kashmir, Hari Singh was facing a significant opposition from his own subjects especially from Muslim Population¹. Now the situation became more complicated, when Maharaja evaded the question of the political future of Jammu and Kashmir. He was wooed by both the newly independent countries and at the same time, he was facing formidable challenges from the public. Thus, his indecisiveness became a problem and laid the foundation of Kashmir issue as a bone of content in Indo-Pak relations in the coming years.

Though, Hari Singh requested for a '*Standstill Agreement*' to both the newly states and according to it, "the existing arrangements should continue pending settlement of details"². But in spite of this, much is disputed about the events that took place after signing the instrument of accession by Hari Singh. Meanwhile, faced with situation arising out of repeated violation of the 'Standstill Agreement' by Pakistan, the Maharaja set Sheikh Abdullah free on 29th September, 1947.³

Anyhow, the uprising in Poonch against the ruler and subsequent infiltration of armed groups from Pakistan complicated the issue and India sent her troops to face the problem. Because Pakistan wanted that Kashmir should be a part and parcel of her territory. Therefore, consequently, Pakistan hired some local tribesmen and invaded on Kashmir. There was a clear cut proof of military attack on Kashmir by Pakistan. That is why Hari Singh appealed to Nehru for help and sent a letter duly signed the 'Instrument of Accession'.

Now, Maharaja Hari Singh signed the 'Instrument of Accession' on 26th October 1947 to make Kashmir a part of India and thereafter, India took an action and saved Kashmir by driving out invaders to Uri Sector. But Nehru did a great mistake. He lost the chance and offered the people of Kashmir a chance to decide their future by the plebiscite.⁴ The decision of plebiscite taken by Nehru made the issue more complicated and unsolved question for future. Pakistan had a golden chance to kick the ball. He took the matter seriously and on the question of plebiscite he took the matter to the Secretary General of U.N. and the issue became very complicated. However, U.N made many efforts to solve the issue but could not solve the problem.

Meanwhile in 1957, the Security Council gave a proposal for 'Arbitration' over Kashmir but India rejected it. Furthermore, India made many efforts and faced two great wars in 1965 and 1971, but she could not succeed to solve the Kashmir issue. Here it is also true that, "what our soldiers found, that was lost by our leaders through 'Shimla Agreement' in 1972". Further, in 1999 Kargil war revealed the truth that Pakistan was still greedy to annex Kashmir in Pakistan.⁵ But India defeated Pakistan in Kargil War. In spite of this Pakistan's eagle eyes are watching for a suitable chance and Pakistan is coming very close to China. Therefore, some of the intellectuals assume the fact that the Kashmir issue may be more and more complicated if outsiders interfere in this matter. That is why we have an urgent need to review the Article – 370 to abolish its status of special state and to make a strong claim on Kashmir including POK on the platform of UNO and other regional forums in the world affairs.

Thereafter, the question arises what is Article – 370 and what are its implications in the context of '*National Integration*' in our country? In this context, most of the scholars and defense analysts assume the fact that Article – 370 of the Indian Constitution grants a special

status to the Jammu and Kashmir. Therefore, other states don't feel better and demand for state autonomy or to abolish this article for the sake of national integration. Then it is possible that whole the Indian Territory would be able to bind in the same political structure including the Kashmir and our perception of the National Integration would get more and more strength from it.

WHAT IS ARTICLE – 370?

The fact is that the provision of Article – 370 was drafted in 1947 by Shiekh Abdullah, who had by then been appointed P.M. of Jammu and Kashmir by Maharaja Hari Singh and Jawahar Lal Nehru. Shiekh Abdullah had argued that Article – 370 should not be placed under temporary provisions of the Constitution. He wanted 'iron clad autonomy' for the state, which Centre did not comply with. According to this article, except for defence, foreign affairs, finance and communications, Parliament needs the state governments' concurrence for applying all other laws. Thus, the state's resident live under a separate set of laws, including those related to citizenship, ownership of property, and fundamental rights, as compared to other Indians. As a result of this provision, Indian Citizens from other states cannot purchase land or property in Jammu and Kashmir. Under Article - 370, the Centre has no power to declare financial emergency under Article - 360 in the State. It can declare emergency in the state only in case of war or external aggression. The Union Government can therefore not declare emergency on grounds of internal disturbance or imminent danger unless it is made at the request or with the concurrence of the State Government.⁶

On the basis of this provision, it can be traced out that Article - 370 of the Indian Constitution is a 'temporary provision' which grants special autonomous status to Jammu & Kashmir. Under Part XXI of the Constitution of India, this deals with "Temporary, Transitional and Special Provisions", the state of Jammu and Kashmir has been accorded special status under Article- 370. All the provisions of the Constitution which are applicable to other states are not applicable to JAMMU AND KASHMIR. Thus, the Article – 370 grant special status to Jammu and Kashmir on many grounds, which irritates Centre – State relations and creates tension areas among the other states of India.

However, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel opposed Article - 370. To reduce the Nehru-Patel relationship Manichean terms is to caricature history, and this is equally true of their attitude towards Jammu and Kashmir. Nehru was undoubtedly idealistic and romantic about Kashmir. He wrote, "Like some supremely beautiful woman, whose beauty is almost impersonal and above human desire, such was Kashmir in all its feminine beauty of river and valley". Patel had a much more earthy and pragmatic view and as his masterly integration of princely states demonstrated little time for capricious state leaders or their separatist tendencies. But while Ayyanagar negotiated with Nehru's backing the substance and scope of Article- 370 with Sheikh Abdullah and other members from JAMMU AND KASHMIR in the Constituent Assembly, Patel was very much in the loop. And while Patel was deeply skeptical of a "state becoming part of India" and not "recognizing fundamental rights and directive principles of State Policy", he was aware of, and a party to, the final outcome on Article - 370.⁷

Thus, the Article -370 has strengthened separatist tendencies in JAMMU AND KASHMIR. And Article – 370 was and is about providing space, in matters of governance, to the people of State who felt deeply vulnerable about their identity and insecure about the future. It was

about empowering people, making people feel that they belong, and about increasing the accountability of public institutions and services. Article - 370 is synonymous with decentralization and devolution of power, phrases that have been on the charter of virtually every political party in India. There is no contradiction between wanting J &K to be part of the national mainstream and the State's desire for self-governance as envisioned in the Article – 370. Likewise, separatism grows when people feel disconnected from the structures of power and the process of policy formulation; in contrast, devolution ensures popular participation in the running of polity. It can be reasonably argued that it is the erosion of Article - 370 and not its creation which has aggravated separatist tendencies in the State. Not surprisingly, at the opposition conclave in Srinagar in 1982, leaders of virtually all national parties, including past and present allies of the BJP, declared that the “Special constitutional status of J &K under Article - 370 should be preserved and protected in letter and spirit.” A review of its policy on Article - 370, through an informed debate, would align today's BJP with the considered and reflective approach on JAMMU AND KASHMIR articulated by former Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee. Only then would the slogans of *Jhumuriyat*, *Kashmiriyat* and *Insaniyat* make real sense.⁸

AN URGENT NEED TO ABOLISH ARTICLE - 370

Today most of the intellectuals think that Article – 370 should be abolished to strengthen national integration. Some of their views are as follows: *Vishrantshukla@rediff mail.com, Lucknow*, remarks: “Article – 370 was always designed to be an interim arrangement. Accession to India could not have been made a decision contingent upon vague conditions. It's time the state of JAMMU AND KASHMIR be a state in the true sense. This would help its alignment with the nation better and ensure prosperity returns there”. Further, *Showkat from Gandhi Nagar* has remarked: “Article – 370 has been amended many times before and has remained not much effective now. The main provision like permission for the President and PM of India selection of Local person and Governor, provisions for State Civil Services, Nomenclature of Governor and CM etc. have been either amended or abolished. The only thing which stands good and has remained a bone of contention is regarding purchase of land and marriage in addition to separate flag for the State”.⁹

Deepak Mehrotra from Toronto Canada, writes: “It is extremely essential to merge completely JAMMU AND KASHMIR with the constitution of India with our special consideration for many reasons mentioned below:¹⁰

- The State would be prospering economically and socially.
- Social amalgamation will reduce the threat of militancy.
- Kashmir could be one of the top tourist destinations after complete development.
- It will also prove to be a good diplomacy to deal with Pakistan over territorial disputes.
- It will politically give chance to all parties to drive rule the state and give chance for its development.
- Per constitution, the Article – 370 impositions was temporary and why still its prolonging without any debate to abolish this and give chance to prosper.
- There could be many other minor or major advantages by abolishing section 370 and give full course to JAMMU AND KASHMIR to prosper.

Furthermore, here it is also noteworthy that as a matter of fact, in exercise of the powers conferred by Article - 370 (i) & (ii) the President of India has issued a number of Constitutional orders from 1950 onwards applying various other provisions of the Constitution of India and the laws enacted by Parliament to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The first such order was made in 1950, which was superseded by the 1954 order. There have been almost 45 amendment orders to the to the 1954 order till date applying various other provisions of the Constitutions of India to the State and a part of the territory of Jammu and Kashmir continues to be under enemy occupation. That was one of the factors debated in the Constituent Assembly of India while enacting Article- 370. As have said above, it is by virtue of this article that many provisions of the Constitution of India have been extended to the State of Jammu and Kashmir from 1950 onwards. More provisions may be extended by the President of India in consultation with Jammu and Kashmir. That is within the scope of Article- 370 of the Constitution of India and the Supreme Court of India has said so in absolute clear terms.¹¹

REALITY OF KASHMIR ISSUE

Actually, some of the intellectuals admit the fact that Kashmir is neither a problem because of the Kashmiris and nor because of Article-370. It is a problem because of India's refusal to recognize the grievances of the people of Kashmir without reducing them to the question of religion and inspired separatism or as an outcome of developmental failures alone. By increasing the surveillance of online activity by young Kashmiris, by detaining people under unjustifiable laws, by asserting that the stone – pelters were paid to do what they did, the Indian state zooms in on the symptoms, not the cause. The cause stares them in the face; that due to a combination of various factors (which exclude neither the misrule and interference in Kashmir from 1950s till 1980s nor the Islamist militancy in the region in the 1980s and 1990s), the people of Kashmir are not satisfied with the state in which they find themselves. Which population would like to be governed by comprador elite, by military occupation, by being subject to laws which provide carte blanche power to the security forces?¹²

Today the reality is that Kashmir simmering with conflict serves many interests. Like many other postcolonial societies, India has high levels of economic, social, religious, castiest, and ethnic conflict and in many cases this can be channelized into electoral gains. Kashmir becomes a useful issue for the government to show its 'strong' credentials when faced with the rising right-wing electoral pressures. Conflict, or the looming threat of potential conflict, is also lucrative for the defense establishment. Moreover, bureaucratic and diplomat thinking mired in traditionalist paradigms (which answers to power rather than to people), would view Kashmir in the context of Islam and Pakistan and see it as a link in the AfPak scenario. In the defense and management speck of trust-deficits, peace dividends, returns to normalcy, collateral damage and so on, the mass graves, the half-widows, the jailed youth, the dead, missing, raped and depressed people of Kashmir, they all stay silent. The juggernaut of Indian democracy moves on. There are resonances in India too. Which is why the Tamils often support Kashmir, and the Maoist Naxals have plainly stated their support for Kashmir's right to self-determination or azaadi.¹³ That is why we should think about to abolish Article – 370 and declare clearly to merge it with the Constitution of India. It would strengthen the process of National Integration and improve the Centre – State relations.

CONCLUSION:

Now concluding the debate, it can be said that Article - 1 of the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir states that the State of Jammu and Kashmir is and shall be an integral part of the Union of India. Article - 5 states that the executive and legislative power of the States does not extend to matters except those with respect to which Parliament has power to make laws for the State under the provisions of the Constitution of India. These provisions cannot be amended. But the political scenario has changed recently. The BJP has always been raising voice against the Article – 370. She says that we would abolish this article and make a United India. Recently, PM Modi has visited to Kashmir Valley on 12 August 2014 and assured the Kashmiris that we would provide all development facilities including employment to the youths of the State. But, it is not enough. Here it is an urgent need to review the Article – 370 in changing political scenario for the betterment of Kashmiris and National Integration. However, Kashmir issue may be a bone of contention in Indo-Pak relation. That is the different thing. It may go on and we would face it. But we cannot ignore the fact that Kashmir is an integral part of India, we should defend our national interest at any cost. Some of the intellectual assume the fact that it is possible only by abolishing Article- 370. Then our movement of National Integration and United India would be truly realized with a due respect to our martyrs of Kashmir Valley that has been burning from 66 years since the partition.

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U.N.O. AND KASHMIR PROBLEM

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ABSTRACT

Pakistan tried to annex Kashmir by force in 1947. Maharaja Hari Singh, the ruler of Kashmir, signed the instrument of accession with Indian government. India, under the leadership of Nehru, raised the issue in UNSC, in hope that Security Council would check the Pakistani infiltration in Kashmir. But in the era of cold war, it proved miscalculation of India. Pakistan joined American camp and secure support of western countries on Kashmir issue. UNSC constituted commission to solve the problem and appoint its representatives to find out the solution. UNCIP suggested for plebiscite with some conditions which could not be fulfilled by Pakistan. During the period Jammu and Kashmir constituent assembly endorsed the accession of Kashmir in India. On the other hand Pakistan joined military alliances such as SEATO and CENTO. In such changed environment India declined the option of plebiscite because it has been irrelevant. Pakistan tried to annexed Kashmir in 1965, 1971 and during Kargil war. In 1980's Pakistan adopted the way of terrorism.

Key Words: UNO, Kashmir, SEATO, CENTO, USA, UNCIP.

At the time of the division of the sub-continent, the Jammu and Kashmir became an issue between India and Pakistan. The princely state of Jammu and Kashmir that was a Muslim majority state¹ was under the rule of Maharaja Hari Singh, a Hindu ruler. Both India and Pakistani leaders tried to convince Hari Singh to accede Jammu and Kashmir to their respective states. Even Lord Mountbatten (Governor General of India) during his visit to the state in July 1947 advised Maharaja to make up his mind about accession to any of the Dominions before 15 August 1947². But Maharaja Hari Singh followed the policy of binding time and could not decide to either of dominions. On the night of 20 October 1947 Pakistan invaded Jammu and Kashmir³ when she realized that Maharaja Hari Singh could join India. Pakistan used tribal from North West frontier province, ex-soldiers and army of Pakistan. Maharaja Hari Singh considered it a serious threat to the freedom of his kingdom. He sought help from India by sending Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir to Delhi. But the lord Mountbatten, the governor general of India, advised him to get the Maharaja Hari Singh to sign the accession papers first⁴. So under the pressure of Pakistani attack Hari Singh had no choice but to sign the accession papers otherwise he had to surrender before Pakistan. So he signed the papers of accession on October 26, 1947. However the government of Pakistan contested the validity of accession, despite the fact that the accession was legal and valid⁵.

Moreover the instrument of accession signed by Maharaja Hari Singh and accepted by Lord Mountbatten on behalf of government of India, was also duly endorsed by the head of the emergency administration lead by Sheikh Abdullah on behalf of the people of state and Meher Chand Mahajan, the premier of the state representing maharaja Hari Singh, the hereditary ruler of the state⁶. After that Jammu and Kashmir had become the integral part of Indian Territory and India sent her troops to check the infiltration and to protect the people of Kashmir. An undeclared war had been started between India and Pakistan.

Pakistan did not approve the instrument of accession signed by Hindu King Hari Singh. She argued that the majority of the Kashmiris were Muslim; therefore Kashmir must be a part of Pakistan. But on the other hand India argued that the instrument of accession signed by the ruler of Jammu –Kashmir was the same as the ones signed by nearly 560 other princely states in India. Indian government wanted to handle the issue with iron hand. But under the influence of lord Mountbatten decided to refer this issue to the security council of UNO⁷. On 1 January 1948 Mr. P.P.Pillai, representative of India to the United Nations, filed an official complaint to the president of the Security Council against Pakistan invoking article 35 of the UN. Charter⁸. According to this article any member of the UNO may bring any dispute to the attention of the Security Council or the general assembly. However it should be noted that Nehru took the Kashmir issue to the UNSC for its settlement, but it resulted only in the internationalization of the issue. Moreover by accepting the option of plebiscite in Jammu and Kashmir the government of India itself put a question mark over the validity of accession of the state to the Indian union. It was assumed by India that Security Council would put pressure on Pakistan to withdrawal her troops and declared her an aggressor. But it proved to be a dangerous miscalculation of Indian government. India could not understand the politics of world powers. In fact after the Second World War, cold war had been started between USSR and USA. India wanted to lodge a complaint under chapter 7, which deals with act of aggression because Pakistan invaded the Indian Territory. But Security Council registered her complaint under part 6 which relates to pacific settlement of disputes through negotiations, inquiry, arbitration, or judicial settlement⁹.

To solve the problem security council on January 20, 1948 passed a resolution and create a three member commission to discuss the problem. When on 27 January 1948 the Security Council debated the draft proposals of India and Pakistan, the attitude of the big powers caused considerable interest. In endorsing the Pakistani view Mr. Noel Baker, the British representative on the council, stated categorically that fighting could be stopped only by assuring the tribesmen of a fair and speedy settlement. The British representative too emphasized the need of plebiscite and openly supported Pakistan in her claim of equality with India¹⁰. Prime minister Nehru accused the member on 15 February 1948 of indulging in power politics and commented caustically that debating ability or the justice of a case amounted to little in that world form dominated by big powers. The proposed three member commission of the resolution of 20 January was enlarged into a five member body by the latter resolution of 21 April. The commission gave itself the name of “United Nations Commission

for India and Pakistan” shortly UNCIP. UNCIP submitted a report on 3 August 1948. UNCIP’s first resolution accepted the presence of Pakistani troops in Kashmir and asked Pakistan to withdraw them along with tribesmen and Pakistani citizens. The Indian withdrawal, limited to the bulk only, was to follow that of Pakistan. The plan of the Indian withdrawal was to be determined in consultation with the commission only. She was to be allowed to retain a certain number of forces necessary for the maintenance of law and order. A ceasefire was planned to be effective within four days after the acceptance of the resolution by the two governments. The resolution was split up in three parts. Part-1 concerned itself with the ceasefire, part-2 with the truce agreement and part-3 with plebiscite. It was to be noted that part-3 was to taken on hand after part-1 and 2 had been implemented fully and not before. Pakistan did not accept the resolution¹¹. The commission came out with new proposals on 11 December 1948. These proposals were accepted by India as well as Pakistan and a ceasefire was affected w.e.f. 1 January 1949. Terms of these proposals were -

1. Pakistan was to withdraw its troops from Kashmir and try to withdrawal of tribes and Pakistani nationals.
2. Territory vacated by Pakistani troops would be administered by the local authorities under the supervision of the UN commission.
3. After that India would gradually withdraw bulk of its troops from Kashmir.
4. The government of India shall maintain minimum forces which were essential for the maintenance of law and order.
5. The future status of Jammu and Kashmir shall be determined by the people of the state.

On 5 January 1949 the Security Council passed a resolution which suggested the withdrawal of Pakistan forces and other elements from Kashmir. The resolution could not be implemented. As the UNCIP failed to resolved the tangle it suggested that the differences by submitted to arbitration. India refused to accept it.

In December 1949 the commission submitted its final report in which it accepted the failure and recommended the appointment of a single mediator. On 17 December 1949 the Security Council asked its Canadian president, General A.G.L.McNaughton to meet informally with the two parties for the solution of the problem. UNSC president McNaughton was appointed as a mediator to solve Kashmir problem. In the course of his informal talk with the two parties, Mr. McNaughton submitted the following proposals on 22 December for their consideration¹².

First, the withdrawal of the regular forces of Pakistan and of the regular forces of India, not required for security, law and order, should be undertaken simultaneously.

Next, the armed forces of the two halves of Kashmir were to be reduced by disbanding and disarming the Azad Kashmir on the one hand, and Kashmir state forces and militia on the other. Thirdly, the northern areas were to be brought within the scheme of demilitarization, but there the civil administration should continue to be vested in the local authorities subject

to the supervision of the United Nations. The McNaughton proposal was rejected by India. She argued that only the Azad Kashmir forces were to be disbanded and disarmed. She also held that the defense of the northern areas should revert to India and their administration to Kashmir state government. On the other side Pakistan accepted the proposal with minor modifications. According to the resolution of 14 March 1950, the UN representative would assume the function of the UNCIP; one month after both parties had accepted the principle of transfer to him of all the functions of that body.

Sir Owen Dixon, after the failure of McNaughton, arrived in Delhi on 27 May 1950 to find out the solution; on 1st June went to Karachi and 27 June started for Srinagar, after being appraised of the Indian and Pakistani positions in the two capitals of his visit. While in Srinagar he “had more than one interview with Sheikh Abdullah, the Prime Minister of the state”¹³. As of the two leaders failed to produce any agreed plan for demilitarization of the state prior to the plebiscite, Dixon put forward his own plan. He proposed that Pakistani regular forces should withdraw first after a significant number of days to be decided by the two governments, the Indian withdrawal was to begin. Expressing strong disapproval of the reference to international law, the Pakistani prime minister agreed however to the principle embodied in the sequence of the demilitarization plan.

On 30 June 1951 Dr. Graham arrived in India to solve the problem. After his efforts of about two years in March 1953 he abandoned all hopes of reconciliation and like his predecessor, Sir Owen Dixon, reposed hope in direct bilateral talks between the two governments. However the option of plebiscite in Jammu and Kashmir was not carried out because Pakistan on its part, failed to fulfill the required conditions for plebiscite¹⁴ and later on, even refused to accept United Nations resolution of 13 August 1948 to withdraw its forces from Pakistan occupied Kashmir¹⁵. The will of the people of J&K has already been expressed. On 27-10-1950, the general council of All Jammu and Kashmir national conference passed a resolution asking for convening a constituent assembly for J&K state¹⁶. On 1-05-1951, the Yuvraj of J&K issued a proclamation directing the formation of a constituent assembly consisting of people’s representatives elected on the basis of adult franchise exercised by direct and secret ballot¹⁷. Elections under the above proclamation were completed by August 1951. Reporters and observers from all over the world described this election as free and fair.

This constituent assembly confirmed the accession of J&K to India. Thus section-3 of the constitution of the J&K state declared that ‘the state of J&K is and shall be an integral part of the union of India’. Moreover section 147 of that constitution forbids any amendment of its section-3¹⁸. After the dissolution of the constitution assembly election to the new legislative assembly were held in March 1957. The legal advisor to the UN commission came to the conclusion that accession was legal and could not be questioned¹⁹. With the change of the environment in the subcontinent, India decided to withdraw from the commitment, it had made to the United Nations regarding plebiscite. The Indian representative (Menon) invoked the doctrine of *rebus sic stantibus* when he argued that “holding of a plebiscite was out of question since circumstances has changed” due to Pakistan military alliance and its acquisition

of weapons from United States²⁰. Because of the support from great powers, Pakistan has little reason to compromise and settle its dispute with India. The cold war made Pakistan a pivotal actor in Anglo-American policy. The USSR atomic testing and Iranian nationalism & oil politics showed the importance of Pakistan strategic location.

After being failed to its efforts to acquire Kashmir through United Nations with the support of the western powers, Pakistan decided to it with force. So firstly in 1965 and then in 1971 it tried to merge Kashmir with it through war. As far as Pakistan is concerned after its failure to acquire Kashmir by force, in late 80's it changed its tactics to capture Kashmir and adopted the policy of 'bleeding India through thousand cuts'.

While Pakistan could not exert its power beyond its borders in the early 1950's, it could offer a valued territorial base to America. Its location was a bargaining tool.

The Kashmir dispute has been discussed in bilateral talks between India and Pakistan on numerous occasions, in many different forms and by officials of widely differing rank and importance. Since the ceasefire ending the first India-Pakistan war, however the settlement of the Kashmir dispute has been explicit, primary objective is three major high level negotiations- the series of talks held between the Prime Minister of India and Pakistan in July and August 1953, the talks held at the same level in may 1955, plus the six rounds of ministerial level talks held between December 1962 and 1963. The 1962-63 talks were the last significant attempt by India and Pakistan explicitly to reach a settlement of the Kashmir dispute through direct bilateral negotiations. On at least three occasions thereafter, however, the question of whether or in what manner to include the Kashmir problem on the agenda of bilateral discussions between India and Pakistan was itself a significant issue. The first such occasion occurred soon after the Tashkent declaration was signed formally ending the 1965 war. The second occasion was the Shimla conference of 28th June-2 July 1972, following Pakistan defeat in the Bangladesh war. The third was the series of talks that took place between January 1986 and June 1989 over the Siachen glacier.

In conclusion we can say that Kashmir problem has become more complicated after the involvement of UNO. UNSC did play the role against the expectation of India. America started to favour Pakistan, because she had become a military ally of America through CEATO and SEATO. UNCIP suggested for plebiscite with some conditions, which were to be fulfilled by Pakistan. After many efforts through its representatives UNO accepted that Kashmir can be solved only through bilateral discussion.

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ARTICLE-370 AND IMPLICATIONS FOR JAMMU & KASHMIR

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ABSTRACT

The foremost implication of this Article is the legislative exception that it bestows upon the State of J&K. There are a number of legislations that do not apply to the State since consultation with the State Government failed or there was no concurrence. The Indian Penal Code, 1860, arguably the most comprehensive legislation on criminal law in India, also adopted by Burma, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei operates in the entire territory of the Union of India except the J&K. The Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 the most effective contemporary statute under which corrupt politicians and government employees are brought to book for their offences is not applicable to J&K. The applicability of the Religious Institutions (Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1988, under which religious institutions are prohibited from permitting the promotion of any political activity or the storing of arms and ammunitions on its premises, does not extend to J&K. J&K is exempted from the application of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946, the source of the establishment and powers of the Central Bureau of Investigation, the premier criminal investigative body of the country. Then, there are numerous legislations that are applicable to the State, but have been enforced in J&K in a modified form. Certain statutes have thus, been applied in a limited manner, defeating their basic objectives. The Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952, which empowers the Central Government to set up an inquiry commission to look into any irregularity of public importance, is applicable to J&K, but 61 subjects in the State List, including prisons, hospitals and water supply, are exempted from its application. Again, the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 is excluded from its application with respect to the subjects enumerated in the State List. Hence, this aspect of Article 370 indicates the degree of legal integration of the State with the rest of the country.

Key Words: Religious Institutions, Democratic, Constitution, Prejudicial, National Integration

The princely state of J&K had acceded to the Union of India, when its erstwhile Maharaja Hari Singh on 26th October, 1947 signed the Instrument of Accession, according to which only three subjects – defence, external affairs, and communications – were to be retained by Government of India, while the rest was to be dealt with by the State Legislature^[1]. During the process of drafting of the Constitution by the Constituent Assembly, with the exception of J&K, the representatives of all the other states chose to not assert their right to separate Constitutions as a “legacy from the Ruler’s polity which could have no place in a democratic set-up”^[2] to forge “the pattern of a new life for the common weal.”^[3] Hence, the Constitution of India came into force on 26th January, 1950 with Article 370 conferring a special status on J&K. Article 370 of the Indian constitution is a law that grants special autonomous status to Jammu and Kashmir^[4]. The article is drafted in Part XXI of the Constitution, which relates to Temporary, Transitional and Special Provisions.

INDIAN CONSTITUTION

Article -370 Temporary provisions with respect to the State of Jammu and Kashmir

(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Constitution,—

- (a) The provisions of article 238 shall not apply now in relation to the state of Jammu and Kashmir;
- (b) The power of Parliament to make laws for the said state shall be limited to—
 - (i) Those matters in the Union List and the Concurrent List which, in consultation with the Government of the State, are declared by the President to correspond to matters specified in the Accession governing the accession of the State to the Dominion of India as the matters with respect to which the Dominion Legislature may make laws for that State; and
 - (ii) Such other matters in the said Lists as, with the concurrence of the Government of the State, the President may by order specify.

Explanation: For the purpose of this article, the Government of the State means the person for the time being recognized by the President on the recommendation of the Legislative Assembly of the State as the Sadr-i-Riyasat (now Governor) of Jammu and Kashmir, acting on the advice of the Council of Ministers of the State for the time being in office.^[5]

- (c) The provisions of article 1 and of this article shall apply in relation to that State;
- (d) Such of the other provisions of this Constitution shall apply in relation to that State subject to such exceptions and modifications as the President may by order specify:

Provided that no such order which relates to the matters specified in the Instrument of Accession of the State referred to in paragraph (i) of sub-clause (b) shall be issued except in consultation with the Government of the State:

Provided further that no such order which relates to matters other than those referred to in the last preceding proviso shall be issued except with the concurrence of that Government.

- (2) If the concurrence of the Government of the State referred to in paragraph (ii) of sub-clause (b) of clause (1) or in the second proviso to sub-clause (d) of that clause be given

before the Constituent Assembly for the purpose of framing the Constitution of the State is convened, it shall be placed before such Assembly for such decision as it may take thereon.

- (3) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this article, the President may, by public notification, declare that this article shall cease to be operative or shall be operative only with such exceptions and modifications and from such date as he may specify: Provided that the recommendation of the Constituent Assembly of the State referred to in clause (2) shall be necessary before the President issues such a notification.^[6]

BACKGROUND

This article specifies that the states must concur in the application of laws, except those that pertain to Communications, Defence, Finance, and Foreign Affairs.^[7] Similar protections for unique status exist in tribal areas of India including those in Himachal Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Nagaland. However, it is only for the state of Jammu and Kashmir that the accession of the state to India is still a matter of dispute between India and Pakistan still on the agenda of the UN Security Council and where the Government of India vide 1974 Indira-Sheikh accord committed itself to keeping the relationship between the Union and Jammu and Kashmir State within the ambit of this article. The 1974 Indira-Sheikh accord between Kashmiri politician Sheikh Abdullah and then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi stated, "The State of Jammu and Kashmir which is a constituent unit of the Union of India, shall, in its relation with the Union, continue to be governed by Article 370 of the Constitution of India". In notifications issued as far back as 1927 and 1932, the state created various categories of residents – with some being called permanent residents (PRs) with special rights. Though the law did not discriminate between female and male PRs, an administrative rule made it clear that women could remain PRs only till marriage. After that they had to seek a fresh right to remain PRs. And if a woman married someone who wasn't a Kashmiri PR, she automatically lost her own PR status. A People's Democratic Party government, led by Mehbooba Mufti, passed a law to overturn the court judgment by introducing a Bill styled "Permanent Residents (Disqualification) Bill, 2004". This was not Mufti's solo effort. Omar Abdullah's party, the National Conference, backed this Bill and got it passed in the assembly. But it did not ultimately see the light of day for various reasons.^[8]

Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, the state's 'Prime Minister' and leader of the Muslims in the Valley, found the inclusion of Article 370 in the 'Temporary and Transitional Provisions' of the Constitution's Part XXI unsettling. He wanted 'iron clad guarantees of autonomy'. Suspecting that the state's special status might be lost, Abdullah advocated independence from India, causing New Delhi to dismiss his government in 1953, and place him under preventive detention.^[9]

Some argue that the President may, by public notification under article 370(3), declare that Article 370 shall cease to be operative and no recommendation of the Constituent Assembly is needed as it does not exist any longer. Others say it can be amended by an amendment Act under Article 368 of the Constitution and the amendment extended under Article 370(1). Art. 147 of the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir states no Bill or amendment seeking to make any change in the provisions of the constitution of India as applicable in relation to the State;

shall be introduced or moved in either house of the Legislature. As per Art. 5 of the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir the executive and legislative power of the State extends to all matters except those with respect to which Parliament has power to make laws for the State under the provisions of the Constitution of India as applicable in relation to this state.

Law Minister B. R. Ambedkar was asked to prepare a draft of the legislation in 1949. He refused, and it was later written by Ayyangar. Ambedkar was against Article 370 and it was included against his wishes. Balraj Madhok reportedly said, Dr. Ambedkar had clearly told Sheikh Abdullah, "You wish India should protect your borders, she should build roads in your area, she should supply you food grains, and Kashmir should get equal status as India^[10]. But Government of India should have only limited powers and Indian people should have no rights in Kashmir. To give consent to this proposal, would be a treacherous thing against the interests of India and I, as the Law Minister of India, will never do it." Then Abdullah went to Nehru, who directed him to N. Gopalswami Ayyangar, who approached Sardar Patel asking him to do something as it was a matter of prestige for Nehru, who had promised Abdullah accordingly^[11]. Patel got it passed when Nehru was on a foreign tour. On the day this article came up for discussion, Dr. Ambedkar did not reply to questions on it though he did participate on other articles. All arguments were done by Gopalswami Ayyangar.^[12]

CONSTITUTION OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Article 1 of the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir states that the State of Jammu and Kashmir is and shall be an integral part of the Union of India. Article 5 states that the executive and legislative power of the State does not extend to matters except those with respect to which Parliament has power to make laws for the State under the provisions of the Constitution of India. These provisions cannot be amended. The constitution was adopted and enacted on 17 November 1956. There has been demand by BJP and RSS for abrogation of Article 370.^[12] Congress leader Karan Singh, son of Maharaja Hari Singh, has also opined that an integral review of Article 370 is overdue and needs cooperation not confrontation.^[13]

THE IMPLICATIONS OF ARTICLE 370

There has been a wave of revolutionary ideas among the youth and the intellectuals of the State in the past few years. The abrogation of section 370 is the new slogan with the argument that the provision feeds secessionist demands and has retarded growth in the State. Now the implications of the clauses and sub-clauses of this Article need to be analyzed and comprehended to gain a perspective on the role that J&K's special status has played in its social, economic and political development^[14].

The foremost implication of this Article is the legislative exception that it bestows upon the State of J&K. There are a number of legislations that do not apply to the State since consultation with the State Government failed or there was no concurrence. The Indian Penal Code, 1860, arguably the most comprehensive legislation on criminal law in India, also adopted by Burma, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei operates in the entire territory of the Union of India except the J&K. The Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 the most effective contemporary statute under which corrupt politicians and government employees are brought to book for their offences is not applicable to J&K. The applicability of the Religious Institutions (Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1988, under which religious institutions are prohibited from permitting the promotion of any political activity or the storing of arms and ammunitions

on its premises, does not extend to J&K. J&K is exempted from the application of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946, the source of the establishment and powers of the Central Bureau of Investigation, the premier criminal investigative body of the country. Then, there are numerous legislations that are applicable to the State, but have been enforced in J&K in a modified form. Certain statutes have thus, been applied in a limited manner, defeating their basic objectives. The Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952, which empowers the Central Government to set up an inquiry commission to look into any irregularity of public importance, is applicable to J&K, but 61 subjects in the State List, including prisons, hospitals and water supply, are exempted from its application. Again, the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 is excluded from its application with respect to the subjects enumerated in the State List. The application of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 does not include within its ambit sections 153-A and 153-B of the Indian Penal Code, which are concerned with promoting enmity between different groups on grounds of religion, race, place of birth, residence, language, etc. and imputations, assertions prejudicial to national integration respectively. Hence, this aspect of Article 370 indicates the degree of legal integration of the State with the rest of the country.^[15]

CONCLUSION

A very important consequence of Article 370 has been the isolation of the people of J&K from the rest of the country. Every state is said to be an integral part of the nation, but J&K with its separate Constitution challenges the very significance of this statement. The entire population of the state has been bereaved of the economic development that the rest of the country has achieved. Private industries cannot transfer land in their own name and hence, the state has seen no industrialization, while rapid urbanization and the mushrooming of factories in other states has provided employment and raised the standard of living. Financial legislations have constantly been prevented from being introduced in the state with the assistance of the farce called Article 370 and has prevented the concepts of gift tax, urban land ceiling, wealth tax etc. from making the powerful accountable to the people of the state, thus broadening the divide between the rich and the poor. Since no land can be owned by people who are not permanent residents of the state, the power elite who are the only ones with the capacity to invest in immovable property have cornered the land resources.^[16]

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JAMMU AND KASHMIR: AN UNSOLVED PUZZLE

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ABSTRACT

Jammu and Kashmir is an Indian state and Pakistan has illegally occupied a large part of it, and this is the root cause of problem since the independence. India has made some special provisions for J & K in article 370 but these provisions had affected Indian national security in a big way. Pakistan has been sponsoring terrorism in J & K in various forms since 1947. USA, China and some other countries are supporting and giving weapons to Pakistan even after knowing the fact that Pakistan is sponsoring terrorism, drug trafficking, fundamentalism, fake currency, hatred and low intensity conflict against India. India must convince big powers and make pressure on Pakistan to demolish terror infrastructure in its territory. It would be beneficial for India to adopt a dynamic two pronged policy to deal with the emerging situation. India must develop J & K economically and socially and on the other hand upgrading security infrastructure to stop infiltration and terrorism.

Key Words: J&K, Integral, India, Pakistan, Kashmir.

One of the most intractable and long standing conflicts in the world is the conflict between India and Pakistan over Kashmir. This conflict started in 1947, on the day after India and Pakistan simultaneously became independent. Three major wars have been fought over this and perhaps even more than a million people have died. The result so far is that “the conflict continues”.

J & K is an integral part of India. The only problem that can be called J&K Problem is the non-comprehension by India, its people and the government to this ultimate truth of its being the integral part of India and not distinct or separate entity in any way from the other states of India. The problem that would remain to be settled then is the need to free the areas of J & K illegally occupied by Pakistan and China. Once this fact is understood and fully comprehended by us, all else will fall in place.

Briefly stated, when British India was given its independence, India was supposed to be divided into two countries: India and Pakistan. All areas which were more than 70% Muslim were supposed to go into Pakistan. The rest would be India.

However, the "princely states" would be left to decide on their own. They could join Pakistan or India or they could remain independent.

Born from the partition of India in 1947, the conflict in Kashmir continues to this day involving no less than 3 nuclear powers; China, India and Pakistan, who collectively surround the disputed territory.

As of 2013, India administers 43 per cent of the region – including most of Jammu, the Kashmir Valley, Ladakh and the Siachen Glacier. Pakistan controls 37 per cent of Kashmir, namely Azad Kashmir and the northern areas of Gilgit and Baltistan. In addition, China occupies 20 per cent of Kashmir following the Sino-Indian War of 1962. The Shaksam Valley, which China claims, is part of Tibet.

Current scenario

It is rather surprising that the Pakistan army has opted to raise the terror and hostilities along the LoC and the international boundary in Jammu and Kashmir at a time when it is itself struggling to cope with the tough internal security challenge posed by the TTP, the TNSM and their affiliates in Khyber-Pakhtoonkhwa and FATA. In fact, it should suit the Pakistan army and the ISI to keep the eastern border quiet so that they can concentrate on fighting terrorism directed internally at the state, something that General Kayani has himself called the number one national security threat facing the country.

It is important to go into the genesis of the current tensions with Pakistan. The Indian army's relentless counter-infiltration campaign along the LoC and extremely successful intelligence-backed counter-insurgency operations with a human touch in the hinterland of Kashmir, had led to four summers of relative peace (2011-14). A sense of normalcy had returned; schools, colleges and hospitals were open; commerce was flourishing; political meetings were being regularly held; and, tourists were thronging the scenic spots. Over 300,000 pilgrims completed the Amarnath Yatra and Janmashtmi and Dussehra were again being celebrated in Kashmir after two decades. Sporadic attacks against the security forces and their convoys continued, but these were few and far between. In fact, the civilian political leadership had begun to call for the re-deployment of the army and the revocation of provisions of the Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA) from certain districts. Now that tension has been ratcheted up, Chief Minister Omar Abdullah has been forced to call for the use of 'other options' as diplomacy has not worked and the situation has taken a politically inconvenient turn.

Now the pressure is building on Pakistan from internal situations and no one can expect what would happen next.

But 43636 lives have been taken in Pakistan sponsored terrorism and insurgency since 1988 to oct.2014 out of which 14686 were civilians, 6125 security personals and 22824 terrorists.

Disputed Territory: UN resolution of 1948, which is cited by most adversaries of India, deals only with the aggression by Pakistan and not its accession to India. Accession is legal in every way and cannot be disputed. Similarly the so called "Two Nation Theory", under whose umbrella Pakistan was formed, applied only to British ruled India and not the princely states, and hence a state being Muslim majority did not disqualify it from joining Indian Union. In the same context, referendum in J&K is illegal as it was not agreed by Muslim League to hold referendum in princely states but left to their rulers to accede to India or Pakistan, contiguity being a criteria for the same. Thus the only dispute that remains is the vacation of the aggression by Pakistan and the areas illegally ceded to China by Pakistan. Government of India has to thus base its relations with Pakistan and China on that theme.

Article 370: This is a self imposed gridlock that gives no advantage to India internationally, or to the state internally. Internationally this shows that J&K is different and not a part of

India and any country can raise the status of J&K in international flora, as very often done by Islamic countries. As for internally for the state of J&K itself, it puts it at a disadvantage in development and other fields, as private financiers are not keen to invest there due to the restrictions of ownership. Besides, psychologically its people find themselves at a disadvantage when working in other parts of India. Article 370 and the policy followed through its propagation is the most glaring example of appeasement of the national minority of Muslims and the subjugation of the state minority of Hindus. No nation can have two laws and rules for national citizenship. On the other side in the illegal POK and Gilgit-Baltistan, Pakistan has been encouraging its Punjabi Wahabi elements to settle in and control the area. Its demographic profile is totally altered

Timeline of conflict:

- 1846: The State of Jammu and Kashmir is created under the Treaty of Amristar, when the Maharaja Gulab Singh buys the Kashmir Valley from the East India Company and adds it to Jammu and Ladakh already under his rule.
- 1931: The movement against the Maharaja in Kashmir begins but is suppressed by State forces.
- 1932: Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah sets up the ‘All Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Conference’ to fight for Kashmiri freedom from the Maharaja’s rule, which would branch off to become the National Conference in 1939. The Glancy Commission publishes a report in April 1932, highlighting the inequality of the Muslim population and discusses the need for their adequate representation in the state’s services; the Maharaja accepts these recommendations but delays implementation; the Maharaja grants a Constitution providing a legislative assembly for the people, but the Assembly turns out to be powerless.
- 1939: The National Conference launches the ‘Quit Kashmir’ movement demanding abrogation of the Treaty of Amritsar and a call of sovereignty for the people of Kashmir.
- 1940: The Pakistan Resolution is passed and demands the establishment of an independent state, comprising all regions in which Muslims are the majority.
- 1947 (15 Aug): The partition of India: The British Indian Empire is dissolved and the Muslim-majority areas in the East and West are partitioned to form the separate state of Pakistan.
- 1947 (Oct): Indo-Pakistani War of 1947: Thousands of Pashtuns from Pakistan’s North West Frontier Province attack Kashmir and the Maharaja’s forces. The Maharaja ask India for help, who abides under the conditions that he relinquish control over defence, communication and foreign affairs to India. The Maharaja agrees and signs the Instrument of Accession. The Indian Army enters the state to repel the invaders. Sheikh Abdullah endorses the accession as ad-hoc which would be ultimately decided by a plebiscite and is appointed head of the emergency administration.
- 1948: India takes the Kashmir problem to the UN Security Council. The resolution orders the cessation of hostilities and a formulation of a truce agreement, and that a plebiscite should determine the future of Jammu and Kashmir. However, both countries cannot agree on the terms of demilitarisation.

- 1949: On 1 January, the ceasefire between Indian and Pakistani forces leaves India in control of most of the valley, as well as Jammu and Ladakh, while Pakistan gains control of part of Kashmir including, what Pakistan calls, Azad Kashmir and Northern territories.
- 1950 (Jan 26): India becomes a republic.
- 1957: India's Home Minister declares that the State of Jammu and Kashmir is a fundamental part of India and there can be no question of a plebiscite. Kashmiri activists continue to insist on self-determination.
- 1963 (Dec): Mass uprisings occur in the Kashmir Valley and protests occur against Articles 356 and 357 of the Indian Constitution, by which the Indian government can exercise legislative powers. The Indian army attacks the protesters.
- After that India and Pakistan fought three wars in 1965, 1971 and 1999. but the problem is still unsettled.

The main opinions of India, Pakistan, and Kashmiri's can be summarised as follows:

Indian view

- India claims that as the Maharaja Hari Singh signed the Instrument of Accession in October 1947, handing control of the Kingdom of Jammu and Kashmir over to India, the region is theirs, having been validated by the Indian Independence Act and the departing British Empire.
- India claims that the UN Resolution 1172 in 1948 accepted India's stand regarding all outstanding issues between India and Pakistan.
- India claims that Pakistan has not removed its military forces, which India views as one of the first steps in implementing a resolution.
- India accused Pakistan of funding military groups in the region to create instability, and accuses Pakistan of waging a proxy war.
- India accuses Pakistan of spreading anti-India sentiment among the people of Kashmir, through the media, to alter Kashmiri opinion.
- According to India, most regions of Pakistani Kashmir, especially northern areas, continue to suffer from lack of political recognition, economic development and basic fundamental rights.

Pakistani view

- Pakistan claims that according to the two-nation theory Kashmir should have been with Pakistan, because it has a Muslim majority.
- Pakistan argues that India has shown disregard to the resolutions of the UN Security Council, and the United Nations Commission in India and Pakistan, by failing to hold a plebiscite.
- Pakistan rejects Indian claims to Kashmir, centring around the Instrument of Accession. Pakistan insists that the Maharaja did not have the support of most Kashmiris. Pakistan also claims that the Maharaja handed over control of Jammu and Kashmir under duress, thus invalidating the legitimacy of the claims.

- Pakistan claims that India violated the Standstill Agreement and that Indian troops were already in Kashmir before the Instrument of Accession was signed.
- Pakistan claims that between 1990-1999 the Indian Armed Forces, its paramilitary groups, and counter-insurgent militias have been responsible for the deaths of 4,501 Kashmiri civilians. Also from 1990 to 1999, there are records of 4,242 women between the ages of 7-70 that have been raped. Similar allegations were also made by some human rights organisations.
- Pakistan claims that the Kashmiri uprising demonstrates that the people of Kashmir no longer wish to remain part of India. Pakistan suggests that this means that either Kashmir wants to be with Pakistan or independent.

Kashmiri view

- It is difficult to assess Kashmiri public opinion, and the region contains supporters of various different solutions to the conflict. Alongside those who align more closely to either the Pakistani or Indian government views, there are also those who favour independence for Kashmir. According to one survey of Kashmiri public opinion:
- 43% of the total adult population want complete independence for Kashmir.
- 1% of Azad Kashmir (in Pakistan-administered Kashmir) want to join India compared to 28% in Jammu and Kashmir (in Indian-administered Kashmir).
- 50% of Azad Kashmir want to join Pakistan compared to 2% in Jammu and Kashmir.
- 14% of the total population want to make the Line of Control a permanent border.

Whether it be due to religion or region, Kashmir is not a unified voice on the matter of its future. Apart from the unending call for democracy and human rights standards, Kashmiri's differ in their opinions all over the territory, and this must be taken into account when discussing this solution.

Walking on the Path of Solution

In my opinion it would be beneficial for India to adopt a dynamic two pronged policy to deal with the emerging situation. The first prong should make spread of terror too costly for the adversary. The second prong should concentrate on increasing awareness levels about the actual situation in Jammu and Kashmir.

A loud and clear message should be sent to the terror recruits in Pakistan that they would face certain death while making an infiltration attempt. A fear psychosis should be created in their minds. At the same time the actual "legal aspects" should be communicated across the world; the fallacies surrounding role of Indian army in Jammu and Kashmir, Article 370 and state suppression etc should be exposed. The duplicity of the self serving supporters of foreign sponsored terror in Jammu and Kashmir should be laid bare. The manner in which the youth is being misinformed, misguided and exploited should be uncovered. The need of the hour is to wrest the initiative from the terror mongers and get into the driving seat of this fight against forces of evil.

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ADOPTION OF ICT IN HIGHER EDUCATION: A STUDY OF TEACHERS' PERCEPTION TOWARDS ICT

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ABSTRACT

A good higher education system is required for overall prosperity of a nation. A tremendous growth in the higher education sector had made the administration of higher education institution complex. Many researchers reveal that the integration of ICT helps to reduce the complexity and enhance the overall administration of higher education. This study has been undertaken to identify the adoption of ICT in higher education and the contribution that teachers play in adopting ICT into educational institutions. This study also aims to find out the current extent of usage of ICT by teachers in various state universities in Haryana. Results show that 42.9% university teachers involve in professional development opportunities. Results indicated that 92.9% teachers are doing personal learning about ICT in their own time. And 71.4% teachers join the other professional development opportunities related to ICT. It is seen from this study that the teachers use all ICT facilities for collect information, preparation the learning material and presentations, exercises and tasks for the students, create own digital learning materials and evaluate digital learning resources, and download/upload/browse material for virtual learning.

Keywords: *ICT, Information and Communication Technology, Higher Education, University Teachers*

1. INTRODUCTION

The information and communication technology revolution is sweeping through the world and the gale has even caught up with developing country like India. Information and

communication technologies have introduced new methods of teaching and conducting research and have been brought into education facilities for online learning, teaching and research collaboration. To improve ICT services in the library, therefore, researchers need to show how students and faculty/staff are using the Internet in the academic environment. University administrations at many universities see information and communication technologies as necessary in the process of learning and teaching. Information and communication technologies have given rise to new modes of organizing the educational environment in schools and new concepts in the teaching process as well as the re modeling of the roles played by the participants in the educational process. Education in India needs to be more skill-oriented – both in terms of life-skills as well as livelihood skills. In sheer numerical terms, India has the manpower to substantially meet the needs of a world hungry for skilled workers, provided its education system can convert those numbers into a skilled workforce with the needed diversity of skills. Management: Management of Indian education needs to build in greater decentralization, accountability, and professionalism, so that it is able to deliver good quality education to all, and ensure optimal utilization of available resources. India's stated national policy - ever since 1968 - has been to raise public expenditure on Education to the level of 6% of GDP. On the other hand, in 2004-05, outlay of Central and State Governments for Education amounted to about 3.5% of GDP. Thus, the gap in allocations for Education is still substantial, and needs to be urgently bridged.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The present study is an attempt to examine the perceptions of the students regarding the ICT based education in Govt. Colleges of Haryana, with the objectives:

- (i) To explore the status of ICT University
- (ii) To know the perception teacher and taught about ICT

3. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

There are relatively few studies regarding the impact of ICT on professional development and educational needs of universities professionals. According to Alavi (1994) many educators, students and employers intuitively felt that the integration of the computer into the teaching would enhance learning. This study also noted the new technologies have offered opportunities to innovate on course content and teaching methods and to widen access to higher learning. Thomas Roswell (1999) said that ICT enhanced higher education in a number of ways. It enabled the effective storing/sorting of information and offered new and fast ways of communication; the reduction of information quantity towards a higher quality and better structure; and integrated into teaching and learning strategies and used to support relative learning theories. The field of education has been affected by ICTs, which have undoubtedly affected teaching, learning, and research (Yusuf, 2005). Kumar and Kaur (2005) stated that the current information revolution and increasing impact of information and communication technologies has modernized the process, learning and research in most universities. A great deal of research has proven the benefits to the quality of education (Al-Ansari, 2006). Ansari (2006) focused on the internet use by the faculty including purpose of use, impact on teaching and research, internet resources that they use and the problem faced while using the internet.

4. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In the present study, descriptive survey method has been used to study adoption of ICT in Higher Education: a study of State Universities in Haryana. This study is also supplemented with correlation techniques to study the relationship between various variables taken in this study. The study is also supplemented with the researcher own observations and experiences with the organizations. Due to certain limitations such as time and money it was not possible for researcher to study the whole population, so it was decided to draw sample of 100 teachers from the entire population. The area was restricted state universities only. The researcher had himself collected the questionnaire filled by the teachers of these various universities. After proper screening of the questionnaires, it was found that 25 teachers questionnaires were not properly filled therefore they were excluded from sample. In addition to it 15 persons refused to respond the questionnaires supplied to them. The data has been processed on the computer using statistical package of social sciences (SPSS).

5. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

A Teachers Percentage according to Age

Table 5.1

Teachers Percentage According to Age

Age Groups	N	Percentage
Less than 35	5	7.10
35-45	45	64.30
More than 45	20	28.60
Total	70	100.00

It is observed that from Table 5.1, 7.1% of teachers are less than 35 years, 64.3% range from 35 to 45 years and 28.6% of them are more than 45 years. We would like to point out that the major percentage of teachers is situated in the 35 to 45 year-old band, followed by the second largest group, which is confirmed by teachers whose age group more than 45 years old. The third group is that formed by young teachers from less than 31 years.

B Teachers Percentage according to Gender

Table 5.2

Teachers Percentage According to Gender

Gender	N	Percentage
Male	47	67.10
Female	23	32.90
Total	70	100.00

As far as (Table 5.2) the gender is concerned there is a predominant presence of male, 67.10% in front of the 32.90 % which stands for female teachers.

*C Teachers Percentage according to Use of Computer and Internet***Table 5.3****Teachers Percentage According to Use of Computer and Internet**

	N	Percentage
Never	0	0.0
A few times a year	0	0.0
Almost monthly	10	14.3
Weekly	25	35.7
Daily	35	50.0
Total	70	100.0

As per the Table 5.3 University teachers are use computer and internet other than their teaching work (e.g. shopping, organizing photos, socializing, entertainment, and booking a hotel, contacting family and friends). As it can be delightful percentages of teachers are used computer and internet daily basis (50%), those who have been working weekly (35.7%) and in the group of the almost monthly uses are only 14.3%. It is conclude that the most of the University teachers (85%) are use computer and internet daily or weekly for their personal work.

*D Computer and/or Internet during Class Teaching in Front of the Students***Table 5.6****Computer and/or Internet during Class Teaching in Front of the Students**

	Yes		No	
	N	Percentage	N	Percentage
University Provided Laptop to Teachers	65	92.9	5	7.1
University Provided Laptop to Students	10	14.3	60	85.7
ICT training compulsory for a teacher in your subject	30	42.9	40	57.1

As it can be perceived from the Table 5.6, almost the totality of teachers (92.9 %) have laptop provided by the University but University not provide laptop most of the students. According to the teacher ICT training is not compulsory of them. For improvement in ICT classes teachers training must be compulsory.

6 Findings

In the past two years professional development training action plan intends to provide the necessary training and support to teachers in certain areas. Results indicated that 92.9% teachers are doing personal learning about ICT in their own time. And 71.4% teachers join the other professional development opportunities related to ICT, 64.3% teachers appear in subject-specific training on learning applications. 57.1% participate in online communities. Also this study finds that 50.0% teachers go to ICT training provided by university staff and courses on the pedagogical use of ICT in teaching and learning. Analysis also indicates that

42.9% teachers attend the introductory courses on internet use and general applications and equipment-specific training. This study noted that 21.4% teachers appear in course on multimedia. 14.3% teachers appear in advanced course on applications and internet use. Results also reveal that university 42.9% teachers involve in professional development opportunities. On the other hand, it is found that the most of the University teachers (85%) use computer and internet daily or weekly for their personal work. It is seen from this study that the teachers use all ICT facilities for collect information, preparation the learning material and presentations, exercises and tasks for the students, create own digital learning materials and evaluate digital learning resources, and download/upload/browse material for virtual learning.

7. CONCLUSION

Moreover, Tutors today are required to go beyond selecting a textbook for their students. Now they must regularly evaluate new resources; searching, selecting, evaluating, planning for, implementing and managing them in order to promote best practice in learning. Information and communication technology is considered as most critical instrument and must be explored, first and foremost, from a learning perspective. ICT based education offers new opportunities for both the educator and the learner to enrich their teaching and learning experiences through virtual environments that support not just the delivery, but also the exploration and application of information. With the advent of IT revolution the teachers are also agree that it is going to be essential for their job. The teachers on the average strongly agreed that computer is more than an instrument. They consider it information cum processing unit and want to use it for class teaching.

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TEACHER EDUCATORS TEACHING APTITUDE STUDY IN RELATION TO ACADEMIC STREAM

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ABSTRACT

The present investigation was carried out with the objective to compare the teaching aptitude of teacher educators in relation to academic stream. A sample of 90 teacher educators working in self-financing teacher training institutes constitute as the sample of the present study. The investigators used Teaching Aptitude Test (TAT) by Jai Parkash & R.P. Srivastava to assess the teaching aptitude of teacher educators. 't-test' was used for the purpose of data analysis. Data analysis revealed that academic stream play significant role in determining the teaching aptitude of teacher educators. The findings of the study revealed that there is significant difference in teaching aptitude and at its components of arts and science stream teacher educators. The study also revealed certain educational implications for principals, administrators and policy makers for enhancing the teaching aptitude among teacher educators.

Keywords: Teaching Aptitude, Teacher Educators, Variable-Academic Stream.

INTRODUCTION

The teaching profession ranks high on the success list of a society (Bishay, 1996). Teachers hold the most crucial position in the education system. On him depends much more than any other, the progress and prosperity of children. Nobody can effectively take his place or influence children in the manner and to the degree it is possible, for him alone to do. The Indian Education Commission (1964-66) opined that 'of all different factors, which influence the quality of education and its contribution to national development, the quality, competence and character of teachers are undoubtedly the most significant'. Effective school education anticipates effective teacher education. In making teacher education truly effective and functional, the role of teacher educators is most crucial. It is defined as a condition or set of characteristics indicative of ability to learn. Aptitude is a present pattern of traits but it always refers to future potentialities. It is certainly a product of inborn potentialities and acquired skills. Aptitudes do indicate towards potentialities.

Aptitude is a present pattern of traits but it always refers to future potentialities. According to Warren's Dictionary, "aptitude is a condition or set of characteristics regarded as symptomatic of an individual's ability to acquire with training some knowledge, or skill or set of response, such as the ability to speak a language, to produce music, etc." But the definition of Warren does not signify whether aptitude is inborn or acquired. It is certainly a product of inborn potentialities and acquired skills. However, they are something more than potential. It implies fitness and suitability, a readiness to acquire proficiency in a given field or job. The concept of aptitude is very useful in selection of persons in various specified job and profession. They

include phrases such as natural tendency, acquired inclination, propensity, the quality of being apt, competence in any field of action, talent, mental gifts, endowments, and so on. Counselors think of abilities and aptitudes as predictors of success in a vocation, while psychologists view aptitudes as individual difference in terms of traits and individual attributes and therefore, use them in a narrow scientific sense. Bingham was the pioneering authority in measurement of human attributes as aptitudes, states that aptitude is a condition or a set of characteristic regarded as symptomatic of an individual's ability to acquire with training some (usually specified) knowledge, skill or set of responses, such as the ability to speak a language, to produce music, etc. and bases his theory on it (Bingham 1942).

Teaching aptitude is one of the major determinants of teacher effectiveness Bhasin (1988) concluded that teaching aptitude had no direct relationship with teacher community participation. Kahlon and Saini (1989) concluded that academic achievement was significantly related to teaching aptitude. Kukreti(1990) found a significant and positive correlation between the variables teaching success and teaching aptitude. Pandya (1993) found no significant difference between teaching aptitude of urban and rural trainees. Goel and Mishra (1993) found that teaching aptitude contributed the most to be the predictors of teaching competency of teacher trainees. . Natesan and Khaja Rahamathulla (2003) found no significant difference between secondary grade assistant teacher and secondary grade headmasters in teaching aptitudes. Kaur Dushyant and Abdullah Shoeb (2007) found that academic achievement of student teacher at +2 levels has high correlation with all the indicators of success in the elementary teacher education course. . Sajan (2010) have been analysed that academic achievement at graduate level examination has no substantial relation with aptitude in teaching. Rehman, Fazalur et. al. (2011) have been revealed that teacher had a positive attitude towards teacher training and its efficiency in relation with students, Principal and society in general. Tasleema, J. H. and Malik Muddasir (2012) have been found that elementary teacher educators have more teaching aptitude as compared to secondary teacher educators.

The above discussion clearly reflects that teaching aptitude is the major factor for the qualitative improvement of any educational system. The review of the related literature has led to the formulation of the research problem of the present study. In the light of above context, the investigators have decided to study teaching aptitude of teacher educators in relation to academic stream.

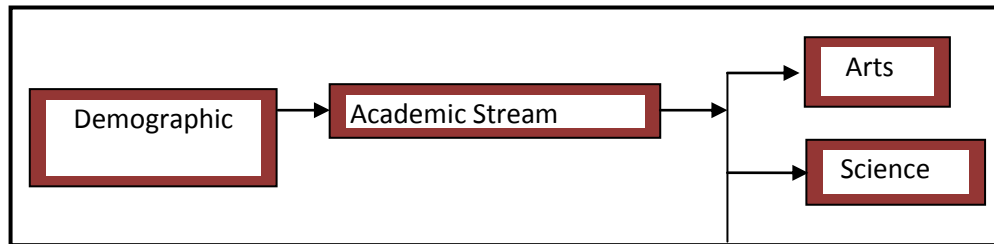
OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

- To compare the teaching aptitude and its components of arts and science stream teacher educators.

Based upon the objectives, the null hypotheses were formulated:

DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

The present study employed descriptive survey method and aimed at studying the comparison of teaching aptitude of teacher educators in relation to academic stream. Each of the independent variable was varied at two levels as shown in the following figure:



SAMPLE

A sample of 90 teacher educators working in self- financing teacher training institutes were drawn using multi- stage random sampling technique. These were further stratified on the basis of academic stream. Out of these 90 teacher educators 27 were of science stream and rest of 63 were arts stream teacher educators.

TOOLS USED

- Teaching Aptitude Test (TAT) by Jai Parkash & R.P. Srivastava to asses the teaching aptitude of teacher educators

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES USED

- Means, SD’s and t-test were used to compare the job satisfaction of teacher educators in relation to their variable.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The present investigation aim to compare the teaching aptitude of teacher educators with respect to academic stream.

Table 1

Means, S.D.s and ‘t’ value of Teaching Aptitude of Teacher Educators on the basis of Academic Stream

Stream	N	Mean	SD	Df	‘t’ value
Arts	55	180.27	37.43	88	3.90**
Science	33	176.17	56.36		

** : Significant at 0.01 level of significance

Table 1, reveals that the mean scores of arts and science stream teacher educators with respect to teaching aptitude are 180.27 and 176.17 and the obtained ‘t’ value is 3.90. When compared with the table value the obtained t-value (3.90) is significant at 0.01 level of significance. Hence the null hypothesis “There is no significant difference in teaching aptitude of arts and science stream teacher educators” stands rejected. The mean score of arts stream teacher educators (180, 27) is found to be greater than the mean score of science stream teacher educators (176.17). It indicates that the arts stream teacher educators have more teaching aptitude than science stream teacher educators. The present finding is supported by the finding of Kahlon and Saini (1989) who concluded that academic achievement was significantly related to teaching aptitude. The mean scores of teaching aptitude of arts and science stream teacher educators have been depicted in Fig.1

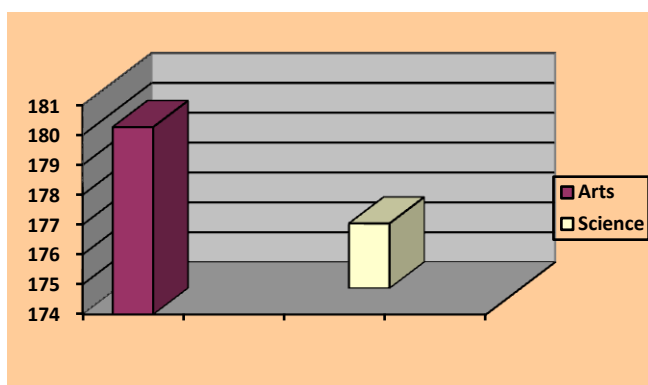


Figure 1: Mean scores of Teaching Aptitude of Teacher Educators with respect to Academic Stream

1.1 Comparison of Components of Teaching Aptitude of Teacher Educators on the basis of Academic Stream

The teaching aptitude of arts stream teacher educators is significantly higher than the teaching aptitude of science stream teacher educators. Teaching aptitude had ten components. When these components of both arts and science stream teacher educators were compared it gave the following results.

Table 1.1

Means, S.D.s and ‘t’ values of Component Teaching Educators with respect to Academic Stream

Components of Teaching Aptitude	Stream	N	Mean	SD	Df	‘t’ value
Cooperative Attitude	Art	55	17.28	9.07	88	15.41**
	Science	33	14.66	7.88		
Kindliness	Art	55	30.57	7.33	88	76.76**
	Science	33	17.52	9.89		
Patience	Art	55	16.08	12.17	88	13.46**
	Science	33	12.31	13.5		
Wide Interest	Art	55	18.83	9.43	88	15.32**
	Science	33	22.20	9.14		
Fairness	Art	55	18.33	8.73	88	12.25**
	Science	33	20.78	8.80		
Moral Character	Art	55	17.98	10.22	88	8.32**
	Science	33	19.81	6.37		
Discipline	Art	55	18.83	9.72	88	4.75**
	Science	33	17.88	7.71		
Optimism	Art	55	17.93	8.58	88	1.88**
	Science	33	17.61	8.27		
Scholarly Taste	Art	55	15.23	8.07	88	8.90**
	Science	33	17.01	8.49		
Enthusiasm	Art	55	15.53	11.47	88	12.33**
	Science	33	18.49	9.04		

** : Significant at 0.01 level of significance

* : Significant at 0.05 level of significance

From the above table-1.1, it is found that the teaching aptitude of science stream teacher educators with respect to wide interest, fairness, moral character, scholarly taste and enthusiasm were higher than the teaching aptitude of arts stream teacher educators. However the teacher aptitude of art stream teacher educators with respect to cooperative attitude, kindness, patience, discipline and optimism were significantly higher than the teaching aptitude of science stream teacher educators. The graphical representation of components of teaching aptitude of art and science teacher educators is given below:

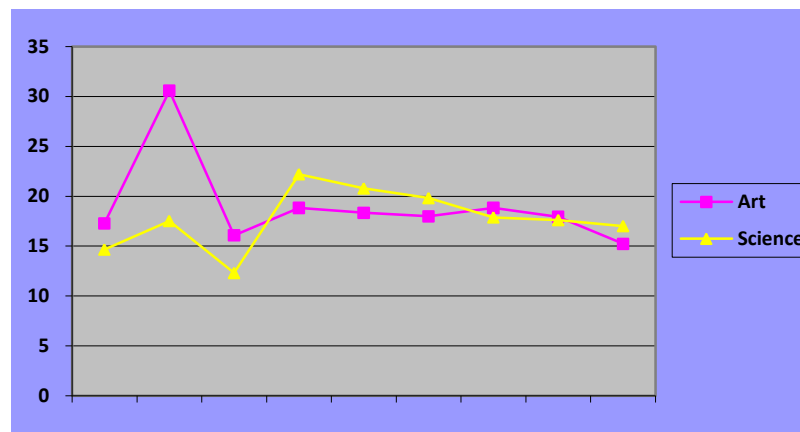


Figure 1.1: Mean scores of Components of Teaching Aptitude of Teacher Educators

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

- ❖ A significant difference is found in teaching aptitude of art and science stream teacher educators. Further the arts stream teacher educators have more teaching aptitude than science stream teacher educators.
- ❖ When compared the component of teaching aptitude it is found that the teaching aptitude of science stream educators is higher than art stream teacher educators at wide interest, fairness, moral character, scholarly taste and enthusiasm level and lower at cooperative attitude, kindness, patience, discipline and optimism level.

EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

The present study has implications for teacher education policy makers as well as management. Teacher educators must have some kind of accountability towards their profession. They should continuously be involved in their professional growth in terms of undertaking research, writing research papers, conducting workshops and seminars, attending conferences, workshops and seminars and presenting papers etc. This will bring professionalism among teacher educators and in turn will enhance their professional values.

Since teaching aptitude is one of the major predictors of success in teaching profession, the management should test teaching aptitude of candidates more comprehensively during selection of teacher educators. They should select those candidates who have high teaching aptitude. The management should not involve in getting high profit from the course at the cost of quality of education. The management should give a decent salary as per UGC norms.

besides providing other facilities to the teacher educators. They should be some kind of assurance of job security of teacher educators. They should be given ample opportunities in term of attending workshops and seminars conferences, conducting research undertaking research, writing research papers and presenting papers etc.

The policy makers at the apex level must realize this and should introspect and undertake research to find out the reasons of deteriorating professional values of teacher educators. Opportunity in terms of funding, duty, leave etc. should be given to teacher educators for their professional growth in terms of doing research works. They should also be given opportunity to attend orientation and refresher courses. This will bring professionalism among them.

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LIBRARY SERVICES AND THEIR FUTURISTIC ORIENTATION

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ABSTRACT

*Library is the hub of data, information and knowledge. To make accessible each and every document for bonafide users, the library uses its services viz. circulation services and reference services (short range and long range). In olden days even up to middle of 20th century the library services were manually and accessible during working hours and inside the four walls of the library. However, with the emergence of the modern technologies the orientation of the library services has been totally changed. The modern and well equipped libraries are accessible 24*7*365 and reached up to the door step of the users. Some new services viz. video conferencing, OPAC, Cloud computing, digital, electronic and virtual have been introduced after emerged technologies. Presently, libraries are self sufficient to cater to the needs of the modern users. Through this study authors attempt to highlight the emerging and nascent advancements in library services and also focus on the role of technologies in futuristic orientation to upcoming users and service providers.*

Key Words: Library services, Technologies, OPAC, Video conferencing.

Introduction

Libraries are the brain segments of the academic system that gives the intellectual supplements and commands as well as endows the same with decision making power. It also functions as the heart which pumps the life blood in the academic veins of the institutions in terms of providing value based quality services to the users. The main aim of the libraries is to fulfil the academic needs of the researchers, teachers and students. Libraries preserve information for the users and disseminate that information to the users as and when required. The success of a library depends on its resourcefulness which it has to offer to its users and while offering the same ensures the quality services to its clientage. Libraries play a pivotal role in selecting, evaluating, monitoring and providing seamless access to information available in the database of the respective library. In the twenty first century the role of the library is totally changed as the Information and Communication Technology emerged. The

evolution and revolution of digital library, virtual library, hybrid library and electronic library is the landmark in the Library and its services. E-libraries promise to deliver a complete package of information to the users' on their desktop seamlessly and immediately from any corner of the world. The era of Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization gave birth to the need of quick and correct information available within no time. Here, information and communication technology emerged as the most successful tool to meet out the emerging demands of the generation Z users'. Immediate availability and accessibility of information to its users is the necessity of time. The technology has led to inevitable change in day to day working styles of libraries. Under the changing environment all types of libraries should give top priority to ICT application and accessibility to electronic library services.

Traditional Library and its Sections and Services:

The basic goal of the library has always been to provide access to information to end academic users. In the olden days library was the authentic source of information but information was available only in hard documented forms. The house keeping activities and the access points were manual and the library consulting facility was available for limited hours or during working hours only which were also known as academic office hours. The process of information retrieval and disseminating was very slow as everything was to be processed manually and technological intervention was very nominal. Information took time to reach to the concerned user(s). The services were available inside the four walls of the library. Due to manual access point users had to wait up to week, fortnight and in certain cases months for their relevant materials. Since inception, the traditional library has been divided into five sections for its routine functioning. The five segmental sections are as under:

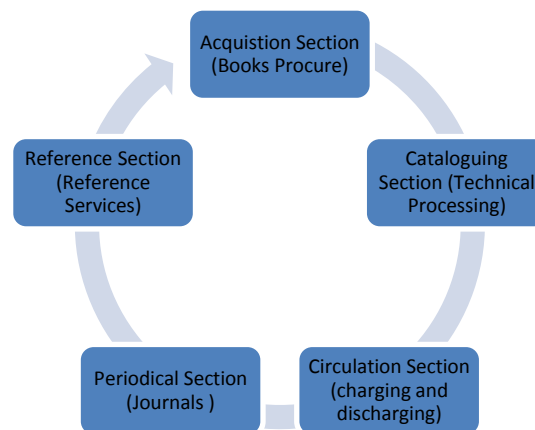


Fig.1. Section of the Library Services

Modernisation of the Library Services

However, with the advent of the latest technologies in the library system, many changes have been realized and libraries transformed over the years. So to cope up with the latest technologies and users demand two more sections have been introduced for smooth and rapid functioning of the modern library. The details of the sections are as under.

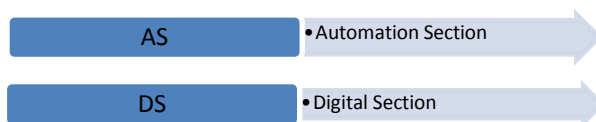


Fig.2. New Sections Introduced in the Library

Every activity of the library depends on the functioning of the above mentioned sections. Even, these sections set the efficiency and accuracy of the library services. The co-ordination among the sections decides the efficiency of the library and its services. Modernisation, as a process doesn't detach itself altogether from the traditional library process rather it was a systematic approach to upgrade the services of existing traditional library setup. Fundamentals were the same but the additional objective behind the modernisation was to upgrade the system and offer maximum services with minimum possible time. The three stressing factors were availability, accessibility and accountability. In this changing scenario the job of the Librarian became a bit stressful. Massive amount of training was required in order to bridge up the gap between the services being offered and the optimised techno enabled environment. Even then the factors of accessibility and accountability require lots of trouble shooting ability and techno friendly accessibility at the end of service providers. Consequently the Librarian became indispensable for any academic institution.

Traditional Library Services Replaced by Electronic Services

The Information and Communication Technology has changed the orientation of the library and its services. All access points and housekeeping operations linked with the latest technologies. The emerging technologies broken the four walls of the library and library and its services reached at the door step of the end user. The traditional library services replace by electronic, might gain in the following.

- i) Instant delivery of information to the concerned user (library reached at the door step of the users);
- ii) Increase competence;
- iii) Cost effective;
- iv) Availability of information on fingers;
- v) Increased accessibility of the library by 24*7*365 through different networks viz. CWN (Campus Wide Network), LAN (Local Area Network), MAN (Metro Area Network), and WAN (Wide Area Network).

The above mentioned gains would have been possible only due to emergence of Information and Communication Technology in the library and its services. Consequently, hybrid library, electronic library, digital library, virtual library and mobile library have been introduced and accessibility of the library services extended round the clock even in fully automated library users need not to visit as library is available on their desktop, laptop, tablet and mobile.

Impact of Technologies on Library and its Services

In the recent years the need of modern users cannot be satisfied until all the information and resource centres/libraries join together to share their resources with each other. Resource sharing, networking of libraries and use of intranet/internet service are enabling the information and resource centres/libraries to offer maximum services and resources to their users. To see the significance and importance of the information for modern users the libraries have been connected with the latest technologies. In the twenty century, libraries have undergone in transnational phase and new technology has put forth so many new challenges in front of the libraries. Many new concepts emerged with the traditional library system and many new library services viz. video conferencing, Online Public Access Catalogue, Online reservation, automatic charging and discharging have been possible. A well equipped library may offer the better service to users beyond their curriculum. NYRS 2009 brought out the positive response of our youth to a revival of the library movement. The survey found that 11.7% of rural and 12.6% of urban youth feels good to access the modern libraries (equipped with all latest technologies).

Traditional Library V/S Modern Library

Sr. No.	Account	Traditional Library	Modern Library
1	Collection	Store house of print documents. Only accessioning, organising, retrieval and disseminating information.	Procuring e-resourcing instead of print due to ICT emerging. Instantly delivery of services has been possible due to e-ersion and technologies.
2	Collection Development	1. Only books and journals in print form collection to be developed. 2. The print media is synonymous with common user & the same is valuable heritage also.	1. Not only books and journals but they have to deal with all the new formats of e-resources in the form of full text and bibliographic databases. 2. While dealing with electronic media service providers have to deal with 'access without ownership'. Issues involving E-product licence agreement.
3	Circulation	Charging and Discharging	Online charging and discharging service possible and enabling the users to know the status of their concerned documents.
4	Reference Service	Available through manual system	Online reference service possible along with wide range.
5	Referral Service	Traditional services viz. CAS and SDI	Through OPAC readers can be guided to refer another library.
6	Marketing of Library	Through sign boards, guide boards and information brochure etc.	Bulletin boards, web portals are the standard tool for marketing of services
7	Role of Service Provider/Librarian	Curator of reading material	Not only curator but also manage, organise & evaluator of information. So he acts as an information manager/information scientist. ^[1]

Internet:

Internet is playing a vital role in accessing and providing the information for the users in a large way. Incorporating the classification system for the available resources on the internet would be a boon to the user and also to library. Internet has given a new pace to Library system and its services. Due to Internet library is accessible 24*7*365 for the users where physical hindrances are reduced to minimal obstacles. Internet is the source to get the relevant information in shorter time. Internet has changed the orientation of the library services.

Library Webpage/Website:

The introduction of the webpage/website for specific libraries with specialized information classified and tailor-made in accordance with the need based demands would be paving a great way for disseminating the information alongwith speedy delivery of the online contents which are available with the concerned organisation. Growth of digital content on the Internet and high level adoption and up-gradation of online informational disseminating methods are making every educational institution look at going online. Presently, small organisations are also creating their own website/webpage for easy accessibility of the information which is available in the personal database of the concerned organisation. Thereby rapid retrieval and disseminating process has become possible throughout the world with minimum possible time. The next advanced step in this series is Web Blog. Undoubtedly, blog is the most innovative medium of publishing personal database and spreading the relevant information to its specific readership group. Library is also not untouched and aloof from this conceptual practice of floating information to well-targeted readership community. Presently, library blog has a significant place in the library marketing. The library blogs indiscriminately involves the circumferential amalgamations of the following understated trinity.

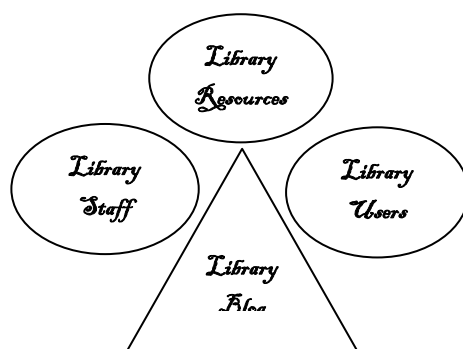


Fig.3. A Trinity of Library Blog^[2]

Library Networks:

The modern higher education system is passing through the transitional phase of information/knowledge revolution. Uncontrolled growth of information and knowledge and drastic cut in the allocation of the budget none of the library is self sufficient in order to collection and budget. In order to satisfy the informational needs of the academic community with limited budget and collection, the concept of Library Networks has been introduced and

the same has been a revolution in itself. The names of the few renowned Library Networks are as under.

1. NICNET (National Informatics Centre) was established in 1977. NIC, through its ICT Network, 'NICNET' has institutional linkages with all the ministries/Departments of the Central Government.
2. INDONET data Network was established in 1986 and sponsor by CMC Ltd.
3. DELNET (Developing Library Network) was started at the India International Centre Library in January 1988 and registered as a society in 1992.
4. CALINET (Calcutta Library Network) a Government of India project, has been launched by the National Information System for Science and Technology (NISSAT) on 21 December 1993.
5. ADINET (Ahmadabad Library Network) was formally inaugurated in February 1995.
6. MALIBNET (Madras Library Network)
7. BONET (Bombay Library Network) was set up at the National Centre for Software Technology, Bombay on 6 November 1992. The network is sponsored by NISSAT.
8. INFLIBNET (Information and Library Network) a programme of the University Grant Commission, was launched in May 1991.

Undoubtedly, these networks proved the milestones in the world of information services and changed the very basic orientation of the library and information centres services worldwide. They also considered the right source right solution of funds shortage.

Library Consortia:

To cope up with the funds shortage and demand of the modern users and to save the money, time and efforts, the library consortia has been introduced. The prime objectives of the Library Consortia are networking with academic fraternity, ensuring seamless resource-services and serve the knowledge society at large. It is the solution of the library budget, building and space problem that the most of the service providers of modern times are confronting with. To cater to the needs of the academic community, the following types of Library Consortia came into existence.

1. Centrally funded Model
2. Closed group Consortia
3. National Consortia
4. Open-ended Consortia
5. Shared-budget Model

Ensuring free availability and accessibility of knowledge, information and resources for all has been an unfulfilled dream of human civilization since the time immemorial, but the establishment of Library Consortia has been a giant step towards labelling the gap amongst privileged, un-privileged, and under privileged learners.^[3]

Bar Code and QR Code:

Bar Code technology has been used in the library for fast circulation (charging and discharging) and fast stock verification of the library. In the automated library each document has a bar code for its fast circulation. This has also proved the right answer for fast delivery of documents to concerned user.

The concept of Quick Response ‘QR’ Code may be new to library environment but the origin of the same is almost two decades old. QR code is 2-d barcodes (two dimensional). The QR code follows the international standard. QR code can hold a large amount of data (up to 7089 characters) and perform many functions which other two dimensional barcodes cannot do. It may not only the store text, e-mail address, phone numbers, web addresses, or even general notes, but it can also function on smart phones, such as send a text message, open up a browser window or even make a phone call by offering dialup services. So it is also the solution of the space and right substitute of the dead tree media. ^[4]

Web 2.0 and Library Service

‘Library 2.0’ is Web 2.0 applied in the library context. In practice this usually means the library’s use and participation in social media platforms (blogs, wikis, photo/video sharing sites etc.) Some of social networking sites are as under:

- RSS (Really simple Syndication)
- Blogs & Wikis
- Social Networking Sites
- Photo Sharing Sites
- Audio and Video
- Interactive Web Services
- Tagging and tag clouds
- Mashups ^[5]

Cloud Computing and its benefits in Library Services:

The benefits of the introduction of cloud computing approaches in libraries are like as to take advantage of emerging technology to fully participate in the Web’s information landscape, increased vision and access of collection, avoid duplication of efforts from networked technical services. The following are the benefits of cloud computing in Libraries.

- Cost saving- flexibility and innovation
- User centric
- Transparency
- Availability of anytime anywhere
- Connect & Converse
- Create ^[6]

Conclusion:

Le-Roi Jones rightly said that success means growth, growth means change. People fear change as it undermines their stability. But, technology is synonymous of massive rapid and constant change. If any professional wants its existential identity intact, he/she will have to change. Individuals or industries change is the only constant. Academic stake holders will have to be change leaders as academia will always witness the first change. Needless to say that library is the place where change emerges out in its incubation phase. For sparkling the future Einsteins, Charles Babbages, Ramans and Homi Bhabhas, the libraries will have to upgrade themselves up to the expectations of needs yet to be foreseen, foretold and forecasted. Future society will need future heroes and future libraries will breed future generations of research, innovations, reforms, and guide them to scale new heights of perpetual and optimum intellectual perfection.

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PEOPLES' BEHAVIOUR TOWARDS DRINKING AND DRIVING-A STUDY OF TEENS

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to identify the peoples' behaviour towards drinking and driving and find out its association with road accidents. The data has been obtained through structured questionnaire with a sample of 110 respondents from Hisar, district in Haryana. 15 variables have been used in this study. Descriptive research design has been used in the study with the purpose of describing peoples' behaviour towards drinking and driving. The study has observed insignificant difference between people who having age group up to 30 years and above 30 years, and education up to 10th and above 10th regarding all the factors of drinking and driving

Key Words: Drinking and Driving, Publics' Behaviour, Driver Training.

1. INTRODUCTION

Road network has important role to play in economic and social policy. Road accidents are becoming a serious problem throughout the world, in social, health and economic term. The road traffic injuries or even fatalities are a serious global problem. The increase of road safety has taken place mostly in developed countries as in these countries countermeasures have already been introduced. The situation in developing countries is completely different; these countries have not been concerned as much with road safety as the developed ones. The numbers of people are facing a road crash continuously in developing countries, while the developed countries managed to decrease the traffic injuries and fatalities (Baum, 2000).

“Every day thousands of people are killed and injured on our roads. Men, women or children walking, biking, or riding to school or work, playing in the streets or setting out on long trips, will never return home, leaving behind shattered families and communities. Millions of people each year will spend long weeks in hospital after severe crashes and many will never be able to live, work or play as they used to do” (WHO Report, 2009).

Road traffic accidents have become the leading cause of death and disability in many countries across the world. Low-income and middle-income countries which have only 48% of the world's vehicles are reported to account for about 90% of these casualties. Traffic

crashes are predicted to decrease by 27% in the developed countries world by 2020. Road accidents are estimated to increase by 83% in low income and middle income countries (WHO, 2009). Alcohol involvement in accidents decreases with increasing age. Elderly drivers (those aged 60 years and above) are less likely to be involved in accidents involving alcohol (Mason et al., 1992).

Alcohol is less likely to be a factor in traffic crashes that involve older adults (McGwin and Brown (1999). There is significant difference between attitudes and knowledge of drink driving offenders and the general community (Baum, 2000). There is insignificant affect of driving after drinking on risk taking behavior (Beirness, 1993). Risk-taking behaviour is significantly related to drinking and driving (Evans 1991).

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Farrow (1987) has described that driver who drives the vehicle after drinking they have been found more involved in road accident as compared to not take the drinking. Anderson (2001) has found that the single greatest cause of driver fatigue is alcohol consumption. Jonah (1997) observed that students who drive the vehicle after drinking are less likely to perceive that such behavior would result in road accidents. Driving after drinking is associated with a lower level of risk perception. Shinar (2001) and Baum, 2000) have found that the offenders are more likely to be aware of the negative consequences of drink driving, and are also less likely to consider certain alternatives to driving under the influence.

Farrow (1987) has described that offenders who driving after intoxicated appeared to be more likely to counteract boredom by being with friends, consuming alcohol, and drinking before driving. Jonah (1997) has found that drinking and driving are most associated with road accidents. Beirness (1993) and Zuckerman (1979) have found that the personality characteristics are closely associated with risk-taking behavior. Johnson (1989) and Beirness (1993) have described that risk-taking while driving is positively correlated with high-risk behaviours such as marijuana use, delinquency, drunkenness and driving after drinking. Mayhew et al. (1986) have found that there is significant association with risk taking and alcohol consumption. Zuckerman (1979) has found that young males who are likely to engage in risky driving (including drink driving). Ingram, Lancaster, and Hope (2001) have investigated that recreational alcohol and driving is one manifestation of a more general risk-taking personality type. The study has also found four types of risk-taking behavior as speeding, drink driving, drug use, and drug driving. People who engaged in one of the aforementioned four types of risk-taking behaviour are more likely to have engaged in the other three. Furthermore, respondents who had endorsements on their license, and those who had drunk heavily in the past seven days, are also more likely to have engaged in one of the four key risk-taking behaviours. Ingram, et al. (2001) has found that men are significantly more likely than women to have driven under the influence of alcohol. Anderson & Ingram et al. (2001) have described that there is significant difference between male and female regarding uses of alcohol while driving. Male drivers are more likely than females to drinking and driving and are also more likely to be involved in alcohol related traffic accidents. Jonah (1997) has found that driver who participants scoring high on SS displayed a tendency to perceive less risk in a variety of risky driving situations.

Abdel-Aty and Abdelwahab (2000) have found that men are three times more likely than women to driving after drinking. Mayhew et al (1986) found that youth are at a greater relative risk of traffic accident than older drivers are, at all levels of blood alcohol concentration (BAC). They also found that young drivers, especially those in the age range of 16-19 years, are at a higher risk of fatal crash with relatively low BACs.

3 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Descriptive research design has been used in the study with the purpose of describing peoples’ behavior towards drinking and driving. A structural questionnaire used in this study consists of 15 variables of drinking and driving behavior. The respondents have been rated on a four-point scale viz. strongly disagree (1) to strongly agree (4) excluding two variable such as except for time when I was sick I hardly missed business/jobs and overall I would say that I am happy. The sample for the study has been taken by using simple random sampling method. The data has been collected from Hisar, District of Haryana. The respondents of Hisar district constituted the population are divided into 2 groups in education viz. up to 10th and above 10th and two groups in age viz. up to 30 years and above 30 years. Total size of the sample for the study is 110 including 59 up to 30 years and 51 above 30 years, 45 up to 10th and 65 above 10th . The data has been analyzed with the help of independent t-test for making comparison between age (up to 30 years and above 30 years) and education (up to 10th and above 10th). The data has been analyzed with the help of SPSS 16.0.

Objectives

To study publics’ behavior towards drinking with driving

The study shall test the following hypotheses:

Ha1: There is significant difference in age group of public regarding drinking and driving.

Ha2: On education basis, there is significant difference in drinking and driving.

Data Analysis

The reliability of data has been ensured through reliability statistics Cronbach’s Alpha found to be .87 for five factors included in the study.

Result and Interpretation

Age based

Table-1

Factors	Age	Means Value	t (sig. 2tailed test)
(PBF)	Up to 30 years	.1067	1.206
	Above 30 years	-.1234	(.236)
(PF)	Up to 30 years	.0278	.313
	Above 30 years	-.0322	(.752)
(SSF)	Up to 30 years	-.1701	-1.943
	Above 30 years	.1968	(.053)
(MF)	Up to 30 years	-.0069	-.077
	Above 30 years	.0080	(.939)
(DLF)	Up to 30 years	-.1427	-1.622
	Above 30 years	.1651	(.107)

PBF=Problem Behavior Factor, PF=Partifying Factor, SSF=Sensation Seeking Factor MF=Macho Factor, DF=Dissatisfaction with Life Factor.

From table-1, it is observed that there is insignificant difference between people age group (up to 30 years and above 30 years) regarding all the variable of drinking and driving viz. Problem Behavior Factor ($t=1.206$, $p=.236$), Partifying Factor ($t=.313$, $p=.752$), sensation seeking factor ($t=-1.943$, $P=.053$), Macho Factor ($t=-.077$, $P=.939$), and dissatisfaction with Life Factor ($t=-1.622$, $P=.107$). High mean value indicate that most of people use the alcohol during works and face the problems such as skip their jobs, punished in jobs and use the liquor during the party has been found in the age group up to 30 years. Person who does not punished in job by authorities and don't use the liquor in the party have been found responsible persons towards their jobs. It means that people who have low mean value, they are understand their responsibility and do not face the behavior problems. People who are up to 30 years mostly use the drinking and driving. Most of people participate in car race and frequently use the alcohol and they have macho attitude and dissatisfied their life.

Education based

Table No. 2

Factors	Education	Means Value	t (sig. 2tailed test)
(PBF)	Up to 10th	-.0938	-.817
	Above 10th	.0649	(.424)
(PF)	Up to 10th	.0244	.212
	Above 10th	-.0169	(.834)
(SSF)	Up to 10th	-.0191	-.166
	Above 10th	.0132	(.872)
(MF)	Up to 10th	.0462	.402
	Above 10th	-.0320	(.696)
(DLF)	Up to 10th	.0546	.475
	Above 10th	-.0378	(.641)

PBF=Problem Behavior Factor, PF=Partifying Factor, SSF=Sensation Seeking Factor MF=Macho Factor, DF=Dissatisfaction with Life Factor.

From table-2, it is observed that there is insignificant difference between Up to 10th and Above 10th education regarding all the variable of drinking and driving viz. Problem Behavior Factor ($t=-.817$, $p=.424$), Partifying Factor ($t=.212$, $p=.834$), Sensation Seeking factor ($t=-.166$, $P=.872$), Macho Factor ($t=.402$, $P=.696$), and Dissatisfaction with Life Factor ($t=.475$, $P=.641$). High mean value indicates that the most of people face the problems such as skip their jobs, punished in jobs and they use the liquor during the party. These problems have been found in problem behavior factor and sensation seeking factor regarding education above to 10th and others factors have high mean value regarding up to 10th education. People who are up to 10th education responsible their jobs and not punished in job by authorities and don't use the liquor in the party. People who have high mean value are mostly use the drinking and driving. Most of people doing the car race and frequently use the alcohol and they macho attitude and dissatisfied their life.

4. CONCLUSION AND IMPLICATIONS

It has observed that there is insignificant difference between people age group (up to 30 years and above 30 years) regarding all the variable of drinking and driving. The study has found that the observed 15 variable of drinking and driving lie in concerned dimension of viz. problem behavior factor, partifying factor, sensation seeking factor, macho factor, dissatisfaction with life factor. People having education up to 10th and above 10th have been found insignificant regarding all the factors of drinking and driving.

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A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF RURAL AND URBAN HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN RELATION TO ENVIRONMENT AWARENESS

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ABSTRACT

Environment is that sphere which sustains our life on this planet, Earth. We, human being, do not believe in things that do not react immediately. Environment distortion does not impact us immediately, it takes time to be degraded and same is the impact procedure. To assess the sensitiveness towards environment this research scholar conducted study on rural and urban high school students. The result was as predicted in earlier study but urban students do show awareness towards environmental issues but do not believe in preserving it.

Key Words: Comparative Study, Rural, Urban, High School Students, Environment.

Introduction

It is common knowledge that sustenance of human life is dependant on Mother Nature and as such environment has become a global concern and its protection is one of the challenging tasks faced by the mankind today. “Conserve or perish” has become the slogan of mankind all over the world. The imminent threat to humanity comes from the destruction of the earth’s environment. The most urgent problem at the international level today is maintain the balance of nature and make the earth a safe and healthy place to live in for the present and future generations.

Reckless exploitation of nature by man disturbed the delicate ecological balance between living and non-living components of the biosphere. The unfavourable condition created by man himself threatened the survival, not only of man himself but also of other living organisms.

The number of the species likely to become rare endangered or near extinction is increasing with time in the Red Data Book. Now it is very common to see display cards at public places, reading as “air unfit for breathing”, “water unfit for drinking”, “soil unfit for cultivation” and so on. So, due all this, nature and environment have always been a source of human reflection and investigation and an intimate knowledge of the environment has been a crucial element in many human societies.

Article 48 states: The state shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wildlife of the country.

Article 51 A, Inter-alia, states: It shall be the duty of every citizen of India to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers, and wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures.

Environment Awareness is way of implementing the goals of environmental protection. With the acceptance of Tiwari Committee Report in 1960, the country realized the need of environment education. Thereafter efforts are being made of including environmental consciousness or awareness among the masses. It is education which an make the human being conscious and knowledge about environment and environmental problems. Moreover awareness is essential for the action. Purpose of environmental education is schools is to acquaint and sensitize the young minds to the environmental problems and to inculcate in them social attitude and behaviour towards environment. Thus students must have awareness about environment and the problems associate with it so that they can play their role very effectively. Hence it is necessary to know how far the school students are aware about environment and environmental problems.

Objectives of the study:

- 1 To study the status of environmental awareness of urban and rural high school students.
- 2 To compare the environmental awareness of urban and rural high School students.

Hypothesis:

- 1 There will be no significant difference in environmental awareness between urban and rural high school students.

Methodology: In the present study the investigator used descriptive survey method of research.

Sample: 30 schools on random basis were selected out of 130 secondary schools situated in rural and urban areas of Sonapat district. From these 30 schools 600(300 rural and 300 urban) students were selected as sample on random basis.

Tool Used: The tool used in the present study is “Environmental Awareness Aptitude Measure” test by Dr. Parveen Kumar Jha. It contains 51 items. Out of these 43 items have been worded positively and 8 items have been worded negatively.

Statistical Techniques Used: Mean, standard deviation and t-test were used in the analysis and interpretation of data.

ANALYSIS AND RESULT

TABLE-1

Mean scores of rural and urban high school Students and Further treating the data with t-test of significance of difference between their mean values.

Locality	Mean	S.D.	't' Scores	Level of Significance
Rural	81.68	7.98	13.49	0.01 level
Urban	95.74	9.82		

The first objective of the study i.e. to study the status of environmental awareness of rural and urban high School Students is being achieved by comparing the mean values of rural and

urban high School Students. It is clear from the perusal of the mean values that the mean score of rural high. School Student's low and that of urban high school students is high. It means the environmental awareness of urban high school student is a little more in comparison to rural.

The second objectives of the study being computed by calculating the t-value in the table- I that shows that t-value is significant at 0.01 level. These findings reveal that urban high School students have more environmental awareness than rural high School Students. The main reason for higher environmental awareness among urban high School Students than rural high School Students may be due to the family background and educational qualification of Parents. Parents of students studying in urban high schools may be well educated and have good income. Such parents are concerned with environmental problems and there by they make their children's also aware of environmental problems.

On the other hand students studying in rural high Schools come from poor families and there are parents are less educated. These parents are not aware of environmental issues so they can't pass on these awareness measures to their children. Due to which the students studying in rural high Schools have less awareness about environment.

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IMPACT OF INFLATION ON HOME LOANS

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ABSTRACT

This research paper explains about the inflation, types of inflation and its impact on home loans. It also highlights various types of home loans offered by different financial and non bank financial intermediaries in the market. For the last few years we have seen increasing rate of inflation having high and volatile interest rate. Although this has effected whole economy but the most drastic effect is seen on the housing finance industry. High interest rate has postponed the demand of customer for home.

INTRODUCTION

The housing finance sector in India has witnessed high growth and qualitative transformation over the past two decades. Financial liberalization and deregulation have played a significant role in providing an enabling environment for the sector to expand. The home loan interest rates recorded a decline from levels ranging as high as 17 to 19 percent in the 1990s to 7 to 8 percent in the early 2000s. The ratio of mortgage debt to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) rose from as low as 2% in 2002 to 7.25% in March 2010. The home loan portfolio of commercial banks as a ratio to the per capita net national income too registered significant improvement from 0.28 to 9.00 over a period of two decades from 1990 to 2010. Not only has the total volume of home loans increased, but the number of borrowers as well as the average loan size too has increased over time. Lower interest costs, rising disposable incomes, tax incentives on home loans, stable property prices and inflation rate have all contributed to the housing finance sector. For a couple of years towards the end of the decade of 2000 some slowdown was observed due to issues related to liquidity and inflation, however, there are signs of revival in house purchase activities with the softening of interest rates and rationalization of property prices.

INDIAN HOUSING FINANCE MARKET

Lenders provide home loans not only for buying houses but for a variety of related purposes. The home loans market is brimming with diverse home loan products which cater to different needs of individual customers. The following are some popular types of home loans available in the Indian housing finance market:

Home Purchase Loans: The home purchase loans are the most popular and the most commonly available home loan variants. These loans can be used to finance the purchase of a new residential property or an old house from its previous owners. In this type of loan also, lenders usually finance up to 85 percent of the market value of the house.

Land Purchase Loans: Land purchase loans are taken to buy a plot of land on which a borrower wishes to construct his house. Most banks offer up to 85 percent of the price of the land. These loans can be availed for residential as well as for investment purposes.

Home Construction Loans: These loans can be availed by those individuals who want to construct a house according to their wishes rather than purchasing an already constructed one. The loan application and approval process for home construction loans are somewhat different from those of the commonly available housing loans. The loan amount may be disbursed at one go or in several installments according to the progress in the construction of the house.

INFLATION

For the realization of first objective of the study, here present a brief description of the concept 'inflation'. In economics inflation means, a rise in general level of prices of goods and services in a economy over a period of time. When the general price level rises, each unit of currency buys fewer goods and services. Thus, inflation results in loss of value of money. Another popular way of looking at inflation is "toomuch money chasing too few goods". The last definition attributes the cause of inflation to monetary growth relative to the output /**availability** of goods and services in the economy. In case the price of say only one commodity rise sharply but prices of other commodities fall, it will not be termed as inflation. Similarly, in case due to rumors if the price of a commodity rise during the day itself, it will not be termed as inflation.

In India, interest rates are decided by the Reserve Bank of India. The RBI meets atleast 4 times a year to set short-term interest rate targets. Interest rates directly affect the credit market (loans) because higher interest rates make borrowing more costly. By changing interest rates, the RBI tries to achieve maximum employment, stable prices and a good level growth. As interest rates drop, consumer spending increases, and this in turn stimulates economic growth. There are four main types of inflation with four different causes.

Demand Pull Inflation: It occurs when the total demand for goods and services in an economy exceeds the available supply, so the prices for them rise in a market economy. Historically this has been the most common type and at times the most serious. Every war produces this type of inflation because demand for war materials and manpower grows rapidly without comparable shrinkage elsewhere.

Cost-Push Inflation: The name suggests the cause-costs of production rise, for one reason or another, and force up the prices of finished goods and services. Often a rise in wages in excess of any gains in labor productivity is what raises unit costs of production and thus raises prices. This is less common than demand-pull, but can occur independently as well as in conjunction with it.

Administered Price Inflation: It occurs whenever businesses in general decide to boost their prices to increase their profit margins. This does not occur normally in recessions but when the economy is booming and sales are strong.

Sectoral Inflation: The term applies whenever any of the other three factors hits a basic industry causing inflation there, and since the industry hit is a major supplier of many other industries, as for example steel is, or oil is, that raises costs of the industries using say steel or oil, and forces up prices there also, so inflation becomes more widespread throughout the economy, although it originated in just one basic sector.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:

1. To study the general concept of Inflation.

2. To study the impact of Inflation on Home loans.
3. To evaluate the effect of Inflation on Indian Housing Finance Industry.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

In this research paper, researcher has adopted mainly two methodologies i.e. descriptive and prescriptive. The descriptive methodology is used to analyze what is inflation and what is the impact of inflation on home loans in India. The prescriptive methodology is used to define what is reason of increase in inflation and its effect on the demand of ultimate consumer for home loan and on Indian Housing Finance Market. Thus, the methodology is contributed to the theoretical, empirical aspect of inflation on Indian housing finance Industry in India.

IMPACT OF INFLATION ON HOME LOANS

Inflation is a major cause for the fluctuations in the interest rates. We will understand how this inflation impacts the Home Loan rates. A rising inflation rate tends to increase the rates of interest on loans. The cost of funds for banks rises. This leads to an increase in home loan interest rates, among other loan rates, and consequently an increase in EMIs.

To control the inflation, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) hikes the cash reserve ratio (CRR), reducing the interest rate on the CRR, and hiking the repo are reverse repo rates. These actions by the RBI are aimed at containing inflation without hurting growth. Inflation in a fast growing economy is one of the major factors in interest rate management.

Cash Reserve Ratio and Rate of Interest on Home Loans

The CRR is the portion of deposits (net demand and time liabilities or NDTL) that is to be maintained by commercial banks with the RBI. The CRR is a tool used by the RBI to control money supply and interest rates. A hike in the CRR draws out excess money from the banking system and check the rise in prices. This puts further upward pressures on interest rates. In addition, to further supplement the move, the RBI cuts the rate of interest payable on eligible cash balances maintained with it by banks. Thus reducing the amount of resources available for lending with banks and lead to a rise in interest rates. Banks' interest income will be negatively impacted by a hike in the CRR and reduction in interest rate. The interest rates on various loans, including housing loans increase. Few years ago, gradual reduction in the CRR in successive credit policies had been one of the major contributors for the sustained reduction in interest rates on housing loans. Simultaneously, the measures taken to control inflation also lead to increase in interest rates because of the increase in cost of funds or shortage of funds.

Repo & Reverse Repo Rates and Rate of Interest on Home Loans

The repo rate is the rate at which the RBI lends to private and public sector banks. The reverse repo rate is the rate at which the RBI borrows from banks. These rates directly impact the interest rates. Any increase in these rates leads to increase in cost of funds for banks. The banks then need to pass on the increased cost of fund to the borrowers. This leads to increase in interest rates. Home loans become more expensive thus pushing the EMIs on home loans up. Otherwise, the EMIs may remain the same, but the loan tenure is extended.

EFFECT OF INFLATION ON INDIAN HOUSING FINANCE INDUSTRY

Time lags. The effect of rising interest rates can often take up to one and half year to have an effect. For example if you have an investment project 50% completed, you are likely to finish

it off. However, the higher interest rates may discourage starting a new project in the next year.

Affect Both Consumers and Firms. Therefore the economy is likely to experience falls in consumption and investment.

High Cost of Borrowing. Interest payments on credit cards and loans are more expensive. Therefore this discourages people from borrowing and saving. People who already have loans will have less disposable income because they spend more on interest payments. Therefore other areas of consumption will fall.

Promote Savings. Higher interest rates make it more attractive to save in a deposit account because of the interest gained.

Reduced Confidence. Interest rates have an effect on consumer and business confidence. A rise in interest rates discourages investment; it makes firms and consumers less willing to take out risky investments and purchases.

CONCLUSION

Interest rates depend on various factors, including availability of money in the market (liquidity), inflation and monetary policies. If you opt for a floating rate loan, your home loan installments will keep changing with fluctuations in interest rates. Increase in inflation will lead to increase in Repo Rate which in turn increases the interest rate on home loan. Once done with analyzing their costs of funds and bank liquidity conditions, the banks would have no option but to increase their interest rates in the coming months. The higher interest rates would have to be passed on to the end user or the retail customer. This would effectively mean higher EMIs on home loans.

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DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN HARYANA - A SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

Domestic violence is one of the most common crime against women which are inextricably linked to the perpetuation of patriarchy. Domestic violence refers to violence against women not only in matrimonial homes but also in live in relationship. Domestic violence is recognized as the significant barrier in the path of women empowerment and also skews the democratic set up the policy. India has specifically legislated Domestic Violence Act in 2005 to reduce the violence against women but the same has bore mixed result as of now. The paper examines the domestic violence in multi-dimensional perspective. Present study was conducted in Hisar-I and Barwala blocks covered under Hisar district of Haryana State by selecting 200 rural women. Data were collected with the help of duly pre-tested structured interview schedule, developed for the study. The inferences were drawn on the basis of frequency, percentage and chi-square. Large majority of women were facing domestic violence (65.00%) by in laws family.

Key words: Domestic Violence, Policy, Women Empowerment.

Domestic violence against women is universal across the culture, religion, class and ethnicity. Despite this widespread nature of domestic violence, it is not customarily acknowledged and has remained invisible. This hidden nature of domestic violence against women remains due to the social construction of the divide between public and private affairs. Domestic violence is a major contributor to physical and mental ill health of women and is evident, to some degree, in every society in the world.

Domestic violence is not only on the increase, but is also assuming subtler forms every day. Earlier victims of domestic violence did not lodge complaints, as they feared that such complaints might create a hostile home environment. Very often, women used to endure the violence towards them in silence for fear of repercussions. Physical violence was a major cause of concern among these women. Some women had to suffer even during pregnancy. An alcoholic husband emerged as the main cause for domestic violence. Husbands' relatives instigating wife beating was also common. Majority of the women preferred to remain silent despite being victimized. The women feared to resort to law because of implications such as social isolation. The consequences of domestic violence can cross generations and truly last a lifetime. **Waghmode et al.** (2013) found that violence against women is endemic in India. The reason is women in the country are highly vulnerable because of poor quality of life indicated by rampant poverty, lack of education, high under five mortality, poor health status, high fertility rate and high maternal mortality rate. This framework includes a range of physical, social, economic, emotional, legal, political and psychological factors at the personal community and societal levels with following Objectives:

To know the nature, extent and type of domestic violence against rural women

To study the factors affecting the domestic violence

Material and Method

The study was conducted in Bagar zone of Haryana state in the year 2014. Two blocks were selected from Hisar district i.e. Hisar-1 and Barwala. From Barwala block, cluster of villages (Dhani garon, Dhani Khanbhadur, Bichpadi, Barwala, Sarsaud, Balak, Khedar) and Hisar Block-1 Kaimari and Mangali villages were selected for sociological study. Two hundred respondents were randomly selected from both Blocks.

Results and Discussions

Domestic violence reported by respondents

Analysis clearly revealed that 71.5 per cent women were facing domestic violence in Table 1. Women who were facing domestic violence, among them nearly one-third were facing in the form of verbal abuse (37.07%), physical violence (27.97%), economic abuse (25.88%) sexual abuse (5.59%) and emotional abuse (3.49%). The World Health Organization reports that globally 29% to 62% of women have experienced physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner. Chaudhary (2013) supports the findings of the present study.

Further it was reported that majority of women faced the violence by husband (74.12%), mother-in-law (18.88%) and sister-in-law (4.89%). Domestic violence started after 6 months of marriage among maximum no. of women (47.56%). On the other hand, among 36.38% and

16.08% of cases violence started even within 3-6 months and within 3 months respectively. Vachhe and Sharma (2010) was also found same results.

Table 1: Type of domestic violence reported by respondents (n=200)

Sr. No.	Aspects	Freq.	%age
1.	Women were facing domestic violence	143	71.5
A.	In what form		
1	Physical	40	27.97
2	Sexual	8	5.59
3	Economic	37	25.88
4	Verbal	53	37.07
5	Emotional	5	3.49
B.	By whom face first domestic violence		
1	Husband	106	74.12
2	Mother in-law	27	18.88
3	Father in-law	2	1.39
4	Sister in-law	7	4.89
5	Brother in-law	1	0.71
C.	First violence occurred after marriage -		
1	Within 3 month	23	16.08
2	3-6 month	52	36.38
3	Above 6 month	68	47.56
D.	Nature of husband		
1	Gamble	15	10.48
2	Drink	107	74.82
3	Unfaithful	36	25.17
4	Jealous	50	34.96
5	Stubborn	91	63.63
6	Angry	75	52.44

Figures in parentheses indicate percentages (Responses were multiple)

Regarding nature of husband it was found that Majority of women who were facing domestic violence in any form, reported that their husbands' are alcoholic (74.82%), stubborn (63.63%) and angry in nature (52.44%). They further reported habit of drinking is the most important reason for domestic violence. Likewise dowry demand, habit of discrimination of women, patriarchal structure of family, male dominance, property disputes, extra marital affairs etc. were the other reasons behind domestic violence.

Action taken by respondents regarding domestic violence

The results regarding action taken to undertake domestic violence are contained in Table 2. Majority of respondents remained silent (47.55%) followed by cried (23.08%). Rest of the respondents on these variables repeated abuse (16.78%).

Table 2: Action taken by the respondents against crime (n=143)

Sr. No	Action	Freq.	%
1.	Repeating abuse	24	16.78
2.	Slapping back	03	2.098
3.	Crying	33	23.08
4.	Remaining silent	68	47.55
5	Any other	15	10.49

Figures in parentheses indicate percentages

Causes of the violence against women

Analysis revealed that regarding social causes, overwhelming majority of the respondents (94.0%) reported that gender specific socialization followed by dowry (92.5%), alcohol (88.5%) were main reason of the violence against women.

Regarding economic causes, it was found that overwhelming majority of the respondents (91.0%) were limited access to cash and credit. Analysis revealed that more percentage of respondents low level of education and training for women (88.0%) and women's economics dependence on men (86.0%)

Table 3: Causes of the violence against women (n=200)

Sr. No.	Social causes	Freq	%
1	Dowry/bride price	185	92.5
2	Gender biasness	165	82.5
3	Alcohol	177	88.5
4	Gender specific socialization	188	94.0
5	Extra marital relationship	152	76.0
6	Natal family violence	142	71.0
7	Customs of marriage	176	88.0
8	Notion of the family as the private spare and under male control or patriarchal structure of the family	134	67.0
9	Expectation of roles with in relationship	137	68.5
10	Values that give men proper try right over women and girls	136	68.0
Economic causes			
1	Women's economics dependence on men	172	86.0
2	Limited access to cash and credit	182	91.0
3	Low level of education and training for women	176	88.0
4	Lack of employment in formal and informal sectors	170	85.0
5	Lack of knowledge related to women	128	64.0
Legal cause			
1	Low reporting of crime by women	138	69.0
2	Lack of strict implementation of law	154	77.0

3	Legal definitions of rape and domestic abuse	172	86.0
4	Low level of knowledge about women right	120	60.0
5	Insensitive treatment of women and girls by police and judiciary	160	80.0
Political causes			
1	Under representation of women in power, politics, the media and in the legal and medicinal profession	123	61.5
2	Domestic violence not taken seriously	163	81.5
3	Notion of family being private and beyond control of the state	126	63.0
4	Risk of challenge to status quo/religious laws	123	61.5
5	Limited organization of women as the political force	127	63.5
6	Limited participation of women in organized political system	126	63.0

Figures in parentheses indicate percentages (Responses were multiple)

Further, Table 3 depicts that regarding legal causes, maximum number of respondents (80.0%) found that insensitive treatment of women and girls by police and judiciary followed by lack of strict implementation of law (77%) and low reporting of crime by women (69.0%) were main reason of the violence against women.

Table 3 presents that as far as political causes most of the respondents (81.5%) observed that domestic violence not taken seriously. Further an equal number of percentages of respondents (63%) found that limited organization of women as the political force, notion of family being private and beyond control of the state and limited participation of women in organized political system.

Association of Socio-Economic and Domestic Violence

The data in Table 4 show the association between the independent and dependent variables of the respondents in domestic violence.

It was found that age, marital status, type of marriage, respondent's education, husband education, working in/outside village and social participation were found to be significantly

Table 4: Association of socio-economic variables with domestic violence (n=200)

S. No.	Variables / Crime	Chi-square
1.	Age	.001*
2.	Marital Status	.000*
3.	Type of marriage	.019*
4.	Family Type	.869
5.	Respondent's Education	.003*
6.	Husband's education	.000*
7.	Family occupation	.554
8.	Family income	.137
9.	Working in/ outside village	.026*

10.	Material possession	.153
11.	Extension contact	550
12.	Social participation	.000*

*Significant at 5% level of significance

associated with domestic violence level at 5% level of significance. Whereas family type, family occupation, family income, material possession and extension contact were found to have no association with domestic violence. The present findings are in tune with results of Babu and Kar (2010) who found that the chi-square values indicated that the characteristics such as age, education, occupation, marital duration and husband's alcoholism emerged as significant predictors of victimization and perpetration of all types of domestic violence.

Conclusion

It was concluded, the study contributes to the violence literature by shedding light on the causes, factors and victimization of domestic violence. The varying causes which can spark the violence within the four walls of homes need to be analyzed carefully and a wise study of the factors causing the violence may prevent a family to suffer from the menace of domestic violence. The domestic violence may have a wider and deeper impact in life of the victims. A proper societal-legal environment has to be built to make the homes safe and secure for the woman. These results provide vital information to develop interventions, as well as policies and programmes towards preventing violence. Also, this knowledge facilitates healthcare personnel to intervene more effectively with women at risk of violence-related health problems.

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ROLE OF E-RESOURCES IN ACADEMIC LIBRARIES IN DIGITAL ERA

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ABSTRACT

In the modern era of 21st century the libraries are considered as repository of resources. Adequate Electronic Resources facilities empower and enrich the higher education system in the best academic needs. E-Resources user is able to access the information either by local or remote location. Searching relevant information in any time and anywhere in the world e-resources is very useful in this context. Modern technology gives us the opportunity to move beyond the traditional library and access the current information that we required.

Key Words: E-Report, E-mail, E-Library, E-Learning, E-books, E-Journals.

Electronic Resources refer to those materials that require computer access, whether through microcomputer, mainframe, or other types of computers and that may either be locally mounted or accessed remotely via the internet. E-Resources are based on computer technology which provided on time information in electronic format. The information is available at any time as per the need of users. Any kind of this digital form/database is called electronic from and electronic database. According to Barker, there are three type of document used in e-resources.

1. Static – Static are the most basic, they contain fixed information and never change.
2. Dynamic – Dynamic documents also contain fixed information.
3. Living – Living document are able to change both their from and this embedded information.

DEFINITION

According to Oxford English Dictionary Electronic Resources means:

- Information (usually a file) which can be stored in the form of electrical signals usually, but not necessarily, on a computer.
- Information available on the internet.

AACR 2 ruled state - "Electronic Resources consist of data (information representing numbers text, graphics, images, maps, moving images, music, sound, etc.), programs or combination of data and programs."

TYPES OF E-RESOURCE IN ACADEMIC LIBRARY

E-Book- The new concise Oxford English Dictionary (2001) defines e-book as "an electronic version of printed book which can read for this purpose." E-book can be directly downloaded from a secure library site to user computer, and sometimes they are sent as an attachment to an e-mail.

E-Database – Electronic data base are the organized sets of data stored in a computer and can be researched automatically. Some databases are web enabled and some are network solutions.

E-Journal–Electronic Journals are usually published on the web which is in specialized form of electronic documents. Most of E-Journals can be accessed twenty four hours.

CD-Rom–Now a days CD-Rom become a popular e-resource for library and information centres, for providing abstracting services.

E-mail – E-mail not only used for transmission of messages but also for the discussion of ideas news etc.

E-Report – In the library and information centres all the hard reports is scanned and it may be converted into PDF formats that can not be changed after upload.

NEED OF E-RESOURCE IN ACADEMIC LIBRARY

In Academic Libraries, libraries faced with the challenges of providing better services with decreased budget. The E-Resource is needed for also researchers to prefer easy access to complex information space, including easy access to full text and reference linking. All most the academic libraries are E-Resources are providing internet access to their users or readers. E-Resources are needed for academic library with following reason.

- E-Journals facilities to build up digital libraries
- Information explosion
- Multi-access 24x7 to many user
- Diversity of user needs
- Financial Crunch
- Impossibility of Self sufficiency
- Security
- Quick searching/browse

FUNCTION OF E-RESOURCE LIBRARIES

Academic Libraries are changing dramatically by adopting new means of technology in all activities of print to E-Environment. In Academic library, various access facilities provided according to the needs and demand of users like. Cyber library, faculty room, off-campus access to E-Resources, uses of OPAC, Access Consortia database, access to institutional Repository, access to the electronic theses and dissertations etc.

UGC-INFONET

Former honorable president of India Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam has launched UGC-INFONET digital. Library consortium in December 2003 under the UGC Infonet programme. Dr. Abdul

Kalam has provided the internet connectivity to the universities in the years 2003. This programme has been implemented in phased manner. These e-resources cover almost all subject disciplines including Arts, Humanities, Social Science and Physical Science etc. This programme is fully funded by the UGC and executed by the INFLIBNET (Information and Library Network) Centre, Ahmedabad. (<http://inflibnet.ac.in>)

ADVANTAGES OF E-RESOURCES

The traditional libraries are limited by storage space. E-resource libraries have the potential to store much more information. A traditional library must spend large sums of money paying for staff, books, maintenance, rent and additional books. Some advantages of e-resources are as under:

- Easy and effective retrieval search.
- E-Resource is a boon for a huge campus where there are hundred of readers with many departments.
- Speed of access to the latest information.
- The user can specify his or her needs dynamically.
- Vast statistical data.
- Any articles can be download and printed simultaneously by more than one reader.

PROBLEMS IN ACCESSING E-RESOURCES

To phase the new information explosion, academic libraries will have to meet more challenges and opportunities to serve students and researchers and also face many problems like.

- Information explosion on the internet.
- Lack of manpower training.
- Lack of professional skill key skill for digital libraries.
- Limited access.
- Technology changes.
- Lack of cooperation of staff members.

CONCLUSION

Academic libraries in India are facing challenges due to budge cut, reduced staff and devaluation of rupees. From the 20th century library and information centres have faced challenges by new formats of materials as microfilms, audiovisual materials, CD-Roms, Computer software and machine readable data files. The growth of E-Resources and the complexity in managing these resources has new challenges of LIS Professionals. Today internet users are growing continuously. At last we say that E-Resources plays very important role in developing academic library and providing users satisfaction according to their needs.

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FUMIGATION OF SOIL WITH CARBONDISULPHIDE (CS₂) AND ITS EFFECTS ON *TRICHODERMA* INOCULATED SOIL MYCOFLORA

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ABSTRACT

Soil born pathogens has always been a source of problem for agriculture farmers and scientist. Among the various chemicals and biological methods used to control the soil born pathogens, soil fumigation mixed with biological control agents is a promising way to solve and reduce this issue. Fumigants like carbondisulphide mixed with fungi like Trichoderma spp. as biocontrol agent are used to control pathogens in garden soil. Evan's recolonization tube filled with 225-250 gm experimental soil was used for this purpose and variable doses of carbondisulphide like 0.2 ml, 0.4 ml and 0.8 ml were given along with 0.0 ml (control). Fumigation was done for 96 hours and soil samples were plated after regular intervals and fungi were identified. Sampling and analysis of mycoflora was done on 6th, 15th, 25th and 40th day of experiment. It was observed that all organisms were killed in central side arms except resistant bacteria. Two species of Trichoderma were recorded in 0.2 ml concentration, few in 0.4 ml conc. but no Trichoderma species was reported in 0.8 ml concentration in experimental soil filled in Evan's Tube.

Key Words: Soil, Pathogens, Fumigation, Trichoderma, Carbondisulphide, Mycoflora.

INTRODUCTION

The soil microflora has been found effected by soil treatments. Fumigation is a very important aspect of this study. The opportunity for the use of volatile materials of fungicides, nematicides, insecticides or of general biocides has been used in green houses, plant beds (soil), plant parts and other areas. A number of fumigant materials that are routinely injected into soil have such a broad spectrum of activity that have been commonly termed as biocides e.g. methyl bromide, ethylene dibromide, methyl isothiocyanide, carbondisulphide, formalin, allyl alcohol etc.

In the early fumigation experiment for the control of *Armillaria mellea*, it was assumed that the pathogen was killed by direct fungicidal action of the chemical. Bliss (1951) questioned this concept, when he observed that the number of *Trichoderma* isolations increased as those of *Armillaria* decreased in fumigated *Armillaria* infested roots, incubated in non-sterile soil. Later, he observed the survival of *Armillaria* in *Armillaria* infested root pieces when fumigated with carbondisulphide (CS₂) and incubated either without soil or in previously

sterilized soil. *Armillaria* was also killed in nonfumigated *Armillaria* infested roots buried in pure soil culture of *Trichoderma*. Bliss therefore concluded that, *Armillaria* was not killed by direct fungicidal action of CS₂, but by increased population of *Trichoderma* and due to the elimination of other competitors.

Garrett (1957) tested Bliss' hypothesis and demonstrated that fumigation of the soil alone did not stimulate *Trichoderma* population to increased levels sufficient to kill non fumigated *Armillaria*, but that *Armillaria* must also be effected in some way. Evans (1955) showed the fumigation of soil with formalin led to the boosting of the population of *Trichoderma*. Saksena (1960) showed that fumigation of soil with CS₂ led to preponderance of *T. viride* but he also showed that the tolerance of *T. viride* to CS₂ was lower than that of *Penicillium nigricans* and *P. citrinum* and much lower than that of most resistant fungi, which were *Aspergillus fumigates*, *A. fischeri*, *Penicillium luteum* and several unidentified species.

Lily (1961) showed that in soils of Saugar M.P. India which has generally been alkaline, fumigation of soil with CS₂ or formaline did not boost the population of *T. viride* and its place was taken by *Penicillium nigricans*, but if such alkaline soils were first acidified; population of *T. viride* got boosted up.

In view of known antagonistic properties of *Trichoderma* species in soil, in the present investigation an effort has been made : To boost the population of *T. viride* and *T. harzianum* by soil fumigation in Evans' recolonization tube in soils previously inoculated with these antagonists, and to find out ways and means of boosting up the population of these two antagonists in soil which can possibly be utilized further for biocontrol of plant pathogens.

Efforts have also been made to make use of *Trichoderma viride* for controlling some soil borne plant pathogens such as *Fusarium udum*, *Helminthosporium sativum*, *Alternaria alternata*, *Sclerotium oryzae* and *Phytophthora colocasiae* by testing the antagonistic activity of *Trichoderma viride* to the pathogens.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A field in the Botanical Garden of Kurukshetra University was selected for the purpose of this studies and following steps were undertaken to set the experiment.

i. Inoculation of *Trichoderma* species in the Experimental Field :

The soil in the experimental field was ploughed and irrigated. The inoculum of *Trichoderma viride* (Fig. 1) and *T. harzianum* (Fig. 2) was prepared in sand oat meal medium in flasks. These flasks were incubated at $28 \pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$. After 10-12 days the inoculums of *T. viride* and *T. harzianum* was mixed with the experimental soil with the help of an iron rod. Sufficient amount of water was added to the soil from time to time to prevent it from drying. For the isolation of soil fungi, the soil samples were collected. Samples of soil were collected from two different zones. Samples from surface designed as S₁ and from 15 cm depth as S₂. The soil samples were collected in polythene bags and brought to the laboratory for investigation. Soil samples were collected after 20 days in the same way as mentioned earlier. The collected soil was then spread on a sterile metal trays for air drying and then was grinded gently in the pestle and mortar and passed through a sieve of 2 mm.

Evan's Recolonization Tube : Evan's tube (Fig. 3) consists of 18 inches length of pyrex glass tubing of 1 inch internal diameter with 7 side arms, each of 1 inch length and 0.5 inch internal diameter, which are fused to the main tube at 2 inches intervals. For each experiment 225-250g soil was filled in each tube and a known amount of water was added in each tube in such a way that a uniform level of moisture was obtained. The side arms and the main ends of the tube were protected from outside contamination by cotton plugs. Whenever necessary, micro samples of soil could be easily taken out from the side arms with the help of a sterilized needle having flattened tip and then plugs were replaced after flaming.

ii. Fumigation

Four Evans' recolonization tubes were selected for experiment. These Evans' tubes were kept on a wooden stand. The side arms and the main ends of the tubes were closed tightly with rubber bungs. Now through the central side arms some soil was taken out and the required quantity of fumigant was introduced into it with the help of pipette. Out of the four tubes three were fumigated with carbon disulphide, each with a dose of 0.2 ml, 0.4 ml and 0.8 ml. Fourth tube was kept as a control. The opening of each tube was closed at once with rubber bung so that no leakage of fumes would occur. The tubes were incubated at room temperature. The fumigation was done for 96 hours after which the rubber bungs were replaced by sterilized cotton plugs so that excess fumes could escape out. Samples were plated after 6 days and then regularly plated after intervals of 10 days.

iii. Plating out Soil Samples

Soil samples were taken out for platings with the help of sterilized needle having a flattered tip. The soil was stirred before actually taking out the microsample. The fungi were studied by Warcup's soil plate method (Warcup, 1950).

iv. Analysis of Soil Mycoflora

A complete record of data of the number of species in each plate after an interval of 6, 15, 25 and 40 days was kept.

v. Identification of Isolate Fungi

The isolates of soil fungi were identified following Gilman (1957) and Raper and Thom (1949) Subramaniam (1971).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Isolation of Soil Fungi

A list of total number of fungi collected from surface and at a depth of 15 cm is given in Table 1. Total population and percentage abundance of isolated soil fungi is given in Table 2, as described and explained by Srivastava (2014). A comparative account of total population of soil fungi isolated from surface and deep soil was also made. Fungi isolated from surface and deep soil were compared. Fungi dominating in surface soil is *Aspergillus flavus* followed by *Alternaria alternata* and *Cladosporium*. In deep soil, the most dominating fungus is *Aspergillus flavus* followed by *A. niger*, *Alternaria alternata* and *Fusarium* sp.

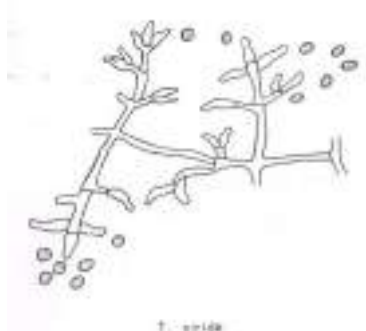


Fig. 1

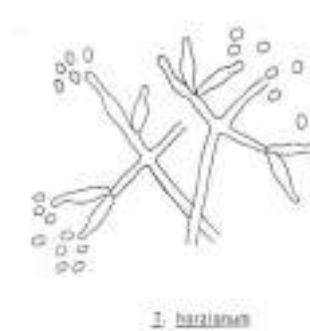


Fig. 2

Observation and Conclusion

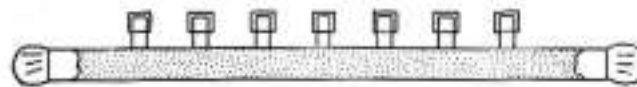
The following observation were noted.

All organism were killed in central side arms except the resistant bacteria. In all the tubes, fungi survived in order to their resistance from distal ends towards the centre i.e., fungi which were least resistant were found in the extremities and vice versa. From this criteria, the species in declining order of resistance to fumigants could be ranked as follows :-

1. *Bacteria*
2. *Actinomycetes*
3. *Penicillium nigricans*
4. *Aspergillus terreus*
5. *Aspergillus flavus*
6. *Penicillium citrinum*
7. *Fusarium sp.*
8. *Aspergillus niger*
9. *Aspergillus fumigates*
10. *Penicillium cyclopium*
11. *Trichoderma viride*
12. *Trichoderma harzianum*
13. *Cladosporium cladosporioides*
14. *Curvulariad sp.*
15. *Alternaria alternata*

From the above results it is clear that *Trichoderma viride* and *T. harzianum* are not dominant fungi at higher doses of CS₂. There was no boosting up of the population of *T. viride* and *T. harzianum* in any of these tubes. The two species of *Trichoderma* were recorded in few side arms at 0.2 ml concentration of both the fumigants. Very few *Trichoderma* was noted at 0.4

ml concentration but no *Trichoderma* was noted at 0.8 ml concentration of the fumigant. This confirms that fungus is not appreciably resistant to the fumigant at higher doses and gets eliminated by higher doses of CS₂. Horne (1941) tried to control root rot disease caused by *Armillaria mellea* by fumigating the soil with carbondisulphide. It was found the *A. mellea* was not immediately affected by fumigation. Bliss (1951) also studied the detail of killing of *A. mellea*. The answer to the question as to why *Trichoderma* becomes the dominant fungal recolonizer of sterilized and fumigated soil was given by Evans (1955), Saksena (1960) and Moubasher (1963). Evans (1955) found that at lower doses of carbondisulphide, *T. viride* became a dominant recolonizer but after higher doses of CS₂, *Penicillium luteum* and *Aspergillus fischerii* became uniformly dominant.



Evans' soil recolonization tube.

Fig. 3

Saksena (1960) by employing Evans' recolonization tubes showed that *T. viride* became dominant or co-dominant with *P. citrinum* at two lowest doses of CS₂. At higher doses, dominance was taken over by other fungal species that were more fumigant tolerant. He said that recolonization by *T. viride* was faster and was complete due to its high growth rate and its ability to infiltrate established colonies of other fungi. Moubasher (1963) confirmed that success of *T. viride* was due to its sufficient degree of fumigant tolerance combined with high growth rate. Lilly (1961), Saksena and Lilly (1967) showed that in Indian soils after steam treatment *P. nigricans* takes place of *T. viride* as dominant fungal recolonizer. *Trichoderma* has been reported as the dominant fungal recolonizer of soil treated with formalin by Warcup (1951) also.

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ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORK FOR DIGIT RECOGNITION

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ABSTRACT

This paper discusses the recognition of Hindi digits based on small vocabulary. A feed forward multilayer neural network is trained by Back propagation method for speaker independent isolated word recognition. Mel Frequency Cepstral Coefficients (MFCC) are extracted as speech features. These features are used to train the Multi Layer Feed Forward network(MLFFN) Network .The same routine is applied to signals during recognition stage and unknown test patterns are classified to the nearest pattern. Analysis based on varying number of hidden neurons in the network is presented here. The network is trained with input waves captured in office environment and is tested against data in test database created in similar environment. It has been observed that the MLFFN works as good classifier for test data. For experimental purpose number of features extracted was changed and it has been observed that number of speech features extracted plays a very important role in recognition of isolated Hindi digits through machine.

Key Words: Artificial, Nural, Network, Digit, MFCC, MLFFM.

Automatic Speech Recognition plays a very important role in the area of Human-Machine interaction. The transfer of information through speech communication from one person to another consists of variations in pressure wave coming from the mouth of a speaker that propagates through the air medium and reaches the ears of listeners, who decipher the waves into a received message. In computer technology, Speech Recognition refers to the recognition of human speech by computers for the performance of speaker-initiated computer-generated functions.

Speech recognition systems are usually built upon three common approaches, namely, the acoustic-phonetic approach, the pattern recognition approach and the artificial intelligence approach [1]. The acoustic-phonetic approach attempts to decide the speech signal in a sequential manner based on the knowledge of the acoustic features and the relations between the acoustic features with phonetic symbols. The pattern recognition approach, on the other hand, classifies the speech patterns without explicit feature determination and segmentation such as in the formal approach. The artificial intelligence (AI) approach forms a hybrid system between the acoustic phonetic approach and the pattern-recognition approach.

After the great success of AI approach [2,3,4] it became the field of interest for many more researches. There are many recognition systems based on different languages which are often used in applications meant for military systems, aircrafts, deaf-telephony etc. Efforts are being

done for developing such system for Hindi language also [5].Hindi digit recognition is one effort towards achieving this.

In this paper application of neural network in the pattern recognition approach is discussed. We propose the use of multilayer feed forward neural network which is trained using back propagation technique for Hindi digit recognition. The input to the training module of the system is the speech features of the digits recorded in neutral emotion. The trained network is tested against digits recorded in similar environment and emotion. The speech features extracted from the recorded digits during training and testing phases are the Mel Frequency Cepstral Coefficients. Several network with different structure (different hidden neurons) were trained and their performance in recognizing the unknown input pattern were compared.

Word Recognition Methodology

Speech Signal



All signals available to us are analog, Speech being one of them. Multiple applications are being developed based on speech as input. They all require fast and reliable processing of input. Digital systems are reliable and logic speeds are fast enough so that tremendous number of operations can be performed in very less time. To process a speech signal in a digital system we need to process the signal and convert it into discrete form. Speech is a communicational signal so during its processing the actual information contained in the system should be preserved. The other major concern for the processing is the ability for representation of signal into a convenient form so that modification may be made to it without destroying its contents. Representation of speech signal in digital form is the fundamental concern which is guided by the fundamental concept of sampling.

For recognition of Hindi digits the approach used in this paper is represented as

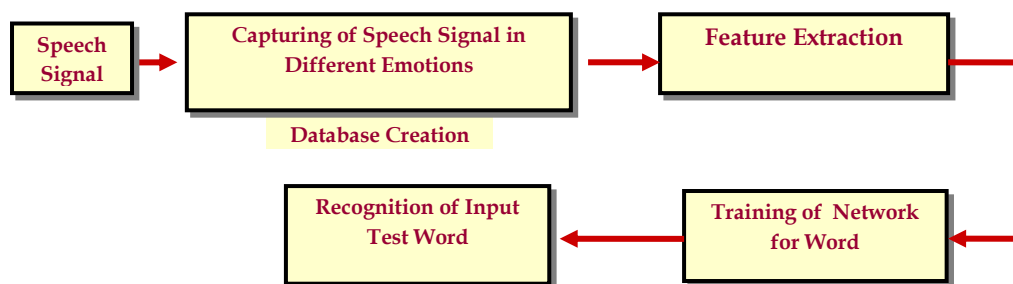


Figure1: Block Diagram for Digit Recognition Using Neural Networks

Speech Database

The speech recognition process requires a corpora which provides training to the system. Research [2] shows that size of corpora plays very important role in the success of any such system. For proper training of the system we have collected speech database from speakers in the age group of 22 to 35 years. All speakers are female and are from Hindi speaking region.

- Total no of speakers speaking at different rates : 30
- Vocabulary Size: 10 digits (Shunya -Nau)
- Each digit spoken by every speaker 5 times in neutral emotion.
- Emotion under consideration for training the network : Neutral
- Emotions under consideration for testing the network : Neutral
- Total number of utterances in training Database: $30 \times 10 \times 5 = 1500$ utterances
- Test Database under consideration: Recording of 10 speakers for every word in neutral emotion .
- Number of speech features taken into consideration: 12 MFCC coefficients along with energy

Spectral Analysis

Speech is a non-stationary signal so to extract spectral features of sub-phones we analyse the spectrum in successive narrow time windows of about 20-25 ms width. For reliable frequency analysis, the human speech is considered to be fairly stationary over 20-25msec time windows [8] .The analysis is carried out using the Fast Fourier transform algorithm (FFT) of each window. This gives us the intensity of several bands on the frequency scale.

After digitization and quantization of the wave form our goal is to transform the input waveform into a sequence of acoustic feature vectors, such that each feature vector represent the information in a small time window of the signal. Mel Scale Cepstrum Coefficients (MFCC) are the most widely used features extracted by Cepstrum analysis of the signal. These MFCC are Human Listening perception based features [8,9]. As the human ear is not equally sensitive to all frequency bands in MFCC also the features are extracted by attenuating the high frequency components using the mel scale. The overall extraction process can be represented in sequence of steps as defined below.

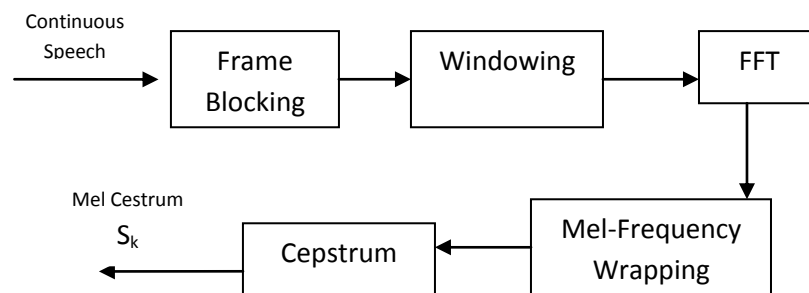


Figure 2: Block diagram of an MFCC processor

For obtaining MFCC features for the samples of the database words were divided into window of 25ms with frame rate of 10ms.The window taken during the extraction process is the Hamming window .Fast Fourier Transform was allowed on the windowed data and this was followed by bank of filters spaced logarithmically above 1000 Hz to obtain the Cepstrum

coefficients. For training of the system one set of input was prepared for 12 coefficients from every frame of each word and the other set of input was taken as 12 MFCC coefficients from every frame along with one energy value.

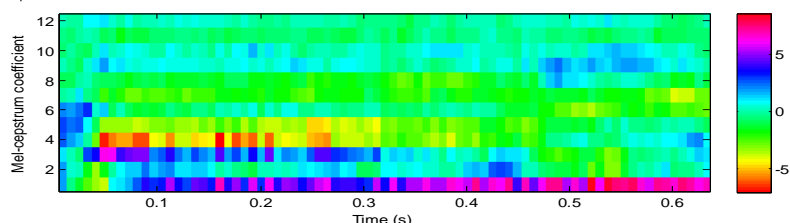


Figure 3: 12 Mel Frequency Cepstral Coefficients of word ‘EK’

Neural Networks in Speech Recognition

Multi-layer Feed Forward Networks [MLFFW] are one of many different types of existing neural networks. They comprise of number of neurons connected together to form a network. The strengths or weights of the links between the neurons is where the functionality of the network resides. Neural networks are useful to model the behaviours of real-world phenomena[6,7].Being able to model the behaviours of certain phenomena, a neural network is able subsequently to classify the different aspects of those behaviours, recognize what is going on at the moment, diagnose whether this is correct or faulty, predict what it will do next, and if necessary respond to what it will do next.

This paper uses a multilayer feed forward neural networks with one hidden layer .The activation function at hidden and output layer is sigmoid and the network is trained with scaled conjugate gradient back propagation with momentum . The model can be extended to include more MFCC features for analysis purpose. These extracted features are fed as input to the network. These inputs are processed by hidden layers and fed to the output layer. Each neuron at the output layer corresponds to one input digit. Only one neuron is activated at one time. The overall training of the network is done in multiple epochs. The input for each frame is kept in the input file in required format. The training target is shown in the table where each of the digits will activate a different output neuron.

The network can be represented as

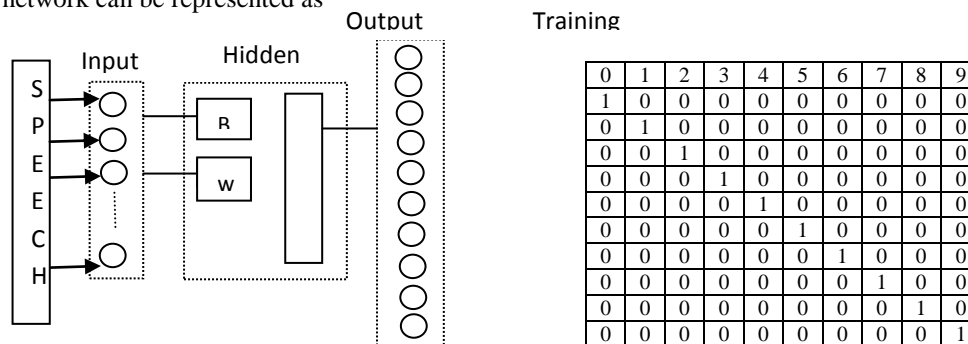


Figure 4 :Neural Network Structure for Digit Recognition

Artificial Neural Networks Detail

Table 1: Neural Network Configuration

Network Properties	Information
Training Method	Scaled Conjugate Gradient descent with momentum
Input Layer	12 MFCC and energy Features from short time
Neuron Transfer Function for	Log sigmoid Transfer Function
Neuron Transfer Function for	Log sigmoid Transfer Function
Epochs	1500
Learning Rate	0.01
Momentum Constant	0.9
Maximum performance parameter	0.01

Result and Analysis

The analysis has been carried on the basis of number of neurons in the hidden layer as well as the number of speech features as input to the network is changed during its training. In the first phase the Input to the network is the 12 MFCC features of each frame of the word .In the second phase along with these energy of each frame is included as the 13th input to the network. The network is trained with 75% of the total size of training database containing samples of digits recorded in neutral emotion.10% of the data is used for validation to check the generalization of the network where as rest 15% is used to test the network. Analysis is done on the basis of change of neurons in the hidden layer. The classification result is represented in terms of confusion matrix.

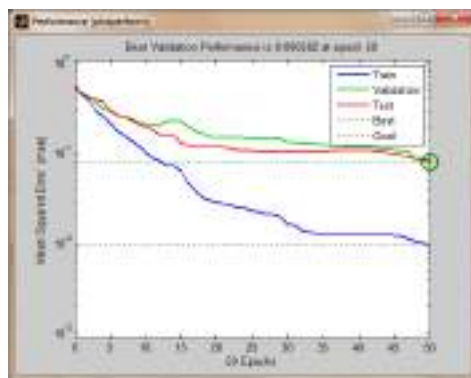


Figure 5: Training Performance with 12 MFCC vector

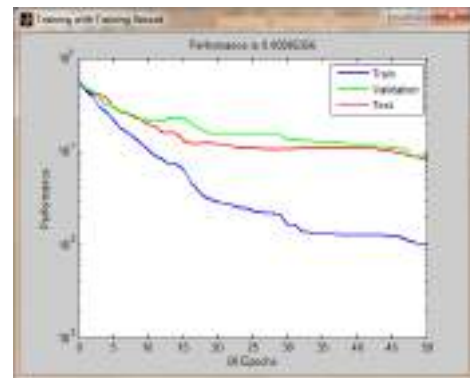


Figure 6: Training Performance with 12 MFCC and energy

Table 2: Confusion Matrix for Network with 12 MFCC features as Input for training

Hidden Neurons	Digits	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20		Tested against Neutral Emotional database									
	0	76.0%	2.7%	3.0%	0.0%	2.3%	2.6%	2.0%	0.0%	9.2%	2.2%
	1	1.7%	81.0%	0.0%	4.6%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	3.0%	3.9%
	2	4.4%	4.2%	84.6%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	1.6%	1.1%	1.2%	1.0%
	3	2.0%	0.0%	4.0%	77.0%	3.7%	1.9%	5.5%	1.4%	3.2%	1.3%
	4	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	91.0%	3.4%	0.0%	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%
	5	2.7%	6.3%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	86.0%	2.2%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	6	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	2.1%	0.0%	3.6%	91.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%
	7	4.4%	3.2%	0.0%	2.1%	1.6%	6.4%	0.0%	72.0%	5.6%	4.7%
	8	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	1.8%	6.0%	2.3%	6.6%	77.0%	5.2%
9	0.0%	1.6%	2.7%	1.7%	3.0%	1.1%	2.9%	0.0%	3.0%	84.0%	
30	0	71.0%	1.3%	6.4%	2.1%	3.7%	2.9%	4.7%	6.0%	0.0%	1.9%
	1	1.0%	82.0%	2.1%	3.2%	3.1%	1.2%	0.0%	2.1%	4.2%	1.1%
	2	1.6%	2.7%	81.7%	0.0%	1.8%	1.3%	4.2%	2.1%	3.6%	1.0%
	3	2.7%	1.2%	7.1%	75.6%	1.1%	2.3%	4.7%	2.1%	3.2%	0.0%
	4	1.6%	2.7%	0.0%	1.3%	81.2%	4.2%	3.1%	1.9%	4.0%	0.0%
	5	3.1%	4.7%	1.6%	0.0%	2.9%	78.0%	3.9%	1.7%	2.3%	1.8%
	6	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	2.8%	1.9%	0.0%	92.0%	0.0%	1.0%	1.1%
	7	1.8%	3.1%	1.3%	0.0%	2.6%	3.2%	1.3%	85.0%	0.0%	1.7%
	8	1.6%	2.8%	1.9%	1.8%	2.8%	2.7%	1.9%	1.5%	81.0%	2.0%
	9	4.7%	2.7%	1.8%	1.2%	3.3%	2.8%	4.0%	3.2%	2.0%	74.3%

Testing of these same data on network trained with 12 MFCC along with energy gave better performance which averaged upto 93% .

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HUMAN SECURITY: A THEORETICAL ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

The world today is facing a wide range of crises and instabilities, causing immense suffering to millions of people and threatening the security of human family into the future. Sometime, the government that considered the fundamental purveyor of security often fails in its obligations and at time becomes itself a threat to its own people most obviously in extreme cases of repressive or failed states. Even in the democratic societies, sometime the acts of government also hurt the rights and safety of individuals. Besides, these threat, the threats like war, nuclear weapons, terrorism, environmental degradation, poverty, hunger etc, are also threats to the security of human beings. In the case of third world, these threats become over determined and complex. Great power tension and stockpiles of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons would negatively affect everyone's safety. Sometime violent death dehumanization, deprivation, domination etc. influence one's safety. To get rid of all these threats, there is a need to change the attention of the world from military or state security to that of human security. There is a strong need to this concept to protect the vital core of people's lives from all the critical and pervasive threats. This does not contains only the physical safety of human being, but it includes the well being, freedom from want, freedom from fear, right to peace and right to development etc. in this paper, an attempt has been made to present a critical analysis of this concept.

Key Words: Security, Rights, Development, Cooperation.

The end of the cold war and the increasing pace of globalization have given rise to fundamental changes in many of the paradigms employed in the social sciences. Amongst the various new ideas which have emerged, "Human Security" has become a catchphrase in the global debate on the changing meaning of security. Over a period of ten years, the concept of human security has begun visible to influence the global politics, institutions and governance. The debate over the referent object of security is not a new idea. In fact the end of the cold war unleashed a debate that had been growing for years, provoked by scholars and practitioners increasingly dissatisfied with the traditional conceptions of security. The conventional wisdom is that the term 'human security' was invented or at least broadly popularized in the international community by the UN Development Programme in its 1994s Human Development Report intended as an agenda-package for the following year. The definition it gave was, "the security of people through development not arms; through cooperation, not confrontation; through peace not war.....human security can be said to have two main aspects. It means first, safety from such chronic threats as hunger, disease and

repression. And second, it means protection from sudden and hurtful disruptions in the pattern of daily life- whether in homes, in jobs or in communities¹.

But as the report itself points out, this is not really a new idea at all. It reminds us that the founders of the UN have always given equal importance to people's security and to territorial security. The idea of 'freedom from want' and 'freedom from fear' is found in Roosevelt's 'Four Freedoms' during world war 2, and in dozens of reports and analysis in the decade since. But the traditional state-centered concept of security reached at peak during the cold-war. The major powers of the world entrusted the security of their populace, and to a certain extent of the world, to a balance of power among the states. For this prevailing realist view, the referent object of security is the states and presumes; in a very Hobbesian fashion that if the state is secure, then so too will those that live within it². This type of security relies primarily on an anarchistic balance of powers, the military buildup of two superpowers and on the absolute sovereignty of the nation-state. With the fall of Berlin Wall, it became clear that despite the macro-level stability created by the east-west military balance of the cold war, citizens were not necessarily safe. They may not have suffered from outright nuclear attack, but they were being killed by the remnants of wars, environmental disaster, poverty, disease, hunger, violence and human rights abuse. The traditional notion of security failed at its primary objective; protecting the individual. This led to the challenging of the notion of traditional security by such concepts as cooperative, comprehensive, societal, collective, international and human security.³

Among all these concepts, human security takes the most dramatic steps by making the referent object not the state, society or community, but the individual. As the traditional concept of security is 'state centered' and its core value is to gain the security of the state from all types of threats that endanger its sovereignty, territory and its existence. But the human security is totally different from it. It is a 'people centered' concept and its main idea is 'how free and secure are we as individuals'. A spectrum has been used to describe the possible definition of human security. In its narrow sense, the spectrum, although still focuses on the traditional security that is related to state. It is limited to violent threats such as landmines, small arms, violence and intra-state conflict.⁴ It can be seen in its broad sense as incorporating a long list of possible threats such as, war, some new concerns related to development such as health, poverty and environment. Thus the new definition of human security is the protection of the vital core of all human lives from critical and pervasive threats and situations, building on their strengths and aspirations. It also means creating system that give people the building blocks of survival, dignity and livelihood. Human security connects different types of freedom- freedom from want, freedom from fear, and freedom to take action on one's own behalf. To do this, it offers two general strategies: protection and empowerment.⁵ Protection shields people from dangers. It requires concerted effort to develop norms, process and institutions that systematically address insecurities. Empowerment enables people to develop their potential and become full participants in decision making. Protection and empowerment are mutually reinforcing and both are required in most situations. There is another strategic approach to human security, which is respect. Respect for human security means that whatever their primary objective may be, all actors, whatever institutional or corporate or individual must ascertain that their action do not foreseeable albeit unintentionally, threaten

human security. This sense of respect has a close relationship to respect for individual human beings.

The 1994 UNDP, Human Development Report is generally seen as the first significant attempt at articulating the broad approach to human security. This document argued that human security required the attenuation of a wide range of threats to people. These were grouped under several constituent parts:

- Economic security refers to an individual's enjoyment of a basic income, either through gainful employment or from a social safety net.
- Food security means end of hunger, malnutrition, ensuring healthy diet and life-styles, especially for vulnerable groups, ensuring availability of food entitlement with work and end of famine.
- Health security, guaranteeing a minimum protection from disease and unhealthy lifestyle.
- Environmental security means integrity of safe water, fresh air and arable land and also includes freedom from deforestation, desertification and natural disasters.
- Political security encompasses freedom of speech, conscience, and assembly. It also means freedom from government repression, systematic human right violation and militarization.
- Community security covers the right to freedom of identity (of race, language, caste, class, ethnicity, gender, generation, religion, nationality etc.).
- Personal security means protecting people from physical violence, whether from state, from external states, from violent individuals and sub-state actors, from domestic abuse, from⁶ predatory adults, or even from the individual himself (as in protection from suicide).

In addition to food, resources and environmental instability, there is growing anxiety about whether the world has enough oil to meet its future energy requirements. An energy disruption in one area of the world has an immediate impact on price and energy security in other areas. The national security dangers arising from dependence on foreign oil, combined with aggressive composition for strategic reserves of fossil fuels, are likely to lead further degradation of natural resources, continued global warming and major economic instability, particularly in the world's most impoverished regions. This is likely to further inflame extremism and terrorism in some places, particularly where rising energy costs severely impact human livelihood. Access to reliable and affordable supplies of clean energy is an essential human rights based on the responsibility of the world community to empower the poor to meet their material needs to fuel economic productivity and to ensure the quality of life for people everywhere.⁷

Last but not least, there is also a broad range of social problems. Progress in science and technology could in some aspects affect the safety of an individual. The development of a global information society can cause "future shock"-the stratification of communities with various accesses to new technologies-or to the creation of new categories of social exclusion and criminal acts like cybercrime. Gender issues, especially in societies operating in a patriarchal paradigm when there is change in the social position of women, can lead to

conflict, though such issues are likely to be a hallmark of social development.⁸ At present world population is 6.6 billion, and nearly 220,000 new people are being added each day. The enlarging global population- combined with rising wages, purchasing power and consumption in the emerging economies-has escalated the demand for food, commodities, oil and other resources. If the world is going to carry 9 billion people by 2050, all must have the right to population security, ensuring that the resources available on this planet are sustainable in relation to the population growth and consumption per person. It would seem obvious that there is a strong need to frame the meaning of security within an expanded context, that human security must now contain the imperative of human survivability and resilience. Imbalance between nations- population growth, poverty, food, resources, ecology, migration, energy money, peace and cultural understanding- are pivotal security issues. They have the capacity to impact individual lives exponentially in all places across the world. As transnational issues, they are the multipliers of human security-either for widespread stability or instability- and these multipliers can provide a new foundation for human security as a responsibility of the global common. Besides, it must acknowledge that all these dimensions of human security are interrelated and equally affect human security.⁹

Major dimensions of human security make it explicit that this concept is a combination of major innovations in the security field that culminate in the shift from understanding international relations and security problems from the state's stand point to individual's perception. It allows for a gamut from prevention to emergency through a practical merger and reconciliation of human rights, human development and security. It comes within the scope of Mill's insight that no people can really be free unless they themselves fight for this freedom. It is indeed, the means by which people shall be empowered and regain dignity, freedom from fear and freedom from want that will leave them free to strive for democracy and rights. It represents a necessary widening and deepening of traditional notions, given the new imperative to respond to the challenges of globalization, weak and predator nation-states and new actors in international relations.¹⁰

A human security approach gives rise to a host of policy implications, critiques and challenges. It is challenged on the arbitrariness, vagueness of the idea and the broadness of its epistemology of threats. As the UNDP's report and Canadian Government's papers list of threats to human security. It includes everything from substance abuse to genocide, making it impossible to determine where policy attention is most required and priorities for action to be established. When the potential set of critical and pervasive threats is so wide, by what criteria is a small subset of these chosen for consideration?

Other challenged it on the basis that the purpose of this concept is yet to be fulfilled. For example, human security contains health security as one of its dimensions, but when one go by the reality, it is said that there is no health security in the world. In spite of so much advancement in the health sector, 22 million people died of preventable diseases in 2004. HIV/AIDS has become the greatest health catastrophe. It killed more than three million people in 2011. In the Sub-Saharan Africa, by 2015, about half of all the orphans in their region will have become orphans because of HIV/AIDS. Polluted water is affecting 132 million people in 20 countries. Child mortality and maternal mortality are other threats to health security.¹¹ Another criticism is based on the vagueness and incoherence nature of this concept. Roland Paris, who reviews some of the skeptical literature, writes' human security is like sustainable

development' –everyone is for it, but few people have a clear idea of what it means. Existing definitions of human security tend to be extraordinarily expensive and vague, encompassing everything from physical security to psychological well-being, which provides policy makers with little guidance in the prioritization of competing policy.¹² Besides, human security as a concept aspires to explain almost everything and consequently, in reality explains nothing. It is academically confusing because it seems to support all hypotheses and their opposites at the same time. It therefore seems to add complexity without extra-explanatory power.

Another limitation of this concept is that it challenges the role of the state and is considered as threat to state's sovereignty. Human security challenges the role of the sovereign state as the sole provider of security. Any expansion of security definition will result in an increased use of power and justified by the international community as their 'responsibility'. On the basis of humanitarian issues some powerful states get an excuse to intervene in the matter of weak states. Viewing underdevelopment as a source of conflict provides justification for continued surveillance and engagement and use by dominant powers to legitimize self-interested interventionism. The concept of human security may be used to justify military interventions and may impose military solutions to problems of the welfare states. It can become a new excuse for interventionism in areas where sovereignty was previously respected.¹³ A key obstacle to operationalisation of human security is the role of international aid. Aid therefore is a double-edged sword. If effectively used, it can clearly help overcome development issues, conflict situations, poverty and insecurity. Otherwise, it can erase past efforts, increase underdevelopment and poverty, great instability and insecurity. Aid can be use as a tool for the powerful countries to fulfill their political, diplomatic and strategic interests in the poor countries. Second, aid means that beneficiaries have to use it to buy material and expertise from the donors. Thus the aid with wrong intentions runs the danger of creating perverse incentives leading to conflicts or exacerbated human securities.¹⁴

Human security thus seems to appear as an endless debate between its proponents and critics, and even among its advocates, who have not agreed on a single unified definition reconciling maximalist and minimalist understandings. However, such quarrels and disagreements cannot be seen as damning flows of the concept. The lack of firm definition for a concept does not bring down the utility of this concept. Rather, it is perhaps a general problem within the social sciences of not being able to provide a definitive definition because the objects of the study are in constant motion and there can be no methodological posture of objectivity. Secondly, the widening nature of the concept is not its limitation. This is related to the all dimensions of human life and all these dimensions are interrelated. It classifies different types of threats and their relationship to traditional security as well as illustrating the inter-connectedness of threats. So its vastness is not its limitations. It shows the importance and relevance of this concept. The notion of human security does not replace but ultimately supplements that of state security. It emphasizes the role of the state as the 'fundamental purveyor' for the protection of its citizens. Besides, it also emphasizes on the theory of multilateralism. According to this, human security approach has to be global. Multilateralism means a commitment to work with international institutions and through the procedures of international institutions. The ideal-type human security approach envisage the state to be part of a dynamic and seamless policy network with non-state actors, including NGOs and civil society, international and regional organizations as well as individuals and their communities.

This means working with the United Nations framework, but it also entail working with or sharing out tasks among other regional organizations such as the OSCE and NATO in Europe, the AU, SADC and the OAS in the western hemisphere, the ASEAN, the SAARC, the NAM in the Asia. Local knowledge and expertise, enhanced capabilities and obvious self-interest can make regional institutions longer terms, prevention-inclined, specifically-adopted actors in the protection of human security.¹⁵ Now the criticism of human security on the basis of humanitarian intervention is also not true. Because RTPR (Responsibility To Protect Report) and the ICISS (International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty) set out number of additional conditions for interventions which diffuse the controversy around human security as an excuse for interventions. Their primary goal is to establish clear rules, procedures and criteria of humanitarian intervention, especially those related to the decision to intervene, its timing and its moralistic purpose.¹⁶ To remove the criticism on the basis of foreign aid, the donors and aid agencies must be self-critical and aware of the potentially negative effects of aid.

Human security as a concept needs to be forcible enough to adapt to changing situations and levels of understanding. The practical remedies to human insecurities can be geared towards analysis of root causes, comprehensive and holistic policies and appropriate measurements for monitoring. The human security concept can be constituted as a space of research, not at least in during the times of paradigm wars. The main challenge is not to try to convince states authorities to be moral, even though their self-interest is not at the stake, but to change the way they think and make them realize that the problems are crossing borders in multiple ways. Human security threats are global in scope. So the government around the world ought to understand that it is in everyone's interest to achieve it. One must recognize that it is not merely to satisfy a moral need to promote human security; it is also because this is the only chance for humanity to survive in the face of challenges confronting it. Human security is not only an ethical discourse; it is also a utilitarian discourse.

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LOCAL FINANCE AND FISCAL DECENTRALIZATION IN HARYANA

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ABSTRACT

Fiscal decentralisation is synonymous to democratic decentralisation. Without the devolution of funds functionaries and functions the local governments can not be effective in their performance. For this purpose the central finance commission started to recommend devolution of funds to the rural and urban bodies. Moreover, in the wake of 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments, a state finance commission is provided for each state in order to devolve funds to the local bodies. In Haryana four finance commissions have been constituted so far and they have recommended more funds to local bodies. However, the state governments has accepted some of the recommendations. In case of their implementation and the attitude of the government has not been much encouraging. Therefore, it is suggested that the recommendation of the commissions should be mandatory and be implemented within a time frame.

Finance and planning are the subjected which are highly centralized in India. Despite the federal system these are several points of controversy between the centre and states pertaining to fiscal relations. The third tier of government i.e. local government is given constitutional status vide 73rd and 74th amendments, 1992 and the issue of devolution of more financial resources has become a subject of repeated discussion and debate. However, the concept of democratic local governments could not be popularized and they are still dominated by the bureaucratic wing of the state government. But the fact remains that the financial position of local governments is to be improved for efficient delivery of services. Hence, the local finance and fiscal decentralization.

The crux of problems of local bodies is finance as stated by Taxation Enquiry Committee, 1953-54. Santhanam Committee, 1963 observed, the PRIS have formidable list of functions to discharge but they do not have necessary financial resources to cope with these functions. Thus experiences show that local bodies can't function efficiently without individual sources of income. In this direction the enactment of 73rd and 74th amendment acts is a historical step.

A major portion of Part IX of the Indian Constitution covering Articles 243C, D, E, G and K deals with structural empowerment of PRIs but the real strength in terms of both autonomy and efficiency of these institutions is dependent on their financial position (including their capacity to generate own resources).

Now after 73rd & 74th amendments Article 243(1) makes arrangements of transfer of resource from states to local government through SFCs.

The CRC recommended 11th and 12th schedules be restructured in a manner that creates a separate fiscal domain for panchayats and municipalities. Accordingly Article 243H and X be

amended making it mandatory for states to make laws for devolving powers to local bodies. A separate tax domain for local governments be created.

Revenue powers assigned to local bodies have a narrow base and are less elastic as compared to revenue sources of the state governments. As such the local bodies have not been able to raise adequate resources to discharge their responsibilities “The problem has aggravated due to enlarged functional domain with the enactment of 73rd & 74th amendments.

- However, across the country, states have not given adequate attention to fiscal empowerment of the panchayats.
- Even in Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, panchayats are heavily dependent on state grants.
- Internal resources generation is weak.
- A major portion of the grants received from central and state governments is scheme – specific having no discretion and flexibility for panchayats.
- State’s fiscal position is already tight. So they are not keen to devolve funds to panchayats.
- As per 11th and 12th schedules, panchayats are held responsible but without adequate resources.

State panchayat raj acts have given most of the taxation powers to village panchayats and the revenue domain of intermediate and district panchayats has been kept much smaller and remained confined to secondary areas like ferry services, markets, water and conservancy services, cess on stamp duty etc.

In Orissa all taxation powers lies exclusively with the village panchayat. In Rajasthan the situation is not much different except some taxes with panchayat samiti and zila parishad. In M.P., Zila parishads do not have any taxation power. But in Bihar they are given a few powers in this regard. However, in Maharashtra they are given some meaningful powers.

Imposition of profession tax, cattle registration fee for vehicle registration fee are three notable areas which have not been exploited optimally by panchayats.

Apart from allocating substantial share of royalty to local bodies, the state government should consider empowering them to levy local cess on the royalty so accrued to the state governments. States like Tamil Nadu and Karnataka have such provision in their panchayat acts.

In addition to cess, Tamil Nadu also contains the provision of local cess-surcharge.

For fiscal decentralization to be effective, finance should match expenditure assignments related to the transferred activities. This requires the demarcation of fiscal domain of local bodies to tap resources directly from both tax and non-tax.

More devolution of funds from the Union and state governments to local bodies.

In India, the concept and practice of local government taxation of property and profession much. Most of the revenue accrual comes from taxation of property and profession with minor supplement coming from non-tax receipts like rent from property and fees from services.

So the revenue base of local government be broadened and deepened. For this purpose the Ind ARC suggested 4 major aspects of resource mobilization (i) Potential for taxation (ii) fixation of realistic tax rates (iii) widening of tax base (iv) improved collection.

- All common property resources in rural panchayats be identified, listed and made productive for revenue generation.
- Taxation domain of panchayats be expanded including levies on registration of cattle, restaurants, shops, hotels, tourist buses etc.
- Apart from the substantial share in the royalty from minerals, the panchayats be allowed to collect cess/surcharge on royalty for mining activities.
- An index of backwardness be taken into consideration by SFC while devolving funds to PRIs.

Allocations to panchayats are function specific which can be listed in five categories – (i) Livelihood activities like agriculture, land conservation, minor irrigation, animal husbandry, social forestry, small scale industries etc. (ii) Infrastructure creation like drinking water, road, communication etc. (iii) Social sector activities including education and health (iv) Poverty reduction programmes (v) miscellaneous activities like PDS, public assets maintenance, rural electrification etc.

Therefore, except for the tied major CSSs and special purpose programme of states, all other allocations to the PRIs be made in united form.

- There should be a separate panchayat sector line in the state budget.
- The state budget should be divided into state wise allocation and district-wise allocation. The allocation for each district should be shown separately in the district-wise allocation. These allocations under various heads be brought together to evolve into a district budget.

(i) Control of depts. at state level.

(ii) Schemes transferred to zila parishad for execution.

(iii) Devolved funds at the disposal of panchayats.

In Kerala, 35 to 40% state plan outlay is provisioned for plans and programmes formulated by local bodies. In Mahashtra also 60% funds are given for district sector plan and 40% for state sector plan.

- The mode of funds transfer should be through banks on the pattern of Karnataka to reduce time taken in such transfer.

The state governments do not adhere to a time frame for release of funds and often by released in the end of the financial year leaving very little time for local bodies to carry out the actual work.

Therefore, funds should be released well in time in equality inotate months i.e. May and October.

Over the years, the demands of the rural sector have shifted from basics – food, shelter and safety to quality life requirements – potable water, electricity, education, health services,

physical infrastructure and agricultural inputs and services etc. The fund requirement for all these is enormous.

Therefore, panchayats be allowed to borrow from banks and other financial institutions (as already suggested by Santhanam Committee, 1963). In the current liberalized credit scenario, local bodies can borrow from the market on the strength of their credit viability without the state's guarantee and the SFC should provide the guidelines for this purpose.

The MP and MLA local area development funds go against the very fabric of decentralization and be abolished.

Urban Local bodies

The robustness of urban local bodies is reflected in the state of their finances and their capacity to look after their own needs. Unfortunately, the urban population is grouping at a faster rate, the ULB have become increasingly dependent on the centre and state governments for financial resources.

There is mismatch between the functional responsibilities and resource generation capabilities of local governments which is a result of inadequate delegation of taxation powers or a matter of administrative convenience.

Besides the SFCs, funds are released to local bodies by the centre and state governments under various schemes – JNNURM and VIDSSMT – Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns.

The ULBs have been authorized to levy and appropriate several taxes like property tax, entertainment tax etc. They get major share from states in profession tax, stamp duty, motor vehicle tax etc. But municipalities lack the required tax collection machinery, political consideration and lot of corruption.

- With the abolition of octroi by most states, property tax is most important source of revenue for urban local governments. Earlier ARV (Annual Rental Value) was the basis to levy the tax. But after a lot of reforms, municipalities have switched over from ARV to unit area or capital value method.
- The tax base of local bodies be widened because only properties in urban areas are actually assessed. Reason being municipalities are not expanded to keep pace with the urban sprawl.
- A large number properties belonging to central and state government are not taxed because of provision of Article 285.

Therefore, municipality should be allowed at least to collect services charges from those properties and categories of properties exempted for property tax need to be revised and minimized.

- The appeal process be given to an independent quasi-judicial authority instead of CEO.

The collection efficiency of municipality is 40 to 60% because of poor data base management, improper keep of records, collusion between tax payers and recovery officers etc.

- So, a periodic physical verification of properties and taxes levied on them be carried out by a separate wing, random audit by the CAG, stern action for suppressing the facts.

- Unauthorized construction be brought under the tax net.
- The details of all properties be placed in the public domain.
- A computerized data base of all properties using GIS mapping should be prepared for all municipal areas.
- The upper ceiling of professional tax of Rs. 2500 be enhanced by amending the Article 276(2).
- The levy of taxes be made transparent and objective.
- The cost of collections and cost of compliance for the tax payers should be reduced to a minimum.
- An independent unit to monitor the collections of all taxes be created.

Non-Tax Revenues

Most important source of non-tax resources are the user charges – water charges, sanitation and sewerage, waste collection, parking fee, roads, street light etc. However, the user charges are not collected strictly by municipalities because of – (i) reluctance on the part of elected local representatives to charge for fear of becoming unpopular, (ii) lack of availability of required economic and financial expertise to fix correct rates for utilities, (iii) poor paying capacity of a segment of population is used as an excuse for not charging others.

However, the central government has made it mandatory for municipalities under JNNURM and UIDSSMT to levy reasonable user-charges so that the full cost of operation and maintenance is collected within the next five years.

Provision of imposition of fines are there but rarely used because of fear of court proceedings. For this purpose, power to impose spot fines be given to municipal authorities and there must be provision of municipal police for compliance of civil laws.

Borrowing

At present, the borrowing powers of local governments are limited and have to seek approval of state government. Now states have enacted fiscal management and responsibilities acts which compel them to be more cautious in fiscal matters. Now municipalities could find it difficult to secure loans without undertaking financial reform. So local governments should focus on accounting reform reflecting a clear picture of their assets and prudent financial practices.

So, the limit of borrowings for municipalities be fixed on the recommendations of SFCs.

They must be encouraged to borrow without government guarantees.

Asset management systems be in municipalities is dominated by DDA, MMRDA and this has not been instrumental in fiscal decentralization to them. However, Rajasthan has made a provision of 15% proceeds of Jaipur Development Authority to Jaipur Municipal Corporation.

- Municipal bodies should have a periodical updated data base of its properties.
- Land banks available with municipalities as well as the development authorities should be leveraged for generating resources for municipalities. Such resources should be used exclusively to finance infrastructure and not for recurring costs.

- Until the development authorities are merged with urban bodies, a proportion of their revenue be made available to municipalities for meeting their infrastructure needs.
- Any built up property in the municipal area should not be given on rent or lease without following a competitive process not exceeding 5 years in one go.

In Haryana, a local area development tax at the rate of 4% of the value of goods moving from one area to another within the rate is provisioned. Moreover, tax on profession, trade and callings, fire tax at the rate of 1% of ARV, Rs. 100 tax on driving licence, 5 paise per unit tax on power consumption, Rs. 2500 per year on hotels, restaurants, banquet halls, petrol pumps, nursing homes, gas agencies, private schools and colleges, furniture show rooms, milk dairies, industrial units, Rs.1500 per year on private labs, commercial colleges, computer centres and showrooms of big cays, Rs. 1000 per year on workshops, service status, ice-factories, flour mills, tent houses, cable operators, printing press, medical and general stores, levies on registration of new vehicles etc.

— Haryana – abolition of house tax and striking down of operation of local area development tax – more dependence of local bodies on state government help.

Role of SFC : A Case of Haryana

In Haryana, SFC has been constituted in order to evolve principles governing the transfer of financial resources from state government to local bodies. Three SFCs have submitted their reports so far. Usually it starts its functioning by asking the panchayats and urban department to provides figures of income and expenditure of PRIs and ULBs, the current and upgraded status of existing civil services together with requirements for additional funds, the memorandums containing views of the departments on TOR of the commission, priority areas, special problems and other relevant issues. Despite concerned efforts put by the commission, Urban Development Department furnished only partial and incomplete information on income and expenditure of municipalities. As regards the panchayats department, no information on finances and public services could be received. When contacted by the researcher, it was intimated that the department is unable to collect and compile the information on finance of PRIs and level of public services due to shortage of budgetary provision and competent staff.

In view of this, is it possible for SFC to come out with fiscal gaps of PRIs and ULBs for want of detailed and updated data in these bodies?

- Moreover, the state government has not been serious about the timely constitution of finance commission and prompt examination of its report. The constitution of IIIrd FC in a phased manner shows the casual attitude of the state government.
- The action taken report is not placed before the legislature well in time.
- The recommendations are accepted or rejected arbitrarily without assigning relevant reasons.
- The Secretary of the commission is so frequently transferred that he can't pay any focused attention towards the working of the commission.
- The field meetings of the commission are rarely held and attendance in such meetings is very low.

- Even the government failed to devolve the accepted amount to local bodies without giving any reasons.
- Data-base of local bodies has not been taken care of so far.

Some Suggestions

- The report of the commission be tabled in the state legislature.
- Provision of proper tax collection machinery be made for augmenting the resources base of local bodies.
- Funds which are transferred to local bodies be budgeted separately and devolved directly on the basis of some transparent formula.

Therefore, SFC recommended for creating a centralized agency in finance department, for collection and analysis of statistical data on local bodies. This agency be fully equipped with qualified manpower and modern technology so as to work as repository of data on local government and also to monitor the implementation recommendations of SFC.

- There should be some legal provisions pertaining to fiscal responsibility of local bodies dealing with assignment and collection of revenue/borrowing and mode of incurring expenditure.
- District planning and budgetary be encouraged to make the fiscal decentralization realistic and practical.
- An annual report at district level containing full details of finances of local bodies be published every year.

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ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

The present research paper aims at the problems faced by the students of rural area in India in learning English language. English is not their mother tongue. It is their second language. They are not able to express themselves in English. The paper tries to analyse the problems and the reasons behind them. The situation in schools in rural areas is studied. The teachers also face problems in teaching. In our English syllabuses, we do not have a specific plan of what to teach and when to teach. It makes a teacher handicapped in implementing the teaching effective and easy for the students. They simply go on with their job of teaching without knowing the difficulties of the learners. English should be taught as a language, not as a subject. The course material should be designed in such a manner that emphasis on language should be there.

Key Words: English, Language, Problems, Teaching, Rural, Syllabus

English is the '*Lingua Franca*' of the world. With the IT Revolution and most of software and operating system being in English Language, a new utility for written and oral communication in English Language has emerged. English is said to be the world's most important language having communicative and educative value. English is used all over the world not out of any imposition but because of the realization that it has certain advantages. A very important reason for regarding English as a world language is that the world's knowledge is enshrined in English. It is a progressive language. It is dynamic and flexible. Over and above English is universally renowned for its power of expression and its rich literature. Whatever English now represents or has represented over centuries of colonization, it belongs to every one.

Education has been the primary factor in the more formal transmission of English around the world. There developed an indigenous, modernizing, reform movement in Bengal during the early decades of the nineteenth century. It was led by Ram Mohan Roy. When Macaulay in his famous 1835 'Minutes' set out the case for the intellectual improvement of the country; arguing that, while he himself had not knowledge of the indigenous languages, he had never found an Orientalist who could deny that a single shelf of a good European library was worth the whole native literature of India and Arabia; and that henceforth available funds should be employed in imparting knowledge of English literature and science through the medium of

English language. Not only were schools and colleges set up as a result of Macaulay's initiative, but English replaced Persian as the official state language, and more gradually, English procedures and assumptions replaced Indian in law and administration.

English symbolizes in Indian minds, better education, better culture and higher intellect. In present times, English is the most preferred language. The Indians and the Indian English language press uses many words derived from Indian language. Indian accent is sometimes difficult for non-Indians to understand. Actually English has co-existed in the Indian sub-continent alongside thousands of local languages. It has remained at the heart of the Indian society. According to recent surveys, approximately 4% of the Indian population use English. That figure might seem insignificant, but out of the total population it represents 35 million speakers. It means India is the largest English speaking community outside USA and the UK. English is virtually the mother-tongue for many educated South Asian, but for the vast majority, it remains second language. So English, spoken by such speakers is heavily influenced by speech patterns of their ethnic language.

Language learning is a natural process for the natives. The approach to this learning process is called the 'behavioristic approach'. But for the students of other languages, deliberate efforts are required to learn a foreign language which requires a 'mentalistic approach'. The students of rural and semi-urban areas in India face such problems because English is not their mother-tongue. It is neither instinctive nor intuitive. Language acquisition seems to be a process of both of analogy and application, nature and nurture. Teachers of language have adopted and invented a variety of methods to teach English. Edward M. Anthony says in 'Approach, method and Technique-Teaching English as a Second language', "Method is an overall plan for the orderly presentation of language material no part of which contradicts and all of which is based upon, the selected approach. Approach is axiomatic and a method is procedural. The orderly presentation of language to students is influenced by several factors. The teacher has to keep in mind the age of the student, his native language, his cultural background and his previous experience with English. The experience of the teacher and his level of English mastery are equally important. To achieve the desired effects, the goal of a course much be kept in mind-whether it is aimed at reading, fluency in speech, inculcating translation skill. All these objects shape methodology.

Students of the rural colleges face a number of problems. English is their second language. Learning a second language means acquiring a system of rules, but just as a very little is known about these rules, even less is known about how such rule systems are acquired. Students find themselves unable to express in English. They have no idea of proper sentence structure. They do not know proper pronunciation, spellings and grammatical rules. The sole objective of the teacher and the learner remain to clear the exams. The students never realize the importance of learning English as a language. In the past, in rural areas, English was introduced to students in the fifth class. But now there is no dearth of English medium schools in such area yet the standards of English are falling rapidly. If we compare a graduate of present time with a graduate of the past, the result is shockingly amazing. The emphasis on passing the exams lies so heavy on the students that they opt for the cramming method. Such an approach helps unscrupulous elements to flourish. They help the students in achieving their goals of passing the exams. The inter-disciplinary relation of teaching and learning process

brings home the fact that the problems of the teachers can be solved if we concentrate on the causes of the problem of the students.

The changing times have witnessed the growing importance of English language in all walks of life. It does not seem that we are using English language as non-native speakers or as a second language. Conscious and unconscious use of the words in our everyday conversation from the English language bears evidence to this fact. Even the English illiterates in the rural areas use such words effortlessly. May be that is the flexibility of English language to let foreign, cultural influences mould, and shape and enrich it. The result is that we have about 40,000 words from the Hindustani incorporated in the world famous dictionaries like Oxford English Language Dictionary, COD, Collins Cobuild English Dictionary. It is quite ironical that in spite of such a good store of English Language words our students and in some cases even teachers cannot either write or speak English language properly.

Because of the rapidly increasing web of Educational facilities, the rural areas have been enjoying the facilities of the convents. But it has neither helped in raising the level of the students, nor made them learn English as a language. The infrastructure of such schools is weak. Some teachers have good accent, but they do not possess a good command over the language. Now In the rural and semi-Urban areas, study of English language begins at an early age, at the KG level, it continues up to Senior Secondary or first Degree level. Even in the Professional Courses, the teaching of English as a communication skill is an integral part of the curriculum or the course obligations. It is quite unfortunate that whatever our English language teachers gain in the completion of their course or education as eligibility for seeking a job or an employment, it stays there and the teaching learning stagnates. The process of teaching is not updated even after the passage of years. So much so as the experience shows in many cases, they have no idea of good dictionaries meant for the students or for themselves or even for the office managers or Administrators

Students of the rural areas do not realize the importance of English as a language of communication whereas this is the most important aspect of this global language. They lack the confidence to speak in English; expression in the language is weak. First reason is that they have been taught English through Grammar-Translation Method. This method makes them dependent on their mother tongue. Whatever they read, they translate it into their own vernacular. During the time of exams, they cram the expected questions because they cannot write one original sentence of their own. Because of GT Method, they have no vocabulary of English words. While writing, they depend on the cheap material from the help books.

The hackneyed, stereotyped and traditional pattern of exams aims at clearing English not as a language but as a subject. The students, therefore, are guided to practice pick and chose method from the sub-standard material available in the market. So that students merely pass the subject far from learning any level of the Language. It is more shocking to learn that even the questions that students are supposed to answer are told to learn through translation from English to their own vernacular. Poor performance in translation, lack of proper vocabulary, no knowledge proverbs all are results of a casual approach. Even after reading English for 14 or 15 years the level of the students remains poor. There are many problems in teaching /learning English. The primary aim of teaching /learning English should concentrate on the fundamental skills of the language ability of the students i.e. listening, speaking, reading and writing.

It is of paramount importance that teacher should know what his task is and what he is trying to achieve by teaching English. In our English syllabuses, we do not have a specific plan of what to teach and when to teach. It makes a teacher handicapped in implementing the teaching effective and easy for the students. Sometimes a teacher has to decide how and when to teach a particular teaching item. This attempt of the teacher cannot make the teaching effective as he himself has no sufficient knowledge of effective teaching of the language. Thus, they only believe in covering the whole syllabus without having perfect idea of aims and objectives. They simply go on with their job of teaching without knowing the difficulties of the learners. Being a teacher he should be aware of the fact that students' proficiency in English is not up to the mark. They (students) come from the schools having no proficiency in English due to deteriorating standards of teaching English in schools. Our objectives of teaching English should be practical and emphasized on the activities to read and understand the target language through books, journals and teaching materials in English.

It is also a strong factor that there is dearth of competent teachers of English language in our country. Very few teachers have competency in English language. Consequently they fail to set their aims in the new setting and they cannot teach English effectively. This dearth is due to the lack of teachers who are specialized in the method of teaching English. One of the factors responsible for the deterioration of the standards of teaching English is the teachers' performative skills, the examination system, question setting pattern and evaluation. In most of the universities stress is given on the result of the students. They are only interested in to have a degree to get a good job. But when they go for a good job, they find themselves nowhere. Teachers as well as students believe in a traditional question pattern which is literature oriented not language oriented. They do not have proper orientation in language oriented syllabi. This is why students having graduation degree do not have proficiency in spoken English language. They are unable to possess the ability to develop the power of written and oral expression in a classroom situation. This does not fulfill our aim in learning/teaching English.

The other vital part of an English language teacher is methods and techniques used by them. "Method is an overall plan for orderly presentation of language material, no part of which contradicts.....the selected approach"

It is true, good teachers are more important than good methods, but an efficient teacher can improve the quality of teaching by applying good methods and teaching techniques. Most of teachers having no linguistic background use traditional or Grammar Translation method. They try to make them understand the meaning of the prescribed part of prose or poetry in local/mother tongue of the students. This action of a teacher diverts the learner from achieving the target language. Language teaching has been subjected to varied interpretations—"A technique is implemental that which actually takes place in the classroom. It is particular trick, stratagem, or contrivance used to accomplish an immediate objective. Techniques must be consistent with a method and therefore in harmony with an approach as well. Psychological problems also influence the teaching of English. In learning second language motivations is the crucial force which determines whether the learner embarks on a task at all, how much energy he devotes to it, and how long he preserves. It is known as complex phenomenon and includes many components, such as, the individuals drive, need for achievement and success, curiosity, desire for stimulation and new experiences, and so on. The primary motive to learn a

language is that it provides a means of communication. The extent of the communicative need depends upon the nature of the social community in which the person lives. A person is drawn towards learning a second language if he perceives a clear communicative need for it.

At the same time teachers are not competent enough arousing emotions among the students during their teaching. The teachers should create an environment/situation according to the nature/location of prescribed texts. They should create a sense of pity or sorrow in the heart of the students when a tragic or sad poem is taught. Similarly happiness, bold and other situations should be produced during the teaching as to make teaching effective and powerful. But in reality very few teachers are there who have such type of features. Since the teachers are under pressure of competition of syllabus, they can not apply such type of experience in the classroom. They believe in completing the syllabus only. Students at the same time are too not in a position/have no capacity to follow such experience. This is due to lack of communication of language. That's why teacher do not feel themselves at ease in concretizing the abstract idea of the novel, poem, passage and words etc. They often face difficulty in creating live pictures in the eyes of the learners. For this lacking both are equally responsible. In this critical situation we should take help of audio visual aids for teaching English. Through visual demonstration we can attain perfection in teaching. But there is scarcity of the audio visual aids. In our students we find lack of creativity. They are to a great extent not able to handle the power of self expression; therefore, great emphasis should be given on language courses, which comprises essay writing, précis writing, grammar and syntax. Students prefer to use and to write at the examination readymade notes either given by teachers or purchased from the market. Instead of using their creativity, students like to write paragraphs from the notes or books available with them. They never like to visit library/seminars to consult the books available there which can help them to make them self sufficient. "What is known as critical study of any author really means nothing more than picking up a few telling sentences or striking phrases from some books of criticism without real attempt at entering into the spirit of the author or appreciating his point of view." Syllabus, which plays an important role in teaching of English language, is not up to mark. A syllabus can be seen as "a plan of what is to be achieved through our teaching and our students' learning." (Breen, 2001) While its function is "to specify what is to be taught and in what order" (Prabhu, 1984). In Wilkins words, syllabuses are "specifications of the content of language teaching which have been submitted to some degree of structuring or ordering with the aim of making teaching and learning a more effective process". In simple words, it (syllabus) performs as a guide for both teacher and learner by providing some goals to be accomplished. So, when syllabus is being prepared we must keep in our mind that it, in fact, deals with linguistic theory and theories of language learning and how they are utilized in the classroom.

To solve all the problems, a systematic approach should be followed. The teachers should aim at teaching primarily, not knowledge but skill, the different skills required for good Listening-Speaking-Reading-Writing. Teachers should find some way of helping pupils to enjoy their language activities, and of building their confidence. A teacher who tries to help his pupils in this way has rightly rejected the image of the teacher who acts as the arbitrary dispenser of all knowledge. As children learn by way of imitation, similarly, the students tend to follow the example set by their teacher. The English teacher should have the wide-ranging enthusiasm and Imagination, It can make English course 'a sort of clearing house for ideas and interests

which branch out into all the other subjects that the pupils are studying in school, and beyond them.'(4)

To tackle with the problem of lack of vocabulary in the students, Productive and receptive Use of words should be kept in mind. The students should be made to learn simple words. This will help in inculcating a habit of learning new words in them. Their newly learnt words will become a part of their own vocabulary and they will be in a position to use those words. This is the natural process of movement at need from receptive to productive use of the words. This enhancement of vocabulary will result into better expression. The common errors made by the students in the different usages of the same word can be cured by this technique. Normally, the students can not differentiate between Noun and Verb, adjective or adverb. They should be clearly guided about the difference between the parts of speech by practice. They can be made aware of the different parts of a word; root, suffix, prefix and how can they change the total meaning of the word by adding suffix or prefix with the root i.e.

Such practices will help them enjoying their play with words. They can understand the importance of suffixes and prefixes. They can be given exercise of making words negatives from positives by prefixes for example: dis as a prefix changes the meaning of the word : (all the following words are negative in meaning) 'dislike, disobey, displeasure, disorder, disloyal, disprove, dishonorable', They can enjoy these exercise and they can also strengthen their vocabulary. It will help in breaking the monotonous routine of the class. Regular tests can be held to evaluate the progress of the students. After laying stress on their vocabulary building, students should be given exercises of Reading. Books provide most pupils with the situations in which learning take place. Reading is the core of Language learning. Students can acquire the speed and skills for practical purposes. In our literate society, professional competence depends on reading skills. Practice in exact reading should occur frequently, at least once a week and preferably twice. The vocabulary drills can help them understand the usages of words in the books. They should be made to underline the Noun, Verb, adjective, and Adverb, in the given passage of reading. Similarly, they can be taught the proper usage of Articles, Determiners, Proposition and Conjunctions. They should be guided to mark the idioms and how the use of idioms makes the expression better. They should notice the difference between: Put up, Put of, Put on, and Put with' Laugh at, Laugh with, Laugh away' By noticing all such components of the language they can enjoy the richness and flexibility of language. Once their interest is aroused, they will show tremendous improvement. Reading can also help them in making aware of spellings. When the students have practiced different uses of words and have developed habit of reading, they can avoid the common errors of translations. In rural areas, the students tend to choose the literal way of translating the sentences from Hindi or Punjabi into English. Whereas the students should be made aware of the fact that it is impossible to find an exact equivalent for every English word.

After the usages of all such practices in the classrooms, the students should be given exposure. There can be no learning without exposure. Group discussions can be arranged. Texts should be read loudly by the students. Simple usage of words will become a part of their speech only when they are exposed to deliver a speech and express their own ideas. The zeal for learning will help them in their own advancement. The problems of the students and the teachers are inter-related. It is necessary to assure that the learner makes a tremendous contribution in the process.

English has been successfully taught through literature for many years. But now when the students are taking their exams of other subjects of post graduation i.e. History, Political Science, Economics etc. in Hindi or Punjabi, their interest and efficiency in English is decreasing. Even those students, who have passed their post graduation in English, are not able to write and speak it accurately. The fluency in the spoken language should be stressed. Teachers should aim at teaching of pragmatics. Pragmatic competence is central to Communication 'the ability to use language effectively to fulfill intentions and goals'. Different languages use different strategies. It is important that the learners of English are given such information as possible the ways in which to use their language.

English should be taught as a language, not as a subject. The course material should be designed in such a manner that emphasis on language should be there. For example while teaching a simple poem like Daffodils by Wordsworth to the students, the teacher can ask the student to underline the different words used by the poet for the expression of happiness. 'Sprightly, glee, jocund, pleasure'. Similarly cryptic, pithy, terse and valuable lines of Pope can be taught to them. Students will make those lines a part of their memory. Teaching can be enjoyed by both the teacher and the students in this manner. Students do enjoy poetry and drama provided the feedback is given in the same spirit. The enthusiasm, the zeal and interest of the teacher can kindle the spark of learning in the students. Presentations by the students can help them enhance their level of confidence. Teacher can change subject matter from prose to poetry, from essay writing to letter writing to prevent the class from monotonous routine. Audio-Visual aids can add to the presentation of the topic. Students can be encouraged to listen to English news and English commentaries broadcast on Radio and telecast on TV. Motivation in the initial phase, proper methodology in the next phase should be followed. Teacher's own personality and command over language counts a lot. Faculty improvement programmes should be held. Teachers should be made aware of the latest techniques and methods. An English language teacher should be capable of arousing the interest and imagination of the students. If the students enjoy literature, only then they can quote from it. Literature taught in such a way will be enjoyed and remembered for a long time.

If we take into consideration the role of teacher and learner in acquiring the knowledge of a language; the problems can be solved effectively. Only then the students will realize the practical use of English language. English will be used by them as a medium of expression. They will be able to use English as a language of communication. Fluency in the speech, proper knowledge of sentence structure, confidence of speaking in the public will make them able to keep their pace with the developing world. It will also help in raising the standards of English as a language at the college level. On the basis of suggestions given above, the critical situations in the teaching of English can be checked from further deteriorations. Decidedly one or two persons can't do anything solid. Let everyone concerned with it take the responsibility. Only then we can create a congenial environment & we can be able to achieve better results in the teaching and learning of English.

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PROTECTIVE FARMING IN HARYANA: A BOON OR BANE

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ABSTRACT

Polyhouse technology has emerged as a boon to small and marginal farmers. To assess the costs and benefits drawn by the farmers through crop cultivation in polyhouses, a study was conducted in Sonapat and Panipat districts of Haryana, India. A sample of about 35 polyhouse units of varied sizes was randomly selected in five developmental blocks of two districts. The total cost of construction has been shown to be Rs. 824417, Rs. 1287167 respectively for walk in tunnel and naturally ventilated polyhouses of 1000 sq.m. and farmers had to invest only 35% of the total cost. It was observed that about 85 per cent of the farmers grew capsicum, tomato and cucumber in their polyhouses as main crops and rest of the farmers grew rose, gerbera and carnation flowers. It was estimated that the gross returns realized from a 4000 sq. m. polyhouse were about Rs. 4.62 lakh for a crop which gave the net returns up to Rs. 3.50 lakh. Thus, the crop cultivation in polyhouses can work wonders for the marginal and small farmers.

INTRODUCTION

There is lot of pressure on cultivation land due to industrialization, urbanization and growing population. To meet out the ever-increasing food and nutritional requirements with the decreasing land holdings, alternative cultivation technologies like polyhouse are required to be promoted in the state. Polyhouse is the most practical and technical method of achieving the optimum yield through sound engineering and on scientific crop cultivation principles. With increasing input use efficiency, this technology has potential to increase yield per unit area and overall production in horticulture crops. Besides, higher productivity, quality of produce is also improved, this realizing higher income to the farmers. Being improved and scientific technology, the farmers are coming forward to adopt this type of cultivation in rural areas.

Progressive farmers in Haryana have achieved manifold increase in their yield and income by switching over to unconventional agricultural techniques like organic and polyhouse farming. Through these methods, the farming of flowers and vegetables, including cucumber, capsicum, tomato, rose, gerbera and carnation are being carried out in the state throughout the

year. In this farm house, every year three crops of vegetables and flowers are reaped. Production is 15 to 30 times more than what is produced through traditional methods. A farmer can produce vegetables worth Rs 12 lakh to Rs 15 lakh in a year using these methods. A poly farm set up on one acre costs about Rs 36 lakh, out of which 65 percent is granted as subsidy by Horticulture Department of Central and State Governments and a farmer has to bear an expenditure of about Rs 12 lakh.

What is Protected Cultivation

Protected cultivation practices can be defined as a cropping technique wherein the micro climate surrounding the plant body is controlled partially or fully as per the requirement of crops grown during their period of growth. Protected cultivation involves protection of crops from adverse environmental conditions and offers distinct advantages of quality, productivity and favourable market price to the growers (Singh and Sirohi 2008).

Why Protected Cultivation

After the advent of green revolution, more emphasis is laid on the quality of the agricultural product along with the quantity of production to meet the ever-growing food and nutritional requirements. Both these demands can be met when the environment for the plant growth is suitably controlled. The need to protect the crops against unfavourable environmental conditions led to the development of protected agriculture. Greenhouse is the most practical method of achieving the objectives of protected agriculture, where natural environment is modified by using sound engineering principles to achieve optimum plant growth and yield. Poly house cultivation has become an important policy of Govt. of Haryana. Haryana State is self dependent on food grain production but to fulfill the nutritional security, the gap between increasing demand of horticultural produce has to be filled. This gap cannot be filled by the traditional horticulture which required large area under horticulture to increase the production for the ever growing population. Green house technology has potential to produce more produce per unit area with increased input use efficiency. Therefore, this problem can be coped up by adopting green /poly house technology for the horticultural production. Besides this it will also increase the significant jobs opportunity for the skilled rural men, youths and rural women.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

In Haryana state, the polyhouse technology was popularized among the farmers under National Horticulture Mission. A significantly large number of polyhouses have been constructed in different districts of the state. To have an insight into the benefits drawn by the farmers through crop cultivation in polyhouses, the present study was conducted with the following objectives:

1. To study the crop pattern in polyhouses.
2. To examine the investment pattern in different type of polyhouses.
3. To work out the economics of crop cultivation in polyhouses.

METHODOLOGY

The present study was conducted in Sonapat and Panipat districts of State Haryana, India. Three development blocks namely Sonapat, Rai, and Ganaur in Sonapat district and two blocks namely Bapoli and Samalkha in Panipat district, having maximum number of polyhouses were selected at the first stage of sampling. A sample of about 20 polyhouse units of varied sizes from Sonapat district and 15 polyhouse units from Panipat district was randomly selected. Thus, a total sample of 35 polyhouse units was considered for the study. The data were collected for the agricultural year 2013-14. The primary data were collected using well structured schedules through survey method. Secondary data were collected from District Horticulture Office, Sonapat and Panipat and concerned officials of selected blocks. The data were analyzed by using average and percentage techniques to facilitate the comparison and interpretation.

RESULTS

Crop Pattern in Polyhouses

The most important cropping sequence followed by the sampled polyhouse farmers was capsicum/ tomato/ cucumber/carnation/gerbera /rose. It was observed that about 85 per cent of the farmers used to grow capsicum, tomato and cucumber as the main crop in their polyhouses. Thus, the farmers could supply their produce during the period when it was not available in open fields and could fetch quite high prices. Tomato crop could bring rich dividends to the farmers during rainy and winter season when it was not possible to produce tomato in open fields due to rainy and winter season. Cucumber fetched highest price during September to March. About 70 per cent of the farmers marketed their produce in the local markets because the benefits of higher prices at distant markets were swept away by the additional marketing costs for distant markets coupled with the risk of non-payment by the outside traders. There were some private companies operatives in the area which encouraged the farmers to grow these crops in their polyhouses. They provided the farmers with the planting material and other critical inputs along with the technical know-how to grow these crops. These companies also made forward contract with the farmers to pick up the produce at a pre-decided price. Thus, the market related risk of the farmer was reduced to zero and they could make efficient use their polyhouses.

Investment Pattern on Different Type of Polyhouses

The Government of Haryana is providing 65 per cent subsidy on the construction of polyhouses which has given tremendous boost to the adoption of this technology by the farmers. The investment pattern on different sizes of polyhouses can be seen from Table 1. The total cost of construction has been shown to be Rs. 824417, Rs. 1287167 respectively for walk in tunnel and naturally ventilated polyhouses of 1000 sq.m. It can be analysed from the table that the cost of micro irrigation system, planting material, land preparation and recurring expenses accounted for approximately 15%, .80%, 2.5% and 21% of the total cost, respectively. Farmers had to invest only 35% of the total cost which amounted to be Rs. 383917 for a 1000 sq.m. walk in tunnel polyhouse and Rs. 563917 for 1000 sq. m. naturally ventilated polyhouse.

Table-1**Table showing Investment Pattern**

Walk in Tunnel/ Net House Polyhouse (Unit Size=1000 sq.mt.)						Naturally Ventilated Polyhouse (Unit Size=1000 sq.mt.)			
Sr. No.	Items	Rate (Rs.)	Estimated Cost (Rs.)	Subsidy (%)	Subsidy Amount (Rs.)	Rate (Rs.)	Estimated Cost (Rs.)	Subsidy (%)	Subsidy Amount (Rs.)
1.	Polyhouse	500	500000	65	325000	935	935000	65	607750
2.	Micro Irrigation System (Drip)	125	125000	90	112500	125	125000	90	112500
3.	Planting Material (3 plants/m ² i.e. total 3000 plants)	2	6000	50	3000	2	6000	50	3000
4.	Land Preparation	20	20000	0	0	20	20000	0	0
5	Recurring Expenses-excluding cost of planting material (for the first year)		173417	0	0		201167	0	0
Total			824417		440500		1287167		723250

Economic Evaluation of Vegetable Cultivation in Poly House**Table-2****Economics of vegetable cultivation in a naturally ventilated polyhouse (1000 sq.m)**

Sr. No.	Particular/s	Tomato/ Capsicum	Cucumber	Rose	Gerbera	Carnation
	Recurring Cost including land preparation					
1	Land Preparation	20000	60000	20000	20000	20000
2	Planting material	6000	18000	-	-	-
3	Chemical fertilizers	18540	18540	18540	18540	18540
4	Spraying Cost	3502	3502	15450	15450	15450
5	Packaging Cost	5000	5000	11400	11400	11400
6	Grading Expenses	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
7	Electricity charges	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000
8	Irrigation Cost	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000
9	Transportation Cost	24000	45000	13680	13680	13680
10	Labour Cost	73125	73125	78750	78750	78750
11	Miscellaneous Charges	31250	31250	40000	40000	40000
12	Total Recurring Cost (1 to11)	199417	272417	195820	195820	195820
13	Total Fixed Cost	1060000	1060000	1160000	1180000	1200000
14	Less Depreciation @ 10% of fixed assets	106000	106000	116000	118000	120000
15	Total Cost	1259417	1332417	1355820	1375820	1395820
16	Income from sale of produce	588000	661500	624260	735000	784000
17	Recurring cost	199417	272417	195820	195820	195820
18	Gross Profit(16-17)	388583	389083	428440	539180	588180
19	Net Profit (14-18)	282583	283083	312440	421180	468180

The economics of different vegetables grown in polyhouse has been given in Table 2. The economics has been worked out for the three main vegetable crops i.e. cucumber, tomato and capsicum. It can be observed from the table that in case of cucumber, human labour constituted the maximum proportion (60.2%) of the total variable cost followed by the cost of planting material (18.2%). The chemical fertilizers and plant protection chemicals in all the crops contributed almost equal proportion towards the total variable cost. The farmers supplied their produce in the local markets and Azadpur Subzi Mandi, Delhi. The transportation costs formed 5% of the total variable costs. Depreciation and interest on the farmer's investment were taken into consideration while working out the total cost of cultivation. The average gross returns realized from all the vegetable crops from a 1000 sq. m. polyhouse were about Rs. 4 lakh for a crop which gave the net returns up to Rs. 3 lakh.

The economics for the three main flower crops i.e. rose gerbera and carnation also has been worked out. This is also shown in the above table that rose, gerbera and carnation, constituted almost the same proportion of human labour of the total variable cost. The chemical fertilizers and plant protection chemicals also contributed significantly towards the total variable cost. The farmers supplied their produce in the local markets and in Delhi, so the transportation costs formed 3% of the total variable costs. The gross returns realized from flowers from a 1000 sq. m. polyhouse were about Rs. 5.18 lakh for a crop year which gave the average net returns up to Rs. 4 lakh however carnation flowers gave highest net return.

CONCLUSIONS

A manifold increase in the resource-use efficiency in crop production can be obtained through protected cultivation when compared with the open field conditions. Thus, the crop cultivation in polyhouses can work wonders for the marginal and small farmers provided the extension services for transfer of scientific crop production technology in polyhouses are further speeded up endeavourly. Cultivation of vegetables and flowers could be more beneficial for the farmers of district Sonapat and Panipat as an International Market is being established at Ganaur (Sonapat) to promote exports of the horticulture crops.

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OPENNESS OF JUDICIARY: A GLOBAL STUDY

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ABSTRACT

In this paper an attempt has been made to examine the working of judiciary in the wake of RTI laws in the world. In some countries the judiciary is exempted from the RTI law. In India also there is lot of resistance to answerable to the RTI law. The argument is given that the judiciary is like a sacred cow and the system should have full faith in it. However, in any democratic system every organ of the government including judiciary should be accountable to the public. Therefore, in many countries RTI units have been established in judicial administration. However, it is yet to be seen that to what extent the judiciary is ready to open itself to the public in the coming patterns.

Key Words: Judiciary, Applicable, Openness, International, Courts.

Similar to the openness principle governing the public administration, the point of departure in relation to the judiciary is that there should be the widest possible level of access to information from courts and court administrations. Openness of the judiciary has stemmed from ancient traditions in judicial proceedings. These were held in public in order to guarantee that justice took place according to the law. It was primarily the case in relation to criminal proceedings and was an early way of protecting the defendant against injustice and unfair trial.

We do not have any provisions applicable to the judiciary at international level other than the general principles of openness contained in international law. However, the international and regional human rights agencies afford some protection of openness of the judiciary, i.e., the publicity of court proceedings (i) The *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights* protects the right of everyone 'to a fair and public hearing'.¹ In its General Comment to the provision the Human Rights Committee has expressed that 'the publicity of hearings is an important safeguard in the interest of the individual and of society at large' and that 'a hearing must be open to the public in general, including members of the press. (ii) The *European Convention on Human Rights* entitles 'everyone...to a fair and public hearing'.² (iii) The *Draft Arab Charter on Human Rights* establishes that 'trials shall be public'.³ (iv) The *Draft Principles and Guidelines on the Right to a Fair Trial and Legal Assistance in Africa* establishes broad principles on the publicity of hearings in all legal proceedings.⁴ (v) The *American Convention on Human Rights* applies to criminal proceedings only.⁵

At national level many freedom of information acts have been enacted including a duty of the judiciary to be open and provide access to information upon request on equal terms with government agencies. Moreover, it should be open and clear 'about final orders and decisions' as phrased in the Pakistani Freedom of Information Ordinance, 2002 and 'operations and

decisions of a public authority' as phrased by the Indian Freedom of Information Act, 2002. Thus, these Acts apply not only to administrative affairs, but to some extent also to the core of judicial affairs such as judicial decisions. Some other legislations and subordinate laws may either supplement Freedom of Information Acts or be the sole source of openness regulation in relation to the judiciary, e.g. in Denmark the Administration of Justice Act contains the basic principles of publicity in relation to the judiciary. The specification of how the principles should be applied in practice are touched upon in a set of Guidelines on Access to Information in Relation to the judiciary adopted by the National Courts Administration. However, the Danish Courts Administration is not exempted from the ordinary openness principles of the Freedom of Information Act. Therefore it is bound to provide access to information pertaining to e.g. allocation of funds, personnel, development of guidelines and IT.

The principle of openness applies to civil as well as criminal proceedings. It also applies to judicial affairs outside the area of dispute settlement, e.g., in relation to registration of property and to matters of inheritance and employment. For all types of cases publicity is a way to ensure access to court practice and administration as well as to promote the public trust in the judiciary.

The principle of openness should apply to all courts and tribunals no matter whether they are ordinary or specialized. Military and other special courts that try matters which are often of sensitive nature. In its General Comment to ICCPR Article 14 the Human Rights Committee⁶ underlines that whenever such courts try civilians they should 'genuinely afford the full guarantees in Article 14'. This includes publicity of the proceedings.

However, openness should also apply to national court administrations, which function as the administrative backbone of the judiciary.

Role of the Judiciary in a Culture of Openness

On the lines of other public institutions, the judiciary is also to provide a public service to the citizens, namely access to justice. However, the judiciary is often perceived as a slow and lenient institution where a lot of decisions are taken in back room dealings. And across the world there will be people who say that they are not well-informed about the justice system and how to access and make use of it. This goes for the general public, the media and to a lesser degree those who work with or within the system itself. Such lack of knowledge is a factor which contributes to the perception that the judiciary is a closed and perhaps even corrupt system to those who are not part of it.

To get away from a negative image, the judiciary should organize and administer the justice apparatus as well as the administrative matters surrounding it in a transparent manner and according to the rule of law. Moreover, it should make sure to bridge important information gaps by reaching out to the population, e.g. through public education.

Openness of the judiciary is the democratic way to ensure a responsible and non-corrupt exercise of judicial powers and that the public has trust in and uses the institution. It is also a way to ensure access to justice, including that the courts are actively used as forums of conflict resolution. Openness gives the public a means to scrutinize the performance of the judiciary, including whether courts provide equal and impartial administration of justice to all thereby avoiding injustice such as secret procedures.

Administrative Procedures and Organization Supporting Openness

Procedures are highly relevant to adopt in order to conduct an open and responsible administration of justice include: (i) Procedure ensuring provision of information internally: (a) in relation to every-day matters. (b) in relation to background information of the staff, including staff handbooks or internal intranet sites with information on relevant legislation, guidelines and information on procedures and processes. (c) standards to be used to identify and record a case, case officer, parties, location, judicial offence, and information about the document itself. (ii) Procedure for automatic release of information: (a) which basic information to provide, (b) which type of medium to use (internet, print, the media), (c) how to and who can provide information to journalists. (iii) Procedure on how to accommodate information requests: (a) Time limits for response, (b) recommendation as to appeal, (iv) Procedure for registration and storage of information (v) Language policy ensuring: (a) that the language of the judiciary is kept simple and accessible to all, (b) that court language takes due account of possible linguistic diversities within the country. In Denmark, the Court Administration has elaborated a 'Communication Policy for Courts' for establishing a uniform set of principles for openness and responsiveness to the general public.⁷

Organizational Set up: Like all other organizations openness of the judiciary benefits immensely from a clear organizational set-up and distribution of tasks as well as a strong management which is dedicated to opening up the institution. In that regard it is important for the general level of openness that the judiciary ensures the establishment and maintenance of the following mechanism:

1. Court Administration: It is important for the transparency of the judiciary to establish uniform procedures and administrative practices across the court landscape. For this purpose, let one institution, e.g. a central national court administration, assume the overall responsibility for this standard-setting.

There should be a close cooperation, but yet again clear division of tasks between local courts and the central national body responsible for the administration of the judiciary. Thus, general information such as overall procedures for the judiciary adopted at the national level should at least be provided from the same level. In addition, every single court should provide information relating to its specific activities and decisions.

2. Information Unit: The general flow of information from the courts as well as national court administrations should be managed through an information unit, a press centre or simply a person responsible for communication with the outside world. It should be clear to information units that their task is to provide information, not to censor it.

3. Archive: The establishment of a systematic way to gather information in each and every court is a fundamental requirement for preserving a collective memory within the institution and for the judiciary's possibility to provide information. It is also a precondition for being able to service the citizens who request access to specific information. Therefore, information and court records should be carefully stored in archives and registers. For facilitating the staff and the public to access this information and make use of it in practice it is necessary that the storage of information takes place according to a system which is documented and communicated to the archive users.

Providing Information

Information Provided on its own Initiative: It is good practice for courts as well as national court administrations to inform the general public about their activities. Such information should include basic information about the activities of the institution and how the judiciary functions. Often the provision of information to external applicants mirrors the state of the internal flow of information of the organization. Consequently, it is important that courts and court administrations ensure that internal information channels function well. Appropriate information channels to use include meetings, theme days, newsletters, notice boards and internet.

Obligation to Publish: There are numerous ways for courts and court administrations to keep the general public informed about their activities and decisions. The choice of information channel naturally depends on the capacity, the digitalization and the financial means of the judiciary. In all countries there will be parts of the general public who do not have computer access and therefore cannot retrieve on-line information. Consequently, use of on-line information should always be supplemented with some level of information through traditional information sources, such as print information.

The list includes: (i) Printed information to be distributed in the public room, be it within the court itself, post office, the market place or other through: (a) folders and newsletters, (b) annual reports, (c) press releases, (d) timely copies of court calendars. (ii) Press: (a) contributions to debates in written media, (b) explanation of court decisions, particularly in high profile trials. (iii) Radio and television: (a) contribution to debates in audio-visual media, (b) education on justice system, including court procedures and requirements, (c) explanation of court decisions, particularly in high profile trials. (iv) Website: (a) access for parties to a case to follow files upon internet registration, (b) timely copies of court calendar, (c) timely copies of information relating to court cases, (d) explanation of court decisions, particularly in high profile trials. (v) Meetings: (a) regular meetings with the local press, (b) general information meetings, (c) education on justice system, including court procedures and requirements, (d) open house arrangements, (e) invitations to specific target groups, such as students and school children. In Venezuela, some attempts have been taken to improve the openness of the court with the assistance of the World Bank. For this purpose, the NGOs have been involved. An internet-service is established for parties to a case for their open access to documents.⁸ Similarly, a Conference on Transparency in Judicial System was held Hawaii in 2003 for opening the proceedings of courts.⁹

Case Law Database: Case-law lies at the very heart of the work carried out by courts and should be publicly accessible. However, in most countries case-law is only partly available to the public – if published at all. It may for instance be due to financial problems or simply due to technical problems to anonymize the case texts. However, to raise the level of transparency of the judicial proceedings, it is recommendable to establish case-law databases covering at least those parts of case-law which are of general legal interest. Typically, databases are computer-based journals and can therefore be construed so as to give on-line access to the general public. If such information is well structured, and searches made user-friendly, it is fairly easy for the public to access the case-law in an intelligible manner. It saves those running the database from spending too much time answering questions.

For example, Internet based case-law databases from superior courts are already used in a number of countries like Finland, Norway, Sweden and Germany.¹⁰

Right to Access Information: The judiciary is bound by law to provide a certain level of access to the information it holds. Access can be provided in terms of access to information and physical access to attend proceedings in a courtroom. The types of information which can legally be requested can be grouped under three groups: (i) information about functioning of the judiciary, (ii) information relating to proceedings in a case and (iii) information about cases without dispute settlement.

(i) Information About Functioning of the Judiciary: There should be wide access to information about the functioning of the judiciary. In relation to courts as well as court administrations this includes budgets and accounts, working procedures, organizational set-up of different structures and communication and employment policies and practice. In Denmark, information about the workload of the courts and how much time judges spend on cases is a matter of public concern. To what extent the judges have a right to engage in secondary jobs. The journalists have been given access to such information.¹¹

(ii) Information Relating to Proceedings in a Case: Access to information about the proceedings in a case can either be obtained through access to unpublished judgments, information from court records or other case documents.

If possible, there should be wide access to information from court records and other case documents. In criminal cases the defendant and his defence lawyer have a particular legal interest in getting wide access to information from the court records to prepare the best possible defence.

Access to the proceedings of a case is a direct and efficient way for the general public and the media to get access to information and control whether court cases are decided on a legal and correct basis. For instance access can reveal whether sufficient evidence and statements have been sought from witnesses and whether such statements are properly recorded. But under special circumstances, the courts should be allowed to restrict the access. This is done in order to protect the integrity of victims, to safeguard the investigation of a case and to protect the identity of juvenile defenders. Typical restrictions include: (i) closing of doors during the court session, (ii) complete or partial reporting restrictions, such as, ban on quoting name or other identification of individuals. Despite use of restrictions during the proceedings, the final judgment should always be public, in its entirety or as a summary.

The opinion as to whether or not electronic media should be allowed in legal reporting differs a lot across the continents, e.g., in the USA such media have been widely used to raise the public awareness of judicial affairs. In Europe legislators have generally taken a very strict stance since they have had a fundamental fear of compromising the right to a fair trial as well as of the court cases turning into sensationalist entertainment. Therefore, media are not permitted in European court rooms to the same extent as in the USA.

(iii) Information About Cases Without Dispute Settlement: Courts are often obliged to handle judicial affairs which do not involve any type of dispute settlement. This is the case in relation to legal decisions about property registration and inheritance. Here the role of the judiciary is to confirm the status and change of particular rights in relation to the surrounding world. Without a transparent and accessible property registration system there is a genuine

risk that the area will be subject to corruption. Therefore, there should be openness in relation to property rights.

Public access is an important issue in relation to land information as such information can form a very significant part of decision-making for individuals, corporations and governments. The UNECE Land Administration Guidelines recommend that legislation should contain the following: (i) the extent of legal liability for the accuracy of the data, (ii) the extent of rights of privacy over land and property information, (iii) the ownership to copyright to data within the registers, (iv) who may have access to data (v) who may alter entries in the registers.¹² In Ireland, the land registry was established to ensure that registration of titles to land takes place and gets recorded in a central and uniform way. Every change of title to land requires a legal decision of a court.¹³

Refer Applicant to Appropriate Authority: When a request for information is sent to the wrong authority this body should refer the applicant to the appropriate body. This is for instance often so in relation to closed criminal cases because all case files are automatically transferred to the prosecutor's office or to the police. Whenever a court receives a request for information related to closed criminal cases it must therefore refer the applicant to address the request to the appropriate body.

Anonymization of Information or Identity: Wherever requested documents contain confidential information of a private character this information should duly anonymized. Anonymization requirements as well as other restrictions of the judiciary's disclosure of identity are typically based on Administration of Justice Acts, Data Protection Acts as well as subordinate law. Examples of information which should generally lead to anonymization of documents include sexual orientation, health conditions, serious social problems, race, religion, colour and political orientation.

Judgments and decisions which are published should generally be anonymized in order to protect the identity of implied parties to the case, be it e.g. parties to paternity suits, parties to sensitive family court cases or defendants, parties aggrieved and witnesses of criminal cases. Anonymity is also required in relation to public court calendars wherever the court has banned public quoting of names in the case.

Limits: The level of openness may be limited if other interests than the public's interest in transparency are at stake. In relation to both court proceedings and administrative affairs such competing interests may include: (i) jeopardy of effective law enforcement, (ii) protection of the parties to and witnesses of a case, (iii) protection of juveniles, (iv) protection of fair trial and the integrity of the process, (v) protection of privacy, (vi) protection of national security.

Limitation may only be imposed if it is strictly necessary to protect another interest. Therefore, the court must weigh the opposing interests and find that openness would do more harm than lack of access. However, it is a common perception that the advantage of openness is so great to the general public that it outweighs a large part of the inconvenience to individuals arising from it.

Strengthening the Openness Capacity of the Judiciary

Access to information demands an open attitude on the part of the judiciary, and in particular from key personalities. Strengthening the capacity to be open can take place in different

manners, including in-service training and networks to facilitate exchange of experience and best practice. The Asian Institute of Journalism has launched a project for openness of the judiciary in Philippines in a way that ensures a balance between transparency and public information as well as judicial confidentiality and independence on the other.¹⁴ The openness capacity of judiciary can be build up through:-

(i) Accountability For Lack of Openness: The public should have access to appeal judicial decisions within the formal complaints system. Be it appeal of decisions whereby the judiciary decides to withhold requested information or appeal of decisions which restrict the openness of court proceedings.

(ii) Superior court instance: There should be a possibility to appeal court decisions to a superior court instance. Not everyone should have the right to appeal a judicial decision. It depends on the type of decision which is appealed against. For instance those who have a right to access to information should be entitled to appeal the decision they receive. And those who are legally affected by a decision to close the doors during court proceedings should be able to appeal the court's decision to a higher court.

(iii) Independent Commissioners: Information and Data Protection Commissioners are generally vested with powers to examine complaints about lack of disclosure or unauthorized disclosure of information from public authorities. Such Commissioners are typically independent supervisory bodies who oversee and enforce Data Protection Acts and Freedom of Information Acts. The Commissioners are therefore competent to consider complaints from the public against the judiciary. Thus, some of the bodies charged with managing the courts and providing a support service for the judges and information on the court system to the public would typically be covered by such Commissioners' mandate. If the Commissioner detects wrongdoing he can ultimately forward recommendations to the relevant branch of the judiciary, possibly with copies to the National Court Administration to increase the likelihood of recommendations being followed.

(iv) Civil Society: Apart from the formal appeal mechanisms, the public, the media and NGOs are interested in having and promoting an open and transparent judiciary. The civil society can make a powerful scrutiny of the way the openness principles are implemented by the judiciary, including how requests for information are treated. Such control is for instance carried out through judicial system monitoring programmes.

Conclusion: From the ongoing debate, following conclusions can be derived:-

- Inner as well as external openness is a precondition for guaranteeing an accountable and non-corrupt judiciary. It is also precondition for ensuring the public's trust in the justice system as well as access to and use of it.
- The international human rights standards provide for openness of judicial proceedings only. Therefore, the level of openness of the judiciary largely depends on the requirements set forth in national legislation as well as the spirit in which the judiciary applies the legislation in practice. Openness should be provided in terms of access to information from courts and court administrations as well as access to judicial proceedings. Some limitations may be made to protect competing legal interests, but they need to be strictly necessary.

- Openness is not only important vis-à-vis citizens, but also within the justice system itself. Thus, the staff should be well informed about law and case-law and have access to case-files in order to be properly equipped to make decisions respecting the rules of law.

Recommendations: In order to improve the openness of judiciary in different countries, some recommendations can be made:-

- The leadership must send clear signals to employees that it wishes to work for an open judiciary.
- Procedures and organization should be part of an openness approach.
- Case-law should be made publicly accessible, e.g. through database.
- The judiciary should at their own initiative provide wide access to information about their functions and activities.
- The judiciary should raise the public awareness of its role and how to access justice.
- The public should have the possibility to appeal refusals of access to information.

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DEVELOPING LISTENING SKILL THROUGH ICT (INFORMATION COMMUNION TECHNOLOGY)

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ABSTRACT

With the advance of Information Communion Technology (ICT) in 21st century, there is paradigm shift in teaching-learning environment. It has opened new avenues and brought new challenges for both teacher and learners. Now the teacher is not just the monitor of whole class but as a motivator who helps the learners to be skilled in selecting, accessing, evaluating, organizing and storing information. These strategies are important to manage vast amount of information. The teacher also need to manage the time and courses and construct knowledge autonomously in virtual learning communities and all this is possible if the teacher relates the goals of language learning with the effective use of ICT. Skills to language are essential in spite of knowledge about language and a teacher can do this effectively and easily with the use of ICT.

Key Words: ICT, Education, Information, Teacher, Strategies.

With the advance of Information Communion Technology (ICT) in 21st century, there is paradigm shift in teaching-learning environment. It has opened new avenues and brought new challenges for both teacher and learners. Now the teacher is not just the monitor of whole class but as a motivator who helps the learners to be skilled in selecting, accessing, evaluating, organizing and storing information. These strategies are important to manage vast amount of information. The teacher also need to manage the time and courses and construct knowledge autonomously in virtual learning communities and all this is possible if the teacher relates the goals of language learning with the effective use of ICT. In other words teachers must be aware of the impact of technology on education and the required changes to enhance their teaching. They need to adjust their teaching process to suit this new ICT environment.

ICT can rightly be defined as the learning experiences facilitated through the use of electronic resources and designed to support the development, exchange and application of knowledge, skills, attitude, aspirations and behaviour for the purpose of improving teaching and learning. ICT serves as a vehicle for the development of classroom instruction. It alters the learning environment. It provides new structures and media for reflecting, communicating and acting. It facilitates modeling and visualization of the learner and allows learners for construction and discovery of knowledge. It expands access to information.

With the changes in education pattern and transaction process, quality has become the keyword in the present globe due to globalization, industrialization and liberalization and ICT

is a powerful tool which can achieve some remarkable results as it has power to develop enthusiastic and skilled learners and keep them current and operating in peak form. The focus in language education in the 21st century is no longer on grammar, memorization and learning from rote but rather using language as a mean to communicate to other ground the globe. Today knowledge of second language is one of a number of skills which may help an individual acquire meaningful employment. That is why, old traditional hierarchical and patriarchal attitude are giving way to more collaborative approaches. Old authoritative teacher centered or expert centered approaches to teaching are as out as black and white television. Today students remain hungry for motivation, inspiration and guidance. Language acquisition is seen as a complex, nonlinear and communicative endeavor. For language teachers this means not focusing on verbs and vocabulary lists. It means recognizing students' ability to understand, use and produce language in a variety of forms for a variety of purposes. Skills to language are essential in spite of knowledge about language and a teacher can do this effectively and easily with the use of ICT.

Developing Listening Skill

Listening and Reading (receptive skills) are most often neglected in English language classroom. For many years, listening did not receive priority in language teaching. Teaching methods emphasized productive skills and the relationship between receptive and productive skills was poorly understood. Until recently, the nature of listening in second language was ignored by applied linguistics and it was often assumed that listening skill could be acquired through exposure but not really taught. This position has been replaced by an active interest in the role of listening comprehension in second language acquisition, by the development of powerful theories of the nature of language comprehension and by the inclusion of carefully developed listening courses in many ESL programs. **“Listening is a complex interactive process in which meaning is being attached to sound and two ways communication is achieved.” (Shin 2011)**

Input Processing

Listening is an active process. It can be depicted as

Input – processing – output

By input it means, the words spoken by the speaker and by output the listener's response. The input can be processed in following way

- Bottom up processing
- Top down processing

Bottom up processing----- In bottom up processing, listeners uses their lexical and grammatical competence in the language for getting the intended meaning of the message. Comprehension occurs to the extent that listener is successful in decoding the spoken text. The listener demands solely on the incoming input for the meaning of the message. The input is received and analyzed at different levels of organizations. The sound signals are organized into the words; words into the phrases; phrases into the clauses and clauses into a whole sentence.

Top down processing-----It is by contrast involves the listeners in actively constructing meaning, based on expectation, inferences, intention and other relevant prior knowledge. The

language data serve as cues to activate this top-down process. Listeners rely on their background knowledge for understanding the message. Listeners through their knowledge of the world make guesses of the intended meaning of the message and approach the input to confirm them and fill up the specific details.

Types of Listening

There was a time when listening in language classes were perceived chiefly as a mean of presenting new grammar. Dialogues on tape provided examples of structures to be learned, and this was the only type of listening practice most learners received. Ironically, much effort was spent on training learners to express them orally. Sights were lost of the fact that one is rather handicapped in conversation unless one can follow what is being said as well as spoken.

From the late 1960s, practitioners recognized the importance of listening and began to set aside time for practicing the skill. A relatively standard format for the listening lesson developed at this time.

Pre-listening

Pre- listening of all important new vocabulary in the passage

Listening

Extensive listening (followed by general questions establishing context)

Intensive listening (followed by detailed comprehension questions)

Post- listening

Analysis of the language in the text

Pre-listening of vocabulary has now largely been discontinued. In real life, learners cannot expect unknown words to be explained in advance; instead, they have to learn to cope with situation where parts of what is heard will not be familiar. However some kind of pre-listening activities are now usual, involving brainstorming vocabulary, reviewing areas of grammar or discussing the topics of the listening task. A teacher should set two simple aims for the pre-listening period:

- To provide sufficient context to match what would be available in real life.
- To create motivation (perhaps by asking learners to speculate on what they will hear)

With the help of ICT, listening practice can be given very easily and interesting way. In order to foster development of listening skill, a teacher should include in her lesson a variety of listening activities. These activities should focus on developing micro skills (described by Richards 1983, in Shin 2011) such as retaining language chunks in short-term memory, discriminating among the English sounds, recognizing English stress pattern, reduced forms and grammatical word classes, pattern, systems and rules. Listening micro skills also involves distinguishing word boundaries and interpreting word order pattern, processing speech at speed of delivery, detecting sentence components, recognizing cohesive device and communicative functions, developing listening strategies and using nonverbal clues to understand meaning.

Activities For example a teacher can play some authentic texts in the classroom like- stories, conversations with two or more persons, description of some incident, songs ect. Successful

listening activities should involve three stages: pre-listening (activating children's background knowledge, getting them predicts content and pre-teaching new vocabulary), listening (with the support of visuals and clarification questions and checking comprehension and post listening)

It is proved fact that learners will not listen carefully if they are not focused. Whatever audio teacher play in the classroom, some activity for the learners must be prepare by the teacher so that learners may concentrate to get the answer. This process makes the listing interesting and focused.

Questionnaires can be formed based on the text which teacher plays in the classroom.

Samples of questionnaires-

Sample Listening practice

Time: 30 Minutes

The listening transcript will be played twice.

1. When will the visitors arrive?
a. March b. April c. May
2. How many visitors are coming?
a. Six b. seven c. eight
3. What will the visitors see on the first day?
a. the retail outlets
b. the factory in Swindon
c. the company headquarters
4. What are the visitors most interested in?
a. company performance b. new technology c. working practices
5. Who do the visitors particularly want to meet?
a. the human resources group
b. the board of directors
c. the customer services team

This type of questionnaire can be used at primary level as learners just have to tick the answer.

Sample Listening Practice-2

Time: 30 Minutes

The listening transcript will be played twice.

6. What will the presentation be about?
a. rewards for employees
b. company organization

- c. negotiating techniques
- 7. What will the group do in London?
 - a. visit a new commercial building
 - b. go to an official reception
 - c. meet some important politicians
- 8. Where will the visitors go on the final day?
 - a. to an exhibition centre in Birmingham
 - b. to a factory in the north east
 - c. to several sites in Scotland
- 9. The total space booked is sq.
- 10. The total cost is pounds.
- 11. Estimated number of people expected is
- 12. Name of the conference room is
- 13. Seating capacity of the room is
- 14. Start time for room is
- 15. Main booking reference is **This type of questionnaire can be formed at secondary level.**

Sample Listening Practice-3

Time: 30 Minute

The listening transcript will be played twice.

- 1. Denning retail group is famous for selling
- 2. Location of newest store in UK is
- 3. Next store to be opened abroad is
- 4. New project (Dennings internet shopping) starts 2004.
- 5. All staff at Dennings can belong to Scheme.
- 6. The group is currently recruiting staff for the course.
- 7. It runs special introduction week for
- 8. Name of the magazine is Day
- 9. James Osmond was working asbefore he came into media.
- 10. How long has the magazine been on sale?
 - a. for one year
 - b. for eighteen months
 - c. for two years
- 11. Where did James Osmond work before he started the magazine?
 - a. on a newspaper

- b. in the travel business
- c. at a bank
- 12. Who helped James Osmond 'o plan the magazine?
 - a. A magazine editor
 - b. A publishing company
 - c. A company director
- 13. What is the main topic of James Osmond's magazine?
 - a. careers
 - b. health
 - c. leisure
- 14. Which kind of people does James Osmond prefer to work with?
 - a. friends and family
 - b. famous people
 - c. professionals
- 15. The quotation reference is

This type of questionnaires can be used at tertiary level.

The questionnaires should be according to student's level and interest. Audio-visual will be more interesting. Other such activities are as such

- Description of map
- Information like –Railway counter
 - Hotel reception
 - Short-Stories
 - Speeches of renowned personalities
 - Moral stories
 - Jokes ect.

These audios are easily available on Internet. But before playing these in the classroom, a teacher has to do homework. Only then these tasks will be effective. The tasks involves-

- Download in CD or in USB
- Form questionnaire according to the level of learners.
- Try to make task interesting so that it can capture the interest of learners
- Provide key to the learners at the end of the task to satisfy their queries.
- Provide the list of links on Internet so that they can practice when ever they gat time. This is essential as this will make learners independent and confident.

So with the help of ICT teacher can develop listening skill in the learners in a very effective way.

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AN OVERVIEW OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION IN ANCIENT TO MODERN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Environment is closely related with human beings. The existence of life on earth depends on the harmonious relationship between human beings and environment. Man has the fundamental right to freedom of equality and adequate conditions of life, in an environment of a quality that permits a life of dignity and well being. The right to a pure and decent environment is a part of the right to life. But a human being living in a polluted environment cannot imagine of his physical as well as mental health and happiness. It is paradoxical that the man who needs the environment most is destroying its sanctity and purity for present monetary gains and endangers its own coming generation. Environmental Pollution is a world problem and needs multi level management. We need to take more initiatives to keep pace with rest of the world in this new millennium.

Key Words: Environment Protection, Pollution, Health

Environmental Protection in Ancient India

- **Environment and Hinduism :**

India since the Vedic period has expressed its gratitude to nature. According to the Indian philosophy of Vedic period, human body is made of five natural elements: - Water, Earth, Sun, Air and Food grains. To Hindus, the concept of environment protection is not a modern phenomenon; they inherited it from their ancestors. During the earliest, formative period of their society, Hindus first perceived God's presence around them through nature. In Hindu family before the foundation of a building is dug, a priest is invited to perform the Bhoomi Pooja in order to worship and appease mother earth and seek forgiveness for violating her. Certain plants, trees and river were considered as sacred and worshipped. But in the process of modernization and mimicking of western lifestyle and consumerism, modern Hindus have forgotten their ancestors' view on ecology, and have acquired the western exploitative attitude towards nature. Lush forests have been denuded, rivers, including the sacred river Ganga (the Ganges), have become polluted with industrial wastes. Many beautiful birds and animals have become extinct.

- **Environment and Islam :**

The Holy Koran declares that everything is created from water. Thus, there is significance of purity of water. Allah is considered to be the owner of land and mankind is the trustee or

guardian whereas other living creatures are considered to be the beneficiaries. In Islam also there is close harmony between man and nature.

- **Environment and Christians :**

Christians are baptized in water, as a sign of purification. In fact, in almost all religions, a common thread is the sacred quality of water. Pope Paul VI, in his message to the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment held at Stockholm in June 1972 stated that the environment and resources are for everyone; they are inalienable property of everyone, and there does not exist over this universal property discretionary sovereignty exempting from responsibility towards of humanity of today and tomorrow. This message of Pope Paul makes it amply clear that there is close link between Christianity and environment and the thrust is for sustainable development. The man of today should not exploit the natural resources in such a way so that nothing is left for the coming generations.

Environment Protection is a Global Issue:

The protection of environment is a global issue and it is not an isolated problem of any area or nation. The problem of environmental pollution in an increasingly small world concerns all countries irrespective of their size, level of development, or ideology. Notwithstanding political division of the world into national units, the ocean world is interconnected whole; and winds that blow over the countries are also one. If the nuclear test is carried out in one part of the world, the fall out may be carried by winds to any other part of the world and such fall out of irresponsible disposal of radioactive waste from a remote energy plant in one country may turn out to have a greater adverse effect the neighbouring countries than the danger of full fledged war.

Some Major Environmental Issue :

- **Water Pollution Issue:** India has major water pollution issues. Discharge of untreated sewage is the most single most important cause for pollution of surface and ground water in the India. There is a large gap between generation and treatment of domestic waste water in the India. The problem is not only that India lacks sufficient treatment capacity but also that the sewage treatment plants that exist do not operate and are not maintained. The majority of the government –owned sewage treatment plants remains closed most of the time due to improper design or poor maintenance or lack of reliable electricity supply to operate the plants, together with absentee employees and poor management Flooding during monsoons worsens India's water pollution problem, as it washes and moves all sorts of solid garbage and contaminated soils into its rivers and wetlands
- **Air Pollution Issue:** Air pollution in India is a serious issue with the major source being fuel wood and biomass burning, fuel adulteration, vehicle emission and traffic congestion. Air pollution is also the main cause of Asian brown cloud, which is causing the monsoon to be delayed. India is the world's largest consumer of fuel wood, agriculture waste and biomass for energy purposes.
- **Solid Waste Pollution Issue:** Trash and garbage is a common sight in urban and rural areas in India. It is a major source of pollution. Indian cities alone generate more than 100 million tons of solid waste a year. Street corners are piles with trash. Public places and sidewalks are spoiled with filth and litter, rivers and canals act as garbage dumps. In

part, India's garbage crisis is from rising consumption. India's waste problem also points to a stunning failure of governance. In 2000, India's Supreme Court directed all Indian cities to implement a comprehensive waste-management programme that would include household collection of segregate waste, recycling and composting. These directions have simply ignored. No major city runs a comprehensive programme of the kind envisioned by the Supreme Court.

- **Noise Pollution Issue:** Noise Pollution in India is a serious issue. Unnecessary honking of vehicles makes for a high decibel level of noise in cities. The use of loudspeakers for political purpose and for sermons by temples and mosques makes noise pollution in residential areas worse.
- **Green House Gases Issue:** Those gases which can trap the infra-red rays to produce green house effect leading to heating up of the environment are called green house gases. We have already stated that basically it is the carbon dioxide alone, which is responsible for causing the green house effect. However, in addition to carbon dioxide, water vapours, methane gas, nitrous oxide and ozone layer also have ability to trap the infrared-radiations and thus they are also called green house gases. The harmful effect of presence of greenhouse gasses in atmosphere are global warming, climate change, ozone depletion, sea level rise, adverse effects on biodiversity etc. One way or another these adverse impacts are all directly or indirectly related to the presence of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. A number of human activities, processes and consumptions produce waste gasses or greenhouse gasses that are harmful to the environment. They include:
 - Fuel combustion
 - Energy Industries
 - Vehicle Transport and automobiles
 - Burning of solid fuels
 - Use of Oil and Natural Gases etc.

Constitutional Provisions to Protect Environment

It was only after participating in the Stockholm Conference in 1972 at the United Nations Conference that Indian Parliament enacted the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act whereby specific provisions for environment protection were inserted in the form of Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles of State Policy. Article 48-A of the Constitution which was inserted by the Constitution 42nd Amendment Act with effect from 3.1.1977 provides that – "The State shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wildlife of the country".

"51-A (g) enjoins a duty on every citizen to –"protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures".

Both 'Right and duty' co-exist. If the human beings have the right to life and claim that the State should safeguard their rights, provide them healthy living conditions, they should also perform their duties towards the society. So, it is the utmost important duty of a citizen to preserve health environment. Unhealthy atmosphere will cause health hazards and the citizens will themselves pose danger to the right to life. The under lined emphasis of this fundamental

duty is that every citizen has a duty to make and endeavour to preserve the environment in the same way as nature has gifted to all of us.

Legislation that seek to prevent Environment Pollution in India

The Government of India as well as our Parliament is increasingly supportive of stringent environmental legislations and Regulations. Various legislations have been enacted by Indian Parliament in last about 30 years to tackle the problem of environmental protection.

- The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
- The Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986
- The Hazardous Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 1989
- The Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules,
- The National Environment Tribunal Act, 1995
- The National Environment Appellate Authority Act, 1997
- The Bio-Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998
- The Recycled Plastics Manufacture and Usage Rules, 1999
- The Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000
- The Ozone Depleting Substances (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000
- The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
- Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Rules, 1982
- The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
- The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Rules, 1978
- The Indian Forest Act, 1927
- The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980
- The Forest (Conservation) Rules, 1981
- The National Forest Policy, 1988- is meant to achieve nature
- Conservation and ecological balance.
- The Wild life (Protection) Act, 1972
- The Wild Life (Protection) Rules, 1995
- Municipal Solid Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000
- The Biological Diversity Act, 2000

Various rules and regulations have also been framed. Despite these legislations, rules and regulations, protection and preservation of environment is still a pressing issue. Today, the necessity of environmental awareness and enforcement is more demanding and urgent than ever before. The first question we have to ask ourselves is why despite provisions in Indian Constitution providing for Environmental Protection and many statutory provisions, the environment degradation continues. The answer to this question is quite simple. The main

cause for environment degradation is lack of effective enforcement of various laws. If I may say, though quite regretfully, that there is also lack of proper, effective and timely enforcement of even orders passed by courts, though it is a matter of some satisfaction that in last about two decades, the Supreme Court has pronounced number of judgments and orders and issued various directions with the objective of securing the protection and preservation of environment and enforcement of human rights of citizens.

Effect of Environment Pollutants on Health of Human Being

The health status of individual is largely dependent on adequate availability of drinking water and proper sanitation. There is, therefore, a direct relationship between water, sanitation and health. Consumption of unsafe drinking water, improper disposal of human excreta, improper environmental sanitation, and lack of personal and food hygiene have been major causes of many disease in developing countries. India is no exception to these. The following pollution effect on human have been reported:

Air Pollution Effects

- Reducing lung functioning
- Irritation of eyes ,nose, mouth and throat
- Asthma attacks
- Respiratory symptoms such as coughing
- Reduced energy levels
- Cancer
- Neurobehavioral disorders
- Cardiovascular problems
- Premature death

Water Pollution Effects

- Typhoid
- Amoebiasis
- Giardiasis
- Ascariasis
- Hookworm

Soil Pollution Effects

- Causes cancers including leukemia.
- Lead in soil is especially hazardous for young children causing developmental damage to the brain.
- Mercury can increase the risk of kidney damage; Cyclodienes can lead to liver toxicity.

Causes neuromuscular blockage as well as depression of the central nervous system.

Role of Judiciary in Environment Protection:

The failure of the state agencies to effectively enforce the environmental laws apart from non-compliance with statutory norms by the polluters resulted into further degradation of the

environment which has affected the health of the people and forced the environmentalists and the residents of polluted areas as well as the non-governmental organizations to approach the judiciary, particularly the higher judiciary, for the suitable remedies. Of course the initiative for the protection of environment came from the legislature but the failure of the executive to implement the environmental laws in India created the ground for the intervention of the judiciary. The judiciary made several attempt to resolve the conflict between the development and environment. The environmental jurisprudence in India developed through the instrument of Public Interest Litigation (PIL).The efforts of highest Court in environment pollution control through public interest litigation is indeed laudable particularly when the legislature is lagging behind in bridging the lacuna in the existing legal system and administration is not well equipped to meet the challenge.

The Supreme Court in *Rural Litigation and Entitlement Kendra vs. State of U.P.* ordered the closure of certain limestone quarries causing large scale pollution and adversely affecting the safety and health of the people living in the area. In *M.C. Mehta vs. Kamal Nath* Supreme Court stated that State is the trustee of people. It is the duty of State to protect the people, common heritage of streams, lakes etc. It asserted that State should not play a passive role when assault on environments “caused by adverse socio economic policies pose a threat to the ecology court cannot sit with their closed eye. Environment Protection is a constitutional mandate. In *M.C. Mehta vs UOI known as Ganga Water Pollution case* K.N. Justice observed that we know that closure of tanneries may bring unemployment, loss of revenue, but life, health and ecology have great importance to the people. The judiciary has not only played a leading role in the implementation of environmental laws but also interpreted the right to life under Article 21 to include a right to healthy and pollution free environment, as a fundamental right.

Role of Non Governmental Organizations in Environment Protection

NGOs are playing a very effective role in presenting the various environmental issues before the people and those in positions of authority. India has a number of NGOs that work in the field of environmental conservation and ecology. These are:

- Assam Science Society
- Bombay Natural History Society
- Centre for Environmental Education
- CPR Environmental and Education Centre
- Kerala Sastra Sahitiya Parishad
- Kalpavriks
- Narmada Bachao Andolon
- World Wide Fund for Nature

The role played by the NGO in the protection of the environment is not only important but also necessary because no government alone with any amount of laws and acts can achieve the objectives of environment protection without individual and public participation which can be

achieved only through a network of motivated and dedicated voluntary organizations, like the NGOs.

Suggestions for Environmental Protection

- To educate the student about the pollution problem and harmful effects of pollution.
- Minimising the use of plastic for different purposes.
- Buy only environmental friendly products i.e. the products which do not reduce the natural resources.
- Not to waste water for improper purposes.
- To plant and grow more trees.
- To support the NGOs financially which are rendering service to the health and environment sector.
- To motivate research on different measures to be taken to solve the environmental problems.
- To support the initiatives taken by Central and State government in protecting our environment.

Conclusion

The Government and people should exert common efforts for the preservation and improvement of the human environment for the benefit of all the people and for their posterity. Every person can contribute in keeping the environment safe. Every citizen to understand well then the necessity of preserving the nature and purity of environment not only for ourselves but also for coming generation. It is the environment from where we get the first basic requirements oxygen and water for our existence; and we are bent upon to pollute them is not like hitting our own head. The community as a whole should pledge not to spread garbage on the roads, sanitation facilities should be maintained well and such arrangements be made so that smoke and other effluents does not pollute the air and water. The authorities like municipality should not wait for the complaint rather at their own they should take best possible measures to keep the city clean.

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STRATEGIC ISSUES FOR A SUCCESSFUL E-COMMERCE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

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ABSTRACT

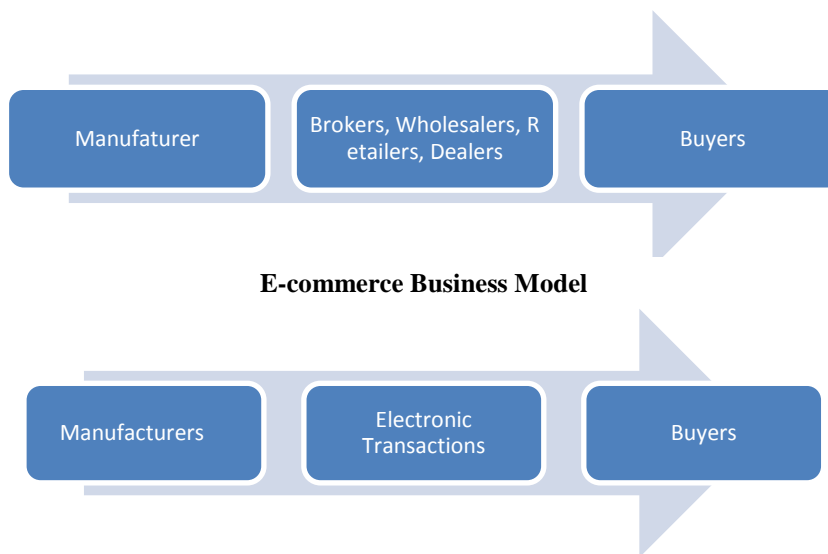
E-Commerce, which is short for electronic commerce, is the process used to distribute, buy, sell or market goods and services and the transfer of funds online, through electronic communications or networks. The benefits of this new technology includes easier to set up and open the online store and it's faster to get business up and running as comparison to traditional business. Most developed countries has taken a huge benefit from this business model in terms of cost cutting of products, creating new job opportunities and broaden the market from geographical boundaries. Developing countries are still lacking due to poor infrastructure and limited funds for investment in e-commerce business model. In this paper we have tried to focus some of its strategic issues like resources, business environment, infrastructure, customers trust, government support, security and privacy which are considered to be the most important issues in e-commerce.

Key Words: E-Commerce, security, government policies, opportunities, developing country.

A most common definition is “the buying and selling of products and services over the Internet or other electronic networks”. It promises to make buying and selling a lot more efficient, and considerably cheaper. Anthes, G. H. (1994) defined electronic commerce as “it refers to a wide range of online business activities for products and services. Kim, J., and Moon, J. Y. (1998) defined it “any form of business transaction in which the parties interact electronically rather than by physical exchanges or direct physical contact.”

The major benefit of e-commerce is to reduce the role of intermediates between sellers and buyers by offering products and services directly to customers. The working process of e-commerce can be understood as follows;

Traditional Business Model



The concept of electronic commerce is not new. There are accelerating trends for the implementation of e-commerce as an extra trading channel, through which products are marketed and sold globally via the access of the Internet. This is expected to bring changes over the traditional shape of urban infrastructure in terms of production systems, logistics systems, transportation systems, packaging systems, warehousing systems, etc. E-commerce is more successful in developed countries due to better infrastructure and technical man power. More and more developing countries are imitating these capital intensive techniques but still they are struggling to avail the benefits of e-commerce.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Resource requirement

Chircu and Kauffman, (2000) concluded that to introduce a new technology like e-commerce requires additional investment and resources, such as hardware and software into an organisation as well as requires management support to motivate staff for adopting new technology as negative attitudes can lead to detrimental impacts. Further knowledge barriers may occur due to the lack of investment in training for employees. Human resources factors like illiteracy, poor educational system and lack of technical skills are also major critical factors for adoption of e-commerce. (Rangaswamy & Nair 2010). The lack of experience among some managers and organisational inability to utilise Internet capabilities has been identified as one of the barrier for e-business. (Farhoomand et al., 2000).

Business Environment

Javalgi.R., and Ramsey. R. (2001) found that the computer infrastructure such as personal computers installed per capita, information technology spending, internet infrastructure such as home and business internet users, e-commerce spending and information infrastructure such as telephone lines and cable subscribers per capita, significantly affects the growth of e-commerce. Government policies for promoting supporting industries such as banks, hardware

manufacturers, information access providers and web service providers and designers can assist in achieving a strong link with the world community. Proenza (2006) concluded that the legal and regulatory framework governing information and communication technology in developing countries is often not proactive. Kraemer et al. (2006) also suggested to the need for establishing a legal and institutional framework that supports e-business and online transactions. Kapurubandara (2009) concluded that the main contributing factors to non-adoption of e-commerce included lack of a suitable e-commerce infrastructure, the legal system and the government's role.

Infrastructure

Gibbs et al. (2003) emphasised the need of national infrastructures such as transportation infrastructure and banking infrastructure for the development of e-commerce in the country. The existence, coverage and reliability of infrastructure have been widely believed to be critical to the development of e-commerce. Jiang et al. (2002) also confirmed that a well-rounded technology infrastructure entails plenty of software and hardware vendors and distributors dealing in web servers, databases and operating systems need to be developed. The existence of sound banking and transportation infrastructures enables the organisations to adopt and use e-commerce to its full potential.

Customer Trust

Chae, Yen and Sheu (2005) concluded that security and trust are major hurdles for organisations to use internet channels for commerce. Trust is a widely studied as adoption factor in e-commerce as it is instrumental in facilitating online transactions and deal-makings. Bajaj et. al (2004) explained that the notion of trust comprises two dimensions, namely the confidence in the transaction and the confidence in the institutions facilitating the transaction such as banks. Lee and Turban (2001) also found that the perceived integrity of an Internet merchant is positively related to customer trust in Internet shopping. Consumers' confidence in electronic transactions is very important; otherwise they will not use on-line modes for payment functions. They should feel that the system is both under their control and easy to use. Online sites should allow customers to track their on-line order status to gain their confidence.

Government Support

Farhoomand et al., (2000) concluded that the existing legal system especially in most developing countries is not sufficient to protect e-commerce business models. Companies therefore are cautious in making transactions over the Internet because of the lack of supporting law about electronic documents as legal evidence. Customers also hesitate in absence of legal protection to cover against unfair and deceptive trading practices by suppliers, unauthorized access and usage from hackers etc. There should be specific laws governing internet banking and internet purchases. This has been supplemented by Dewan and Kraemer (2000) in their study of 'IT and productivity' and found that markets in most developing countries are characterized by immature institutional structure as comparison to developed countries. Such difference between markets can be eliminated by providing a reliable legal environment with enforceable contracts and consumer protection by governments.

Security

Black et al., (2001) found that consumers are concerned with the infrastructure of Web security systems. With Internet banking, security is one of the most important challenges due to the possible misuse of credit card and providing personal information over the web. Szymanski and Hise (2000) also supported that security of online transactions continues to dominate the discussions on electronic commerce. Kolsaker and Payne (2002) confirmed that security reflects perceptions regarding the reliability of the payment methods used and the mechanisms of data transmission and storage. The lack of security as perceived by e-commerce consumers represents a risk and a main obstacle to the development of e-commerce. Flavia'n and Guinalý'u (2006) also advocated that trust in the e-commerce transaction is particularly influenced by the security perceived by consumers regarding the handling of their private data. Online sites may increase consumer trust by decreasing perceived environmental risk or by raising security measures.

Privacy

Miyazaki and Fernandez (2001) also supported that the major obstacles in the development of consumer related e-commerce activities are privacy and security risk perceptions. Kaynak E, Tatoglu E. and Kula V (2005) also suggested that Security and privacy issues are particularly important in the area of business to consumer e-commerce, need more privacy protection measures. Elliot and Fowell (2000) concluded that consumers hesitate to disclose their private and financial information. Although most online shopping sites provides privacy protection policy and guarantee for transaction security, but they do not offer detailed information on how transaction and personal data are secured. Flavia'n and Guinalý'u (2006) also supported that trust in the online shopping is particularly influenced by the privacy perceived by consumers regarding the handling of their private data. Privacy is a critical factor in acquiring potential online customers and retaining existing customers.

CONCLUSION

We have identified some of the reasons that may be responsible for lack of e-commerce in developing countries. The study identified factors at the macro level from the previous studies to understand why the adoption of e-commerce in developing countries has been not taking off as expected.

The reason for low participation level of developing countries is lacking of basic infrastructure that is required to support e-commerce transactions such as reliable delivery system as effective postal services, internet-enabling telecommunications, e-payment infrastructure, which includes a widespread and effective credit card system, as well as secure and efficient banking, regulatory framework etc. E-commerce necessitates electronic payment systems for goods and services over the Internet and requires a financial network that links existing electronic banking and payment systems, including credit and debit card networks. The culture of credit cards and purchasing through online sites has just begun in a few urban areas only but usually the customers still do not believe in electronic transactions because they have a fear to misuse the financial instruments on online transactions. Presently, there are no national certifying authorities in developing countries to break the trust barrier. It also requires support from governments to set up policy and regulation framework to secure and facilitate electronic transactions. However, to gain full benefits of e-commerce solutions, developing countries need to develop such cyber laws that are consistent among different countries. Developed

countries have created many financial products to support online payments, but in many developing countries credit cards are rare, and consumers use direct cash payments in a face-to-face environment.

Developing countries need to create an electronic network between financial institutions according to the new formats and requirements. There is a need to encourage the expansion of banking technology infrastructure, develop a regulatory framework to support payment gateways, encourage adoption of new payment methods. These countries have skilled manpower in abundance to develop new products and services of e-commerce but do not have venture capitalists to finance the ideas for innovations. E-commerce brings a number of opportunities but many governments worry that it can lead to many other issues including access to pornography, fraud, defamation, gambling, consumer protection and taxation. Policy makers in these countries must come forward to determine an appropriate framework for encouraging e-commerce.

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KNOWLEDGE OF FARMERS ABOUT LASER LAND TECHNOLOGY IN HARYANA-A SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

Land levelling is an important factor and plays a major role in crop yield. The department of agriculture of Haryana government has decided to encourage farmers to adopt this technology by giving subsidy on laser land leveler. The concept behind this tool is profitable water management in farm production. It helps farmers to curtail water consumption during irrigation by around 15 to 25 percent. Laser land leveller can be used in any kind of crop production. The study was conducted in Karnal and Kaithal districts of Haryana state. It was concluded that the regarding of knowledge about laser leveling method, about two-third of the farmers had high level of knowledge while it was found medium and low by 18 per cent farmers each. It was also suggested that Subsidy on laser land leveller should also be increased, so that more farmers can purchase it.

Key Words: Farmer Knowledge, Knowledge Level, Laser Land Levelling And Socio-Economic Variables

Laser land leveling (LLL) uses a laser-guided drag scraper to achieve a similar result, but with much greater accuracy. LLL can reduce the amount of water used for irrigation and improve crop establishment and growth, thereby improving fertilizer efficiency, reducing weed

pressure and increasing yields. Precision land levelling helps distribution of soluble salts in salt-affected soils (khan 1986). it is a process for ensuring that the depths and discharge variations over the field are relatively uniform and as a result, that water distributions in the root zone are also uniform (Ayranci and Temizel 2011).

These benefits may endure for several years before re-leveling is required, depending on the soil type and on cultivation and harvesting practices. Laser leveling is an 'add-on' technology, in the sense that it supplements rather than replaces the traditional method of leveling a field. In traditional leveling, a grading implement with a blade is towed behind a tractor over the surface of a field; the height of the blade is adjusted manually by the operator so as to achieve a surface that appears smooth and level to the human eye. The innovation in laser leveling is to use a laser guidance system to raise and lower the blade of the grading implement automatically. The result is a significantly flatter field than an unaided human operator could achieve. Evidence suggests that the benefits of leveling can be substantial. In controlled experiments on agricultural plots, researchers at Punjab Agriculture University found that laser leveling increases crop yields by around 11 percent and results in water saving of around 25 percent, holding constant other inputs like fertilizers and seed quality. The need for judicious use of our natural resources, concerted efforts are being made to enlighten the farmers for efficient use of irrigation water at farm level (Kaur et al., 2012). In consideration of these issues in mind, the presented study was designed with the following specific objective: (1) To know the nature and extent of knowledge of farmers regarding laser land technology. (2) To assess the factors associated with knowledge level of farmers.

Methods

The study was conducted in Karnal and Kaithal districts among 100 respondents of Haryana state. From each district two blocks were selected with the help of ADOs and scientists working in the department of Farm Machinery and Power Engineering where more number of farmers adopted laser land method. Nilokheri and Nising blocks from Karnal district whereas Siwan and Pundri from Kaithal district were selected. All selected number of farmers were surveyed personally with the help of structured interview schedule. Statistical method was applied to data to draw the inferences.

Results and Discussions

Knowledge of farmers about laser land technology

Regarding the knowledge about laser leveling method, about two-third of the farmers (64%) had high level of knowledge while it was found medium and low by 18 per cent farmers each. It was found that more than two-third of the farmers (69.00%) had high level of knowledge regarding laser land technology. Caste was found highly significantly associated with knowledge level of farmers. High level of knowledge was found among general castes (81.08%) followed by special backward classes and backward classes 57.14% and 28.56%, respectively. The above findings of the study have been confirmed by the evidences of the past researchers done by Dahiya, (2012). Factor like social participation were found significant with knowledge level. Farmers who had high level of social participation were

having high knowledge about laser land method while farmers with nil participation were having low level of knowledge. Hosseini *et al.* (2014) supported this study.

Table 1: Level of knowledge of farmers of Laser Land Leveler as various socio-economic variables

Caste	Level of knowledge			
	Low	Medium	High	Total
BC	4(57.14)	1(14.29)	2(28.57)	7(7.00)
SBC	14(25.00)	10(17.86)	32(57.14)	56(56.00)
General	0(0)	7(18.92)	30(81.08)	37(37.00)
$\chi^2=17.686^{**}$ df =4				
Social participation				
Low	14(22.22)	13(20.63)	36(57.15)	63(63.00)
Medium	3(8.33)	5(13.89)	28(77.78)	36(36.00)
High	0(0)	0(0)	1(100.00)	1(1.00)
$\chi^2= 9.160^*$ df = 4				
Size of land holding (in acre)				
Marginal (<2.50)	5(100.00)	0(0)	0(0)	5(5.00)
Small (2.51-5.00)	0(0)	7(36.84)	12(63.16)	19(19.00)
Medium (5.01-10.00)	4(10.00)	11(27.50)	25(62.50)	40(40.00)
Large (10.01-15.00)	3(30.00)	0(0)	7(70.00)	10(10.00)
Very large (>15)	6(23.08)	0(0)	20(76.92)	26(26.00)
$\chi^2= 41.776^{**}$ df = 8				
Extension contacts				
Low	10(35.71)	13(46.43)	5(17.86)	28(28.00)
Medium	8(23.53)	5(14.71)	21(61.76)	34(34.00)
High	0(0)	0(0)	38(100.00)	38(38.00)
$\chi^2=48.952^{**}$ df =4				
Mass media exposure				
Low	5(55.56)	3(33.33)	1(11.11)	9(9.00)
Medium	10(26.32)	15(39.47)	13(34.21)	38(38.00)
High	3(5.66)	0(0)	50(94.34)	53(53.00)
$\chi^2=50.271^{**}$ df =4				
Socio-economic status				
Low	8(36.36)	2(9.09)	12(54.55)	22(22.00)
Medium	7(22.58)	16(51.61)	8(25.81)	31(31.00)
High	3(6.38)	0(0)	44(93.62)	47(47.00)
$\chi^2=50.710^{**}$ df =4				

Figures in parentheses indicate percentage

Size of landholding was found significantly associated with knowledge level. More than three fourth of the very large landholders (76.92%) and large landholders (70.00%) had high level of knowledge. On the other hand, all marginal farmers and more than one third of the small farmers (36.81%) were having low level of knowledge. Significant association was also found between level of extension contacts of farmers and knowledge level. All farmers who had high level of extension contact also had high level of knowledge while medium level of extension contacts holders had medium (14.71%) and high (61.76%) level of knowledge. Farmers with low extension contacts had medium (46.43%) and low (35.71%) level of knowledge. The above findings are in agreement with the observation of Mahmood, (2012).

Distribution of farmers on the basis of mass media exposure showed that 55.56% of the farmers having low mass media exposure had low knowledge while medium level mass media exposure holders (39.47%) had medium and farmers with high mass media exposure had high (94.34%). Highly significant association was found. Socio-economic status of farmers was also found significantly associated with level of knowledge about laser land leveler method. Knowledge level of farmers was found high (93.62%) in farmers having high socio-economic status and vice-versa.

Conclusion

It was concluded that there is a significant relationship between knowledge and socio-economic factor for laser land levelling. It was also reported that attending educational classes was considered the most important communication channels which make farmers aware of this technology. Economic limitation is considered the main barriers in applying this technology. So, it was suggested that the cost of laser land leveller should be reduced.

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PHYSICOCHEMICAL STUDY OF DRINKING WATER AND REMOVAL OF FLUORIDE CONTENT BY ADSORBENT MATERIALS

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this study was to analyze the drinking water quality with special reference to fluoride. 57 drinking water samples in the studied habitations were assessed for fluoride and other water quality parameters from some villages of Jind district of Haryana. The results revealed that most of the water samples were out of limits; according to the WHO standards. The fluoride content ranged from 1.17 to 86.00 ppm. The fluoride content of all samples was higher than maximum permissible limit. The removal of fluoride contents from drinking water by using various low cost adsorbents such as naturally occurring zeolites and synthetic molecular sieves were treated with 0.2M solutions of FeSO_4 and $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ to improve their sorption capacities. Zeolite treated with iron provides greater promising result for removal of fluoride from drinking water.

Key Words-Drinking Water, Fluoride, Electrical Conductivity, Total Dissolved Solids, Zeolite.

Water is a precious commodity, which supports all forms of life. Ground water forms a major source of drinking water supply for urban and rural people of India. It is preferred over surface water due to non-availability of other water sources and the consideration that surface soil-strata acts as a natural filter, providing safe and pure water. But various studies carried out in last decade have clearly shown that groundwater is also becoming highly susceptible to pollution from diffuse source like deep percolation from intensively cultivated field or it can be caused by point sources such as open dumps, sewage disposal, surface impoundments and septic tanks. Presence of various hazardous pollutants like fluoride, arsenic, nitrate, sulfate, heavy metals, hardness, and salinity in underground water has been reported from different parts of the country.

Safe drinking water is a basic need of human development, health and well being, and hence, an internationally accepted human right (WHO 2001). The high fluoride, salinity, and arsenic content in groundwater are major chemical related problems of India. According to WHO (2006) at global scale, fluoride and arsenic are the most significant chemicals which can be important contaminants of drinking water under specific local conditions, fluoride in drinking water has appeared as serious problem around 200 million people, from 25 nations the world over, are under the dreadful fate of fluorosis. The fluoride related problems are closely associated with climate; in hot tropical part of the world people consume more water, and consequently the

risk of fluoride accumulation increases.

The health problems arising as a result of fluoride contamination are far more wide spread in India. The total number of persons drinking groundwater having fluoride above 1.5 ppm is estimated to be 60-65 million. Estimation finds that 65% of India's villages are exposed to fluoride risk (UNICEF 1999). Nineteen states in India have been identified as endemic for fluorosis. Dental and bone fluorosis are major problems in many part of Haryana because of high concentration of fluoride content in drinking water.

Removal of fluoride from drinking water is normally accomplished by adsorptive and precipitation processes. Among these technologies for fluoride removal, activated alumina filtration is the most effective method. However it has some disadvantages, such as low sorption capacity, requirement for acidification pretreatment of the influent such as high content of sulphate in treated water. Various low cost material such as koalinite, bentonite, charfines, lignite and nirmali seeds were investigated to assess their capacity for removal of fluoride from water. The study showed that bentonite and charfines exhibited highest removal capacity of 40% and 38% respectively.

Various low cost adsorbents like two naturally occurring zeolites (i.e. clinoptilolite & chabazite) and two synthetic molecular sieves(13X & 5A) were treated with 0.2M solutions of FeSO_4 and $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ to improve their sorption capacities. Furthermore, these adsorbents were investigated to judge their capacity for removal of fluoride from water by batch adsorption studies.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Fifty seven samples of groundwater were collected from Jind district of Haryana Water samples were collected in clean polyethylene bottles from different sources viz, tube wells, hand pumps, open wells and other sources. The samples were analyzed for different parameters as pH, F⁻, EC, TDS, Ca^{2+} , Mg^{2+} , TH, Cl⁻, CO_3^{2-} , HCO_3^- , Alkalinity, Na^+ and K^+ . All the parameters were analyzed following the ASTM (1972) and APHA (1989) standard methods.

The adsorbents were washed with de-ionized water and dried at 100⁰C overnight and then these adsorbents were ion-exchanged with 0.2 M solutions of FeSO_4 and $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ for 18 hours, washed with de-ionized water and oven dried at 100⁰C overnight. The stock solution of 1000 mg/L of sodium fluoride is prepared and dilutes to make standards in range 0.5- 2.0 mg/L. Batch kinetic studies were performed using an initial fluoride conc. of 10 g/l of adsorbent in 50 ml plastic bottles. The bottles were agitated on a reciprocating shaker at 100 rpm for period of 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45 and 50 hours

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The range and mean values for the various measured physio-chemical water quality parameters and comparison of ground water samples of Jind district with drinking water standards (ISI and WHO) is presented in Table 1. The results are described below-

Table 1: Comparison of Groundwater of Jind with Drinking Water Standards (Indian and WHO)

Parameter	Range of Samples			ISI Standards		WHO Limit
	Min.	Max.	Mean	Accept. Limit	Max. Limit	
pH	7.4	8.5	7.8	7.0-8.5	6.5-9.2	8.0-8.5
EC	0.31	10.93	4.0	-	-	-

TDS	200	7000	2560	500	1500	500
TA	122	1392	552.7	200	600	-
TH	64	2852	864.1	200	600	100
Na⁺	13	2400	581.5	50	-	-
K⁺	0	955	34.9	-	-	-
Ca²⁺	3	450	51.1	75	200	75
Mg²⁺	2	575	180.5	200	400	50
CO₃²⁻	0	117.6	2.6	75	200	75
HCO₃⁻	105	1698	626.6	30	-	150
Cl⁻	21	2095	556.1	200	1000	200
SO₄²⁻	36	1222	364.9	200	400	200
PO₄²⁻	0.006	0.664	0.1	-	-	-
F⁻	1.17	86	7.1	1	1.5	1

All Parameters are expressed in ppm except pH and EC. The Units of EC are mmho cm⁻¹

The physico-chemical quality of drinking water varied drastically among different sites of studied area. We referred the standard ranges for different chemicals in drinking water as prescribed by WHO (1997) and BIS (1991). The drinking water samples were free from color, odor and turbidity. The taste was slightly too moderately saline at some of sampling sites.

The pH

The pH of studied samples groundwater of Jind varied from 7.4 - 8.5. The average pH was 7.8, indicating alkaline nature.

Electrical Conductivity and Total Dissolved Salts

The electrical conductivity varied from 0.31 to 10.93 mS and TDS values ranged from 200-7000 ppm with an average of 4.0 mS and 2560 ppm respectively. The results show that water of this block is non-saline to moderately saline. About 44% water samples had higher TDS concentration than maximum permissible limit.

Total Hardness, Calcium and Magnesium

The total hardness ranged from 64 to 2852 ppm. The average TH content was 864.1ppm. None of the water samples had hardness lesser than 64ppm and 20 samples had hardness higher than 600 ppm. On the basis of Durfor and Becker (1964) classification water was very hard at all the locations. The calcium content ranged from 3 to 450 ppm. The average calcium content was 51.1 ppm. Except four samples all the samples had calcium content within acceptable range. Magnesium content ranged from 02 to 575ppm. The average Mg²⁺ content was 180.5ppm. Except five samples all the samples had Mg²⁺ content within acceptable range.

Total Alkalinity, Carbonate and Bicarbonate

Total alkalinity ranged from 122-1392 ppm. The average TA was 552.7ppm. The data shows that at 14 locations, TA was higher than acceptable limits.

The bicarbonate content varied from 105 to 1698 ppm. The average HCO₃⁻ content was 626.6 ppm. From this study it can be concluded that alkalinity is mainly of bicarbonate type.

Sodium and Potassium

The sodium content varied from 13-2400 ppm with an average of 581.5 ppm. Except seven samples all samples had higher sodium content. Potassium content varied from 00 to 955 ppm with an average of 34.9 ppm.

Chloride

The chloride content ranged from 21 to 2095 ppm with an average of 556.1ppm. At seven locations chloride content was higher than acceptable limit.

Sulphate

The sulphate content ranged from 36 to 1222 ppm with an average of 364.4 ppm. Except 18 samples, all the samples had sulphate content within acceptable range.

Phosphate

The phosphate content ranged from 0.006 to 0.664 ppm in analyzed water samples. The average phosphate content was 0.10 ppm.

Fluoride

The main sources of drinking water in the study area are handpumps and bore-wells. In general, it has been observed that ground water contains higher amount of fluoride ions dissolved from geological conditions while surface water usually contains lesser amount of fluoride except when contaminated by industrial waste water. Thus the fluoride accumulation in ground water in different areas varies according to the source of water, the geological formation of the area, amount of rainfall and quality of water lost by evaporation. The various factors that govern the release of fluoride in natural water by fluoride bearing minerals and rocks are the basic chemical composition of water, presence and accessibility of fluoride and the time of contact between the source minerals and water. The permissible limit of fluoride is 1 ppm which can be extended to 1.5 ppm in case of non-availability of other water source. High fluoride level in drinking water gives rise to dental decay and physical deformation. The dreaded disease 'fluorosis' is a result of intake of high fluoride levels in drinking water. The harmful effects of fluoride on human health are already given.

The present study shows that fluoride content ranges from 1.17 ppm - 86 ppm. Two samples from Mando and Kandela shows the maximum fluoride content i.e. 78 and 76 ppm, respectively. The average of F⁻ content is 7.14 i.e. significantly high and this shows that F⁻ is an emergency pollutant in this block. The correlation matrix of present studies shows that F⁻ is significantly and positively correlated with HCO₃⁻ (r=0.530), pH (r=0.300), TA (r=0.58) p≤0.01 at significance level and negatively correlated with Mg²⁺ (r=-0.309) and TH (r= -0.303) at p≤0.05 level.

Removal of fluoride contents by adsorbents

In the rate of studies it was found that equilibrium conditions were reached within 45 hours for all adsorbate/ adsorbent combinations (Fig. 1). The ion-exchanged materials showed great capacity for removing fluoride better than native form of the materials. The iron and calcium exchanged materials provide extra sites for binding fluoride ions efficiently. This is due to the solubility product constants of FeF₂ and CaF₂ which are K_{sp} = 2.36 x 10⁻⁶ and K_{sp} = 3.45 x 10⁻¹¹, respectively.

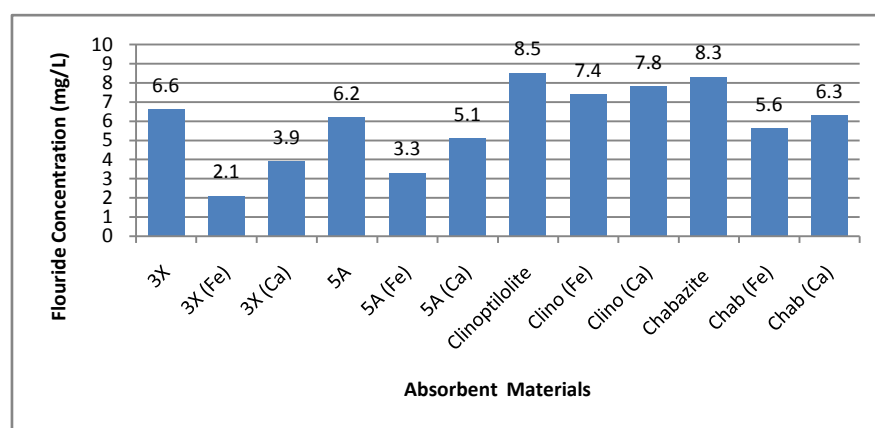


Figure-1 Materials Selection

Among the iron-exchanged samples, zeolite 13X, 5X, clinoptilolite and chabazite showed great capacity for removing fluoride i.e. 5.48 meq/g, 4.73 meq/g, 1.85 meq/g and 2.5 meq/g respectively. The efficiency of removing fluoride ions depends on the pH and fluoride-2-ratio. In these materials, zeolite 13X showed the highest ion-exchanged capacity and fluoride removal capacity (72%).

CONCLUSIONS

The data indicate that the groundwater of Jind district is highly deteriorated as it is polluted with high amount of fluoride and alkalinity. Most of the parameters were beyond the permissible limit. Therefore, the drinking water of villages of Jind is not potable. Zeolite treated with iron provides greater promising result for removal of fluoride from drinking water.

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CAST, SOCIETY AND IMPERIAL PERCEPTION: A STUDY OF ARMY RECRUITMENTS IN PUNJAB 1858-1918

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ABSTRACT

It is assumed that Colonial power formed identities of different Indian cast and community in late nineteenth century. It was a Colonial perspective to use Indian society. Later on, Colonial power exploited it as a tool to divide the society for serve their Imperial interests. They created clashes among the different Indian society through various acts and legislations. Colonial role precisized its tactics in Punjab province like the other provinces of British India. Therefore, Act of 1858 and Act of 1901 parted Punjab's society into martial and non-martial casts. Even this, Britishers separated society into various classes for their interests. Besides this, Peel Commission in 1857 and Kitchner Commission reorganized Indian army for its purpose. British got benefit at the time of World War First due to reorganized of army.

Key Words : Army, Agriculture, British, Colonial, Cast, Classes, Commission, Martial.

Present paper discusses the British policies for army recruitment in the Punjab. It also tells that how colonial power used casts and classes in recruitment of soldiers. Along with this, paper elaborates Colonial perception regarding the Indian society in general and Punjab in particularly. Colonial rule wanted to maintain its hegemony in India. Therefore, British formulated policy of divide and rule. Empire established various policies for recruitment of soldiers on the bases of Cates. Paper moderately focuses on different Acts and Commissions which Britishers formulated for army recruitment. It also narrates that what was impact on the Punjab's society by these recruitment policies of British.

The Uprising of 1857 stands as one of the great turning points in Indian history, perhaps as much for its impact upon the British as its impact on the development of Indian nationalism. It was estimated that about 39,000 Indian Sepoys remained loyal to the British Crown through the uprising, an equal number were disarmed or had deserted, and 70,000 joined the uprising at one time or another¹. Had all of them mutinied at the same time the British² rule in India would have come to an end 90 years earlier. The Peel Commission³ was appointed to examine the military (organization of army) in India after the uprising of 1857. The Commission recommended that "the native Army should be composed of different nationalities and castes, and as a general rule, mixed promiscuously through each regiment."⁴

The recommendations applied primarily to the Bengal Army, because the armies of Madras and Bombay already fulfilled the recommendation for mixed composition as well as most of

the other recommendations. The armies of Madras and Bombay were organized on a “plum pudding” basis down to the company and squad level. The composition advocated by the Punjab Committee was adopted in the Bengal Army (which included the Punjab Frontier Force). In 1864 it consisted of twenty “mixed” regiments, sixteen regiments with ethnically homogenous companies, and seven pure ethnic regiments (mostly Sikhs and Gurkhas). Recruiting in all three presidencies was localized, and troops rarely served outside of the home presidency. The latter development had serious repercussions: without prospect of active duty, service in Bombay and Madras became increasingly unattractive to the able officer, and the quality of their units slowly declined.⁵

The principles laid down in 1859 were reaffirmed in 1879 by the high-level Eden Commission appointed to examine the problems of the army in India.⁶ Both the Peel Commission in 1859 and the Eden Commission in 1879 based their recommendations on the premise that no major foreign expeditions were likely, and that the main problem was internal security. Army policy was not altered even after the second Afghan war and only after the Russian scare of 1885 was the Eden Commission’s assumption that 60,000 men were the maximum necessary under any circumstances⁷ was shattered.

The Burma War of 1887-1889, followed the Russian scare and was used by many to prove the low fighting value of various classes, especially those from Madras. As external conflict grew more probable, and internal security problems lessened, newer notions of military efficiency took precedence over considerations of balance and the social composition of the military.⁸

In a series of major reforms the entire base of recruitment was transformed from a “territorial” to a “racial” and “caste” basis. First, the system of linked battalions was revived. One battalion of a group was equipped for war, while other battalions supplied it with recruits⁹. This system expanded the base of recruiting in Bengal from one to three battalions, and spread the recruiting area for the other battalions as well. In 1887 each group of three battalions was given a regimental center, further stabilizing the system. But in 1892 this system was superseded by another one belonging to a different school of thought: the “class” recruiting center¹⁰. The earlier reforms of 1859, 1879, and even afterwards, were based on territorial recruiting (with the few exceptions of Sikhs and Gurkhas regiments), fixed depots, and periodical tours of local service for internal security purposes¹¹. The measures of 1892 introduced the long epoch of recruitment based on class and eliminated most territorial connections. The recruitment of many classes was terminated for example between 1892 and 1914 the Mahars, Bengalis, many classes of Brahmins, Gujars, Ahirs and Hindustani Muslims were no longer recruited or their recruitment was drastically reduced in numbers.

Kitchner, the C-in-C of the Indian Army (1904–1909) had taken steps to gear up the military machine in India with a view to meet any eventuality that might arise either in India or in Europe. He had reorganized the army on modern lines and had made full preparations to train and equip it. He got the munitions depots overstocked. His successor continued the same policy and adopted many other measures. The result was that when the War broke out in Europe, India was better prepared from the British point of view to playing its role than any other Dominion or Colony.¹²

Percival Spear has remarked that ‘the First World War forms the portal through which India entered the stage of the modern world¹³. The First World War was an important landmark in

the history of the Indian Army not only because it played a significant part in various theatres of the war, but also because, during this period, it underwent considerable changes which had great impact on its subsequent history. The insatiable demand of the war for manpower necessitated changes in its recruiting policy and organization. Besides, the massive involvement of the Indian Army in the war, the war gave a new turn to the national movement in the country¹⁴.

At the outset of the First World War in 1914 the Indian Army consisted of two branches-Combatants and Non-Combatants. The former comprised the Infantry (including the Pioneers), Artillery, Cavalry, Sappers and Miners and Signals. The latter comprised the Supply and Transport Corps, Indian Medical Services, Ordnance Services and Remount and Veterinary Service. The strength of the combatant troops of the Indian Army on August 1, 1914 was 155, 423 men including about 15,000 British officers, while the strength in the Non-Combatant branch was 45,660 men¹⁵. Besides, there was a military force known as the Imperial Service Troops, raised and maintained by the rulers of the different Indian States. These rulers used to lend their forces to the British Indian Government to assist them in different wars. The Imperial Service Troops were trained under the guidance of the British officers called 'military advisers'. The total strength of these forces was 22,479 men¹⁶.

Whenever Britain was at War as the proceeding decades had shown, India in some sense was also at War. While Indian soldiers had been sent overseas before 1914 for imperial purposes, these had been for minor tasks seldom involving actual warfare and never involving any significant portion of the Indian Army. The main purpose of the Indian Army had been to assure civil peace within India and to protect India's frontiers.¹⁷ The outbreak of the World War-I and Britain joining it sent a thrill of enthusiasm all over the Punjab including Haryana.¹⁸ The excitement expressed itself in the form of display of loyalty towards the British Raj¹⁹ and prayed for victory to their arms. Political and social organizations like the Hindu Mahasabha and Congress on behalf of the Hindus, the Anjuman-i-Islamia and Muslim League on behalf of the Muslims, the Chief Khalsa Diwan on behalf of the Sikhs and many community organizations vied with one another in passing resolutions of loyalty.²⁰

The Punjab (including Haryana) entered the war, thus, with great excitement and an outburst of splendid loyalty to the British Government. There were many reasons for the spontaneous display of loyalty to the British Crown by the masses of Haryana and leaders of India. Since Haryana was mostly rural and the main vocation of the people was agriculture, the Britishers were popular because of the Land Alienation Act of 1901²¹ which had bestowed not only economic benefits but even social distinction upon them. The security of their land tenure was their primary concern, and they believed that their interest in the ancestral land and opportunity could remain safe only under the British Raj. Also owing to their martial traditions and the material benefits of military service having been realized, the peasantry fell for the opportunity that the war had offered them to win laurels on the battle fields. From the government point of view, the object of this measure was to place restrictions on the transfer of land with a view to checking its alienation from the agricultural to the non-agricultural classes.²² The legislation was to protect the Zamindar²³ against the money-lenders. The Act was also designed to give some relief to the peasants in Punjab who were the victims of economic exploitation, famines and epidemics.

Ostensibly the Act was intended to protect the cultivator from the clutches of the money-lender. In fact, it was a clever move on the part of the Government to serve its own political ends. **Firstly**, it wanted to eliminate the influence of the money-lender, the backbone of the middle class. **Secondly**, it sought to create a wedge between the money-lender and the cultivator by dividing the two as agriculturist and non-agriculturist. **Thirdly**, a new class of agriculturist money-lender emerged on whose loyalty the Government could bank upon and which could prove a bulwark against the educated middle-class, the main section of the society agitating through the Congress against the British regime. **Fourthly**, it would minimize the importance of the lawyers.²⁴

By the end of the 19th century, the Punjab had replaced north-central India, Bombay and Madras as the main recruiting ground for the British Indian Army supplying more than half the combatants for the entire force (Table 1.1 and 1.2). This need not suggest, however, that the entire province had been opened as the main recruiting ground for the army in India by the turn of the century. Rather, the military labour market in Punjab-the numbers and types of soldiers who were recruited and the localities from which they were drawn-was an extremely limited one; in 1900, out of a total male population of 11,255,986, just over 50,000 were in direct military service.²⁵ In 1897, when the military authorities had virtually ceased recruiting from elsewhere but the north, the total annual intake of Punjabi recruits in the army was estimated at no more than 4,500.²⁶ This restriction was imposed essentially by the “martial class” doctrine, which was already at its most influential stage by the turn of the 19th century. Within the Punjab only the selected group of martial classes, mainly Sikhs, Punjabi Muslims and, to a lesser extent, Dogras and Hindu Jats, were eligible for recruitment. All other groups and classes of Punjabis that did not fall in the categories designated as martial classes were automatically excluded.²⁷

Table 1.1
Number of Indian Infantry Units²⁸

Year	Gurkhas	North-Central	North-West (Punjab and NWFP)	Bombay	Madras
1862	5	26	38	20	40
1885	13	20	31	26	32
1892	15	15	34	26	25
1914	20	15	57	18	11

Table 1.2
Recruiting of Punjabis, 1858-1910²⁹

Year	No. of Punjabis in the Army	Percentage of Punjabis in the Army	Percentage increase on 1858
1858	22,790	32.7	
1880	38,538	27	+69
1890	44,940	30	+97
1900	65,820	50.6	+188
1910	93,295	53.7	+309

Prior to 1914, the recruitment in the Indian Army was based on the Martial Races Theory. This theory was introduced by Lord Roberts, who served as Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army from 1885-1893. In his view, not all Indians could prove good fighters and the best men for the army was available only in certain classes. According to him, the long years of peace and the security and prosperity attending it in certain areas had a softening and deteriorating effect on the people living in those areas and they had lost fighting qualities³⁰. General Sir O'Moore Creagh, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army from 1909-1914, agreed with the martial race theory, though he gave a different justification for it. According to him, people in the hot and flat regions were timid and unwar like while people in the cold (during winters) and hilly regions were warlike.³¹

The restriction was imposed essentially by the "Martial Race" doctrine, which was already at its most influential stage by the turn of the 19th century. Within the Punjab only the selected group of martial races, mainly Sikhs, Punjabi Muslims and to a lesser extent, Dogras and Hindu Jats, were eligible for recruitment. All other groups and classes of Punjabis that did not fall in the categories designated as martial classes were automatically excluded. Very specific sub-divisions went into the definition of a "Martial Race" and many regiments narrowed their selection to include only recruits from particular sub-castes, clans, tribes and localities³².

During 1914-1916, the recruitment was made partly by direct enlistment (whereby a young man whose family was connected with a certain Regiment could present himself as a recruit at the Regimental Depot) and partly by 'class recruiting' which meant recruiting by recruiting officers who were posted at different Cantonments with a view to enrolling recruits of a particular class in Punjab (including Haryana) for the first twenty-nine months of the war, this system of recruiting continued and recruiting went on steadily and there were no serious complaints of shortage of man-power. Between August 14th, 1914 and March 31, 1916, no fewer than 64,519 men were forthcoming from the British Districts alone, 13048 coming from the region now comprising Haryana.

It is clear that the districts with old military connections did the best. Rohtak gave more than 5,000 and Gurgaon sent more than 3000 recruits. In this connection Rao Bahadur Lal Chand of Rohtak said in the Legislative Council on 24 April 1918, "If we consider the recruiting services my native district troops...there is nothing more remarkable than the sustained ardour and enthusiasm which have been displayed by the Jat class of South-East".³³ This was particularly owing to the help rendered by rural men of influence who had constituted unofficial committees to help the military authorities in the process of recruitment. The prominent leaders whose services towards the war efforts in Haryana were commended and rewarded by the Government were Sir Chhotu Ram, Rao Bahadur Ch. Lal Chand and Pandit Parbhu Dayal of Rohtak; Rao Bahadur Balbir Singh of Rampura (Gurgaon); Ch. Lajpat Rai, Pandit Janki Parsad and Rai Bahadur Seth Sukh Lal of Hisar and Ch. Bans Gopal of Karnal.³⁴

However, by this time it had become clear that very large demands would yet have to be made upon the man-power of the province. The German line had been violently bent but it had not broken. The entry of Romania into the war had apparently only added to the commitments the end of war was not in sight, and the well-known recruiting grounds of the Punjab were beginning to show signs of exhaustion.³⁵ In view of this, in 1917, a new system of recruitment was introduced. The 'Class system' of recruitment was replaced by the 'Territorial system' of recruitment. In the new system a Divisional Recruiting Officer, and to each suitable district a

District Assistant Recruiting Officer, taken in most cases from the ranks of Civil Officials, was appointed to make intensive efforts to recruit men from the areas under their command. All over India seventy-five new classes (21 in Punjab, table 1.3) were declared eligible for recruitment in the Army.³⁶ Still recruitment was to be restricted to the recruitment of agriculturist communities.³⁷ In each province, a Provincial Recruiting Board³⁸ was established to co-ordinate the working of the Divisional Recruiting Officers in the province. This was quite beneficial and 29,733 men were added from Punjab (8504 from Haryana alone) within six months.

Table – 1.3

List of New Classes Recruited During World-War I³⁹

Province	Class	Unit	
		Attached to	Absorbed in
Punjab And Delhi	1. Arains	2-55 th Rifles 1-129 th Baluchis	2-129 th Pioneers
	2. Baltis	----	106 th Pioneers
	3. Bauria Sikhs	----	2-35 th Sikhs
	4. Bishnois	----	2-69 th Punjabis
	5. Gaur Brahmin	1-9 th and 2-3 rd Brahmana (Several other units take them)	----
	6. Dogra Jats	38 th Dogras	----
	7. Heris	----	2-48 th Pioneers 2-128 th Pioneers
	8. Hindu Aroras	222 nd Punjabis	----
	9. Jagirdars of Ambala	2-55 th Rifles	----
	10. Kambohs	2-55 th Rifles	----
	11. Kanets	----	Various Units
	12. Mahatam Sikhs	----	2-35 th Sikhs
	13. Mussallis	----	2-81 st Pioneers
	14. Niazi Pathans	----	2-21 st Punjabis
	15. Punjabi Brahmans	----	37 th Dogras
	16. Punjabi Hindus	----	2-26 th Punjabis
	17. Punjabi Christians	----	71 st Punjabis
	18. Pathans of Chhach	----	2-54 th Sikhs
	19. Rors	2-12 th Pioneers	----
	20. Sainis	1-21 st Punjabis 2-55 th Rifles	----
	21. S.W.Punjabi Musalmans	Various Units	----

Even this, however, was not considered enough. In the middle of the year it was decided to hand over the control of recruitment to the civil authorities. The Provincial Recruiting Board

held its first meeting on 14th July, 1917 and at once set itself the task of popularizing the army among those who hitherto had no part in it, and increasing its attractions for those who were already in it. The Board undertook the very important task of assessing the amount of man-power which the province as a whole, and each district individually, might reasonably be expected to contribute, and thus to attempt for the first time to adjust the burden of war equitably over all classes.⁴⁰ Each district was given a 'quota' up to which it was exhorted to work'. And, subject to certain safeguards, the districts which had hitherto been the least ardent were encouraged to apply the same methods to individual villages and tribes. The improvement in results achieved was remarkable: while Punjab contributed 61716 men during the six month period from 1st July 1917 to 31 December 1917, Haryana provided 15489 recruits. Hissar which had contributed 4233 men up to 30 June 1917 provided 4589 men during the next six months and even Karnal touched the 1500 mark.

In April 1918, the British Prime Minister sent a despairing "S.O.S." call, and many prepared themselves for the worst. A War Conference was summoned by His Excellency the Viceroy at Delhi from April 27 to 29, 1918. The object of the conference was to invite the cooperation of all classes in measures concerning the successful prosecution of the War, with special reference to man-power and the development of Indian resources.⁴¹ The Punjab gave its response in a meeting called by the Lt. Governor. Sir Michael O'Dwyer on 4th May at Lahore. It was announced that the annual offering of recruits will be increased from one lakh to two, and that it would not shirk from introducing conscription, if the men could not be got in any other way.⁴²

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INDIA-EUROPEAN UNION RELATIOS IN POST COLD WAR PERIOD

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ABSTRACT

After the decline of Soviet Union the world is going to unipolar politically and millitarly but economically it is going to be multipolar. In post cold war period economic relations are in dominant character while political and military relations are on back seat. The demise of Soviet Union forced India to realign its ties with the world because it lost a credible ally in form of Soviet Union. India's large population and its formidable presence in world economic scenario attracted the world powers to ally with it. On the other hand integration of Europe in form of European Union with 28 nations emerged as most important world economic power. So both India and European union are two rising economic powers and it is natural that both have compulsions to come together.

Key Words: Cold war, IMF, Super Power, EU, SAARC, SAFTA, NAFTA.

The Bretton Wood System of monetary management of World economy which came into existence in 1944 by Bretton Wood agreement can be considered as the first Institutional framework to govern the economy and monetary relations among the independent nation states. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and International Monetary Fund (IMF) were established by this agreement of Bretton Wood in 1946 to regulate World monetary system. The main feature of the system was that every nation would formulate its monetary policies according to these two financial institutions to establish a system of exchange rate of currency at world level because the experience of Great Depression made it clear that major monetary fluctuations could stall the free flow of trade. Till 1970s the Bretton Wood system worked effectively in resolving conflicts and achieving the goals of Major Industrial states. The Bretton Wood system collapsed in 1971 because of growing monetary strains and following the United States suspension of convertibility from dollars to gold.

The economic alignment in cold war era is marked by economic relations of two super powers with their allies. Former Soviet Union had economic relations with socialist bloc and the third world countries particularly those who were in Soviet Camp. It assisted financially the socialist block in the name of International communist movement and on the other hand United States spent huge amount for the containment policy against socialist bloc. U.S. had economic alignments with the countries who adopted western kind of democracies and who joined US Camp after Second World War. So, economic relations were confined to two superpowers.

The Post Cold war is characterized by end of bi-polarism with the demise of Soviet Union and Eastern Block. In cold war era the economic relations were being governed by two poles. But in post cold war era world is moving toward multi-

Polarism in economic sphere. Because of economic integration, globalization, liberalization and privatization, the new economic regions and new centers of economic powers are rising which are giving a new shape to economic alignments. New economic grouping are leading towards re-alignments in post cold war era. SAARC, SAFTA, NAFTA, ASEAN, EU are emerging as economic regions which will give a new shape to International Economic order.

The 1991 can be considered as a landmark in world political and economic order, on the one hand with the decline of Soviet Union and Eastern block, the issues of liberty, rights and democracy got momentum and on the other hand the wave of globalization, liberalization and privatization brought the whole world economy into one realm and because of this wave some new nations and new regions got potential to become major political and economic powers. In International arena India and European Union can be considered two major potential economies of the world. India's size, location, economic growth, nuclear capability and its increasing role in International Politics are some vital factors which can lead India to become rising power of the world. 9.4 per cent GDP growth rate in 2007 and its growing skilled human resource are the evident factors for its potentiality. Goldman Sachs predicts that as 700 million Indians are expected to move to cities by 2050. Former Counsellor to Secretary of Commerce in the Regan's Administration Clyde V. Prestowitz has embraced the notion being put forth that India is going to be the biggest economy in the world. It is going to be India's century. It is going to be the biggest super power of 21st Century.

On the other hand European Union which consists of 28 European nations is emerging as world's largest economy. The European Union was established under the name by the treaty on the European Union as Maastricht Treaty in 1992. In post Cold war era the power of European Union will rival that of United States in 21st Century.

So, there are two potential Powers in Post Cold war world and because of their growing capabilities both are coming closer. India and EU have certain common factors like their large populations, size, and growing role in their respective continents will make inevitable to interact to the two major potential powers. The importance of their interaction can be assumed by this feature that EU came into existence in 1992 and in next year in 1993 both the Power signed on very comprehensive Charter of cooperation.

This charter is evident itself that how much both the powers are eager to cooperate each other. The charter contains 30 articles ranging the different areas of cooperation i.e. trade, commerce, economic cooperation, Industry, services, energy, communications, satellite technology, intellectual property rights, agriculture, tourism, science and technology, culture, strategic issues, environment and in so many areas. This charter can be a mile stone in Indo-E.U. relationship. India and EU both required that they should provide each other the most favoured nation status. India and EU are largest trading partners. Foreign direct investment has grown commendably from EU to India.

The decline of Soviet Union and its allies created a power Vacuum in international relations. USA the sole remaining super power is hegemonising its dominance in international politics and two wars in post Cold era also reflected the intentions of US and scholars have started to

opine that world is moving towards uni-polar world But in economic sphere, USA is not the sole and hegemonistic power in international economic order. Economic power vacuum in post cold war is being filled by emerging economic regions and new potential economic powers and there new potential powers are challenging the US hegemony in world economic order. India and European Union are two emerging world economic powers and if they work together, economic powers and if they work together, this economic power bloc can be an alternative to US hegemony in international economic order.

India and former Soviet Union were traditional trade partners but after the demise of Soviet Union, Russia is facing its own domestic contradictions and international pressures and on the other hand after 1991 India is emerging as potential economic power. So, in present scenario, Russia is not capable to cop with India's growing economy. So India's trade with Russia is declining and on the other hand because of hegemonistic position of USA, India's trade with US is suffering due to conditionality imposed by USA. India cannot trade with US on equal footing; certain conditions imposed by US can hamper India's political and economic sovereignty.

So in this scenario, India needs a viable alternate where it can expand its trade and commerce without suffering Practical interference and viable alternate for India may be European Union because European Union is emerging as global economic Power. It also needs an alternative to U.S. India can be the best suited alternate for European Union. So India and European Union can be the natural and largest trade partners.

In post cold war era both India and European Union are emerging global economic powers. Their size, large populations, high GDP growth rates, large market potentiality will encourage both the powers to come closer to co-operate each other for their growing economic needs. Trade, commerce, foreign direct investment, infrastructure growth, nuclear capabilities and strategic issues are the key issues between the two powers which are of all entire of the present study.

Indo-EU relations may be a ray of hope for reducing the conflict of north-south bloc in International economic order, India represents as a major power of south bloc and European Union, the North, if both the powers come closer particularly in the field of trade and commerce, it can give a new shape to international economic orders. The world economy

Between India and EU.

- To analyze how to facilitate the free flow of foreign direct investment fr- To study how India is emerging and raising an economic global power in this changed scenario in post cold war era.

Indian economy showed attractive performance with 9.4 percent GDP growth rate in 2007, sustained economic growth with large market potentiality because of liberalization and privatization. But still these successes and attractive performances are not yet translated into fruits of world trade and business. Reason behind is that Russian economy is confronting with both domestic and international pressures and can not pace with India's growing economy and huge expectations of India market. India's trade with US is subject to certain conditions. So in this situation there is a risk of India being progressively left over in competitive economic catch up. So India needs a viable alternate as a trade partner to U.S. and Russia which can materialize the growing needs of Indian economy and can fulfill the expectations of Indian

market, trade, commerce, and industrial growth. European Union is facing the same problems because of its growing economy and markets of Europe. So it also require a viable trade partner who can pace with European Union economy and in present scenario India and China are two major emerging global economic powers.

But due to ideological differences or because of closed economy, China can not be the favourable partner for European Union and only alternate left that is India. So India and European Union be the most suitable and natural trade partners.

Still India and European Union are largest trading partners. So, this is a point of attention that in such circumstances both the emerging economic powers India and European Union will come closer for the cooperation of trade and commerce.

Economic growth and expansion of any nation depends on its infrastructure and industrialization base and industrialization is possible if a nation has enough capital to invest. So the most urgent need of the day for India is foreign direct investment. Although the Foreign investment of European Union in India is increasing but they remain below potential. This present study will search the possibilities and areas where EU can expand its investment in India. Still there are barriers which hinder the direct flows of foreign investment in India. EU companies in India clearly mentioned very competitive positive factors in their Indian operation, favourable labour costs and productivity and low cost of locally sourced inputs. But they also point out lack of infrastructure and high cost of imported inputs is major negative factors for European investment in India. This study will analyze the negative factors that can be removed to facilitate the free flow of direct foreign investment from European Union.

Another area of problem is cooperation and exchange of science and technology. Nation's growth depends on modern techniques. It is the need of the hour to get modern technology to exploit natural resources

India can not be a global power until its exploits natural resources which are in abundance in India. The problem of Modern technology can be coped with exchange of technology with European Union. In article 14 of the agreement charter between the two powers signed a 20 December, 1993 mentions, both the parties in accordance with their mutual interest and aims of their development strategy in this area, promote scientific and technological co-operation including in high level field like life sciences, biotechnology, new materials and Geo and Marine Science.

In addition to these basic issues there are some areas of problems which are of utmost importance and without which study of Indo-EU relations will be incomplete. India is facing the problem of terrorism although this is global phenomenon but India is worst victim of this problem. Both the powers can fight this problem together. This study will analyze the problem under strategic relations between the two powers.

The problem of human rights and Civil liberties are keys issues of Modern civilization. Both India and EU have shown their commitment in upholding human rights and fundamental freedom's and ratified major international human rights instruments.

The problem of environment protection is major problem of present world. India and EU can create necessary conditions for sustainable Economic development. Each recognizes inter-dependencies in the field of environment and trans-national character of many of environment

problems. As major powers, both are conscious of their capabilities to play a central role in international efforts towards better environment global governance. India and EU are both the signatories and active contributors to maintain instruments including Kyoto and UN convention on biodiversity.

The major area of problem from Bretton Wood system to present international economic order is conflict between South and North, poor and rich countries. Third world countries blame north bloc for making disparities and demanding their proper share in world economic order. India as a major power of South Asia in particular and Asia in general represent the South bloc can reduce the gap by deeper understanding with European Union and European Union also recognizes this problem. SAARC and EU are large entities with complex structure and diverse demographics.

Indo-EU relationship would benefit from deepened exchange of development in Europe and South Asia. European commission already has a memorandum of understanding with SAARC. India and EU will seek to have a regular exchange of views on regional cooperation.

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ARUN JOSHI'S THE FOREIGNER: A STUDY IN EXISTENTIAL DILEMMA

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ABSTRACT

Arun Joshi is the outstanding sensitive and thought provoking novelist who has discussed alienation of modern man. All the novel of Joshi deals with the theme of alienation, Fretfulness and existential condition of modern man. The Central Character in Joshi's novels are mentally disturbed and filled with despair, self hatred and self pity and regard them self as strangers in this lonely planet. The novel attempts to explore the unique consciousness of Sindi in being an outsider in the gamut of society and his frustration of failure in finding a meaning of existence.

Key Words: Foreigner, Dilemma, Primacy, World War-II, Philosopher.

Oxford, Advance Learner Dictionary defines the meaning of existentialism As the theory that human being are free and responsible for their own actions in a world without meaning. After World War II, there was a wide spread tendency, especially prominent in such as Jean Paul Sartre and Albert Camus, to view a human being as An isolated existent who is cast into an alien universe; to conceive the human world as possessing no inherent truth, value, or meaning; and to represent human life-in its fruitless search for purpose and significance, as it moves from the nothingness whence it came towards the nothingness where it must end – as an existence which is both anguished and absurd” (qtd. in Abramsl).

As Camus said of the predicament of modern man in the Myth of Sisyphus. “In a universe that is suddenly deprived of illusions and of light, man feels a stranger. His is an irremediable exile.... This divorce between man and his life, the actor and his setting, truly constitutes the feeling of Absurdity” (qtd. in Abramsl).

In the modern context the existentialism holds up the primacy of existence over essence. Man for instance first exists and only then can we contemplate his essence. The traditional philosophy believes that man has infect no essence. Man is only becoming. He is always becoming something, according to his project of making himself something. Man is a free being with a free will with which he has to shape his project of the future what he will be. The central doctrine of existentialism is that man is what he makes of himself. He is not pressing by God or by society or by biology. He has a free will and the responsibility which goes with it. If he refuses to choose or lets outside forces determine him, he is contemptible. Hence the literacy works of existentialism insist on action including act of will as the determining think.

Soren Kierkegaard is generally considered to have been the first existentialist philosopher. He proposed that each individual not society or religion is solely responsible for giving meaning to life and living it passionately and sincerely. Existentialism became popular in the years

following World War II, and strongly influenced many disciplines besides philosophy, including theology, drama, art, literature and psychology. He is a theist and believes in the subjectivity of God. The secret of religious consciousness says Kierkegaard, is that the existing individual cannot pursue God in an "Objective way", or "bring God to light objectively" (qtd. in Stumpf 466). This Notwithstanding unprecedented scientific and technological advancements which have added immensely to his physical and comforts, the contemporary man is doomed to find himself in a tragic mess. The prevailing economic conditions culminating in the object poverty of the masses and the economic square of the middle class on the one hand and the economic affluence of the newly rich on the other, the drag of social conventions and traditions the fact changing value system consequent upon the impact of rapid modernization occurring from industrialization and urbanization, the inter generational tensions engendered with changing ethos, all these make increasing and often disturbing demands on the individual and contribute in their own way to his sense of meaninglessness of life.

Man fails to perceive today the very purpose behind life and the relevance of his existence in a hostile world. Sindi Oberoi also has become fail in his life. Because his parents has died and after sometime his uncle also died and then the life of Sindi Oberoi becomes hostile as he thinks that there is remained up purpose in his life. As Edmund Fuller remarks, "Man suffers not only from wars persecution famine and ruin, but from inner problem... a conviction of isolation, randomness and meaningless in his way of existence" (qtd. in Pandey31).

The most besetting problem that man faces today is the problem of meaninglessness is so pervasive that it threatens to corrode every sphere of human life. It has been treated in considerable detail in American and European literature. Its treatment by Indian novelists like Johsi is no less interesting. Arun Joshi is one of those modern Indian novelists. In English who have broken new grounds. In his search for new themes, he has "renounced the larger world in favour of the inner man" (qtd. In Dhawan 43), and has engaged himself in "a search for the essence of human living" (qtd. In Dhawan 43). An outstanding novelist of human predicament, Joshi has chartered in all his novels the inner crisis of the modern man.

Joshi exhibits the agony of loneliness in uncovering the psychological conflicts on the character of Sindi Oberoi in his quest for meaning through a series of relationship. In her review of the novel, Meenakshi Mukherjee describes the hero of *The Foreigner* as "a perennial outsider" (qtd. In Dhawan 46-47). Sindi in always lonely all ill at ease in the world in which he has to live. He belongs to no country no people and regards himself as "an uprooted young man living (aimless) in the latter half of the twentieth century" (Joshi 195).

Sindi is the kind of foreigner who feels the pangs of his foreignness in 'any circumstance and any country' which reminds one of Ramaswamy of *The Serpent and The Rope*. In both the novels the sensitive intellectuals long for something beyond themselves.

Arun Joshi's *The Foreigner* is parallel to Albert Camus's *The Outsider* for its existential theme because Sindi Oberoi remains alien to other people like that Meursault the protagonist in *The Outsider* also lives alien to other people. Meursault does not have any kind of emotion for other. Even he doesn't attend his own mother's funeral and he doesn't show any kind of remorse of his mother's death. He lives the life of a stranger. Born of mixed parentage Sindi is without a sense of belonging to society, no matter where he stays in England or in America or

in India because he is born in Kenya of an Indian sceptic father and an English mother. His search for self takes him across continents with no tangible results. He believes that possession generates pain as it implies involvement and attachment.

The existential state of disappointment, isolation and meaninglessness has received adequate attention through the depiction of Oberoi's character by Arun Joshi. All sensitive writers like Arun Joshi feel concerned about the unfortunate spiritual predicament of the modern man. Joshi's portrayal of Sindi Oberoi's character receives adequate attention when he presents Oberoi's existential state of disappointment isolation and meaninglessness.

Sindi Oberoi is denied parental love. Family affection and cultural roots because when he was four years old, his parents died and after sometimes his uncle also died. He grows into a wayward man and finally becomes a wanderer alien to his culture. He has no longer any sense of security because of his isolation from his own family and the society. His cut out relation and his sense of being an outsider remain to be static. His mental agonies and predicament can be seen in the following lines:

But you at least know what made an ass of a mah: we don't even know t6hat you had a clear cut system of morality, a caste system that laid down all you had to do. You had a God you had roots in the soil you lived upon, look at me. I have no roots. It have no system of morality. What does it mean to me if you call me an immoral man. I have no reason to be one thing rather than another. You ask me why I am not ambitious: well I have no reason to think of it I don't even have a reason to live (Joshi 135-136).

Sindi as a student of Engineering at Boston meets June at a foreign students gathering. She like him but he fights hard with himself to escape another affair. Sindi's loneliness is apparent to anyone who meets and talk to him. In their very first encounter, June tells him:

There is something strange about you, you know. Something distant. I' d guess that when people are with you they don't feel like they're with a human being. Maybe it's an Indian characteristics, but I have a feeling you'd be a foreigner everywhere (Joshi 33).

Sindi is trapped in his own loneliness, which is accentuated by his withdrawal from the society around him. He wonders:

In what way, if any, did I belong to the world that roared beneath my apartment window. Somebody had begotten me without a purpose, and so far I had lived without a purpose. Pherhaps I felt like that because I was a foreigner in America. But then, what difference would it have made if I had live in Kenya or India or any other place for that matter! It seemed t be that I would still be a foreigner (Joshi 61).

Babu Rao khemka, son of Mr. khemka and the best friend of Sindi Oberoi also loves June Blyth and he wants to marry her. June has realized negative approach of Sindi because he has refused to marry her, so she decides to prefer Babu. But Babu is killed in a car accident and after sometimes June Blyth also died during an attempting abortion. Death of Babu and June give a big jolt to Sindi and he thinks himself responsible for the death of Babu and June. And these incidents make him again an isolated being.

Man is shocked to find that he is no longer the master of his destiny and that there are forces which threaten to wither his life and all its joys and hopes. Sindi Oberoi loves more girls as Kathy, Sheila, Anna and June Blyth but his love is not successful. He is unable to marry to

any one girl who he loves. He comes to feel helpless in the fundamental sense that he cannot control what he bale to forsee.

In his eagerness to find out the meaning of life Sindi lives “in a strange world of intense pleasure and almost equally intense pain” (Joshi 82). But he fails to make a satisfactory progress and, as he himself tells us, his twenty five years are “largely wasted in search of wrong things in wrong place” (Joshi 92).

Thus, the prime concern of the novelist is with the gradual evolution of Sindi Oberoi from a negative philosophy of detachment to its positive aspect. In the beginning Sindi depends on his own philosophy of non-involvement for happiness, which results in the death of Babu and June. But he slowly learns that real detachment from men and matters comes when one performs one’s duty sincerely without any desire for the result.

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INDIA-MYANMAR RELATIONS –AN OVERVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Myanmar borders Bangladesh, China, India, Lao PDR and Thailand and is member-state of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN). Myanmar is India's only land bridge to Southeast Asia and the Indo-Burmese border stretches over 1,600 kilometers. The Indo-Burma treaty of 1952 on Border Affairs was designed to ensure free movement of the local ethnic tribals for meeting their daily socio-economic needs. India changed its policy towards Myanmar during Narshima Rao's regime for three reasons- to contain China; to check insurgency, drug trafficking, and smuggling in India's northeastern states and Look East policy, where Myanmar played a central role if India had to reach out to the South East Asian countries. India is one of Myanmar's major trading partners and one of the largest markets for its goods. Bilateral trade between India and Myanmar has grown more than eighty times in the last twenty eight years. From US\$12.4 million in 1980-81, India-Myanmar trade grew steadily, to reach a level of 995 million US dollars in 2007-08. The actual trade turnover may probably be more if trade via third countries, particularly Singapore, is taken into account. The 4th India-Myanmar Joint Trade Committee (JTC) Meeting held in New Delhi in September 2011, both countries agreed to double the bilateral trade to US\$ 3 billion by 2015 which seems achievable considering current trade trends. Myanmar is strategically important to India because it shares a large border with India on its west and a likewise with China on its east. India sees China's involvement in Myanmar having geo- strategic implications for the region and does not want to give it a free hand. It therefore would like to engage Myanmar through greater economic strategic cooperation. Apart from bilateral relations India is also engaged with Myanmar through ASEAN and

BIMSTEC. India's policy of engaging Myanmar will definitely pay dividends.

Key Words: India, Myanmar, China, Trading, Partner.

Myanmar is located in the eastern part of the Asian continent, in a geographical area rich in natural and mineral resources, which provides significant economic potential. The country borders Bangladesh, China, India, Lao PDR and Thailand and is member-state of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN). Myanmar is located south of the states of Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh in Northeast India. Myanmar is India's only land bridge to Southeast Asia and the Indo- Burmese border stretches over 1,600 kilometers. Myanmar is rich in natural resources such as arable land, forestry, minerals, natural gas, as well as freshwater and marine resources, gems and jade and has a young workforce.¹

For more than five decades, however, Myanmar has been subject to a political and economic crisis that has alienated it from the international community and made it one of the 'least developed nations' in the world. Myanmar's high culture and its age old close links with the Indian civilization is known to the Indian scholars, yet academic pursuit is few and far between. There is no dearth of subjects (for example, Myanmar's art and architecture, its music and dances, its rich handicraft, its Buddhist traditions and Pali scholarship, etc.) that can be used as an ideal tool for strengthening future relationship between India and Myanmar. This is possible, however, if scholars of both the countries can interact with each other in a free environment.²

The Indo-Burma treaty of 1952 on Border Affairs was designed to ensure free movement of the local ethnic tribals for meeting their daily socio-economic needs. There was a tacit understanding that the tribal population on both sides of the international border who belong to the same ethnic group will be allowed free passage within 40 Km on both side for the purpose of carrying on local trade and social visits. This treaty has been modified and renewed from time to time to meet the changing need. After the military junta took over power in Myanmar, and the economic sanction imposed by the Western power in view of the atrocities committed on the democratic movement in that country, India also adopted a close-door policy to Myanmar. However, in view of the recent Chinese economic expansion in Southeast Asia and Myanmar, India recently adopted an open-door policy. However, experience in matter of trade implementation reveals too many stumbling blocks and even with the best intention to overcome them Indian traders find little attraction in continuing legal trade relation with Myanmar³

India changed its policy towards Myanmar during Narshima Rao's regime for three reasons- to contain China; to check insurgency, drug trafficking, and smuggling in India's northeastern states and Look East policy, where Myanmar played a central role if India had to reach out to the South East Asian countries. India's then Foreign Secretary JN Dixit visited Yangon in March 1993 and a bilateral agreement to control drug trafficking and border trade were signed. India and Myanmar again held talks in Yangon in 1994 and a Memorandum of Understanding to maintain border tranquility was signed. But India- Myanmar relations deteriorated in 1995, when New Delhi conferred Jawaharlal Nehru Award for promoting international understanding on Aung San Suu Kyi. Myanmar's military junta protested New

Delhi's move but despite such irritants, India kept open the political and diplomatic channels with Myanmar. In 1998 Fresh diplomatic engagement with Myanmar was made to achieve India's stated objective outlined during Narshima Rao's regime. In August 2000 India-Myanmar foreign secretary meeting was held in Yangon to discuss effective border management that included steps to curb drug trafficking and smuggling. The two countries agreed to strengthen the infrastructure and step up security to promote border trade. India's foreign minister Jaswant Singh visited Myanmar and signed number of agreements in August 2000. Myanmar's foreign minister Win Aung visited India in January 2003 and signed a protocol to establish regular bilateral ministerial consultations and agreed cooperation in projects related to infrastructure, energy and information technology. In October 2004 General Than Shwe's visit to New Delhi agreements like setting up cultural exchanges, cooperation in non-traditional security issues, Tamanthi hydroelectric project in Myanmar were signed. Issue of insurgency in its northeast region with bases in Myanmar was raised by India and the military ruler assured to take necessary steps to oust the rebels from its soil. In December 2005 Prime Minister Manmohan Singh held talks with his Myanmar counterpart Soe Win on the sidelines of 11th ASEAN Summit in Kuala Lumpur and suggested to Soe Win to start a national reconciliation process and work for the restoration of democracy in Myanmar and raised issue of insurgency in the northeast region of the country. In January 2006 when India Myanmar jointly held military operation to flush out the rebels inside Myanmar's territory. In April 2006 Indian President APJ Abdul Kalam visited Myanmar and signed three important agreements in natural gas, satellite-based remote sensing and promotion of Buddhist studies. The SPDC chief assured Kalam that he would take India's help in implementing his proposed seven point plan for democracy and may give a sympathetic consideration to India's request of the release of the pro democracy leader.⁴

President U Thein Sein paid a State visit to India on October 12-15, 2011 following the swearing in of a new Government in Myanmar in March 2011. During the visit, MoU for the Upgradation of the Yangon Children's Hospital and Sittwe General Hospital; and the Programme of Cooperation in Science & Technology for the period of 2012-2015. He also attended the India-ASEAN Commemorative Summit in December 2012 in Delhi and also visited Mumbai and Ratnagiri. Myanmar Foreign Minister U Wunna Maung Lwin paid an official visit to India from January 22-26, 2012. During this visit bilateral discussions were held with EAM. He delivered a lecture at the Indian Council for World Affairs on the topic "Myanmar :A Country in Transition to Democracy". He again visited India in March 2014 to attend Delhi Dialogue VI.

Prime Minister of India Dr. Manmohan Singh paid a state visit to Myanmar from May 27-29 2012. During the visit, several new initiatives were announced and signed 12 MoUs and agreements including extension of a new line of credit (LOC) for US\$500 million to Myanmar, support for setting up an Advance Centre for Agriculture Research and Education in Yezin, a Rice Bio-park in the integrated Demonstration Park in Nay Pyi Taw, and an Information Technology Institute in Mandalay. In addition important agreements such as Air Service Agreement, Establishment of Joint Trade and Investment Forum, MoU on Border Areas Development, and establishment of Border Haats and Cultural Exchange Programme were signed. Prime Minister again paid a 2-day official visit to NayPyiTaw from 3-4 March, 2014 to attend 3rd BIMSTEC Summit. Minister of Commerce, Industry & Textiles Shri

Anand Sharma visited Myanmar from 05 to 09 June, 2013 to participate in World Economic Forum on East Asia 2013. During the visit, he called on President and met Minister of Energy U Than Htay and Minister of Communications & IT U Myat Hein. He also met Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, Chairperson, National League for Democracy. CITM along with Minister of Commerce U Win Myint jointly addressed the 1st Joint Trade and Investment Forum in Yangon.⁵

India is one of Myanmar's major trading partners and one of the largest markets for its goods. The most startling fact is that bilateral trade between India and Myanmar has grown more than eighty times in the last twenty eight years. From US\$12.4 million in 1980-81, India-Myanmar trade grew steadily, to reach a level of 995 million US dollars in 2007-08. The actual trade turnover may probably be more if trade via third countries, particularly Singapore, is taken into account.

The first India-Myanmar Bilateral Border Trade Agreement was signed in New Delhi in January 1994 and was implemented in April 1995 with the opening of a cross border point between Moreh, India and Tamu, Myanmar. The agreement provides facilities by which trade is being carried out through the designated border expansion of the list of exchangeable items. The opening of border posts has also helped in checking illegal trade of goods and monitors the activities of insurgent groups between India and Myanmar.

A joint Trade Committee was set up in 2003 to work towards increasing bilateral trade, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed on cooperation in information and communication technology, a new Line of Credit for 25 million US dollars was signed to boost exports, and in November 2003 the offer of a 57 million US dollars million credit line was announced by India in order to upgrade Myanmar's railway network.

India's exports to Myanmar, though small, range from primary commodities to manufactured products. Primary and semi-finished steel along with steel bars and rods constitute over one third of India's exports. Indian drugs and pharmaceuticals have also established a significant market presence. India's exports to Myanmar's in 1990-00 and 2007-08 were 72.16 million dollars and 162.98 million respectively.

India's imports from Myanmar between 1990-00 and 2007-08 stood at 215.35 million dollars and 809.94 million dollars respectively. The balance of trade is heavily in favour of Myanmar. Myanmar contributes to nearly one fifth of India's imports of timber, second only to Malaysia, as timber and wood products accounted for nearly 30% of Myanmar's exports to India. Myanmar is the second largest supplier of beans and pulses to India, next only to Australia..

Several positive developments have taken place recently in the areas of trade, investment, power, oil and natural gas, manufacturing and the vocational training sectors. In 2008, India and Myanmar signed four economic cooperation agreements which include the Bilateral Investment Promotion Agreement, two credit line agreements between the EXIM Bank of India and the Myanmar Foreign Trade Bank for 20 million dollars for financing the establishment of wire manufacturing plant, 64 million dollars for financing three 230kv transmission lines in Myanmar and the last agreement provides a banking link between Myanmar Economic Bank and United Bank of India. New vistas of cooperation in IT, automobiles, textiles, river and land-based transportation system were also explored. India-Myanmar trade has immense potential for cooperation in the field of natural gas as Myanmar

has reportedly one of the world's biggest gas reserves estimated to be more than 90 trillion cubic feet. ONGC Videsh Limited and Gas Authority of India Limited hold a 30% stake in the exploration and production of gas in Myanmar's off shore blocks located in the Sittwe Area of Arakan State. India has evinced keen interest to procure gas from Myanmar.⁸

India is Myanmar's fourth largest trading partner after Thailand, China and Singapore. It is also Myanmar's second largest export market after Thailand. Bilateral trade between India and Myanmar has grown from US\$ 636.66 million in 2005-06 to US \$ 923.09 million in 2006-07, a growth of 45 per cent. India's exports in 2006-07 was worth US\$ 140.44 million and imports US\$ 782.65 million.

India's Trade with Myanmar (US\$ million)					
Years	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Export	173.28	161.05	225.32	356.96	343.01
Growth	N/A	-7.06%	39.91%	58.42%	-3.91%
Import	697.25	961.46	790.84	1,029.23	1,044.64
Growth	N/A	37.89%	-17.75%	30.14%	1.50%
Total Trade	870.53	1,122.51	1,016.16	1,386.19	1,387.65
Growth	N/A	28.95%	-9.47%	36.42%	.11%

Source: Government of India, Department of Commerce

There is a large potential for bilateral trade, investment and other forms of economic cooperation with Myanmar. The 4th India-Myanmar Joint Trade Committee (JTC) Meeting held in New Delhi in September 2011, both countries agreed to double the bilateral trade to US\$ 3 billion by 2015 which seems achievable considering current trade trends. Growth in imports from India outpaced growth in exports to India. In fact, value of imports from India was significantly increased from US\$ 51.025 million to US\$ 94.30 million. India stood 4th largest trading partner among ASEAN and neighboring countries of Myanmar.

Federation on Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry along with Department of Commerce organised first India Product Show, Myanmar 2014 from Sept 24-27, 2014 at Tatmadaw Exhibition Hill, Yangon. As Myanmar is getting renewed world attention with initiation of democratic process and changed outlook of west, the Exhibition & Business Seminar endeavors to bring together leading businessmen, diplomats and policy makers from Myanmar & India, to enable future business cooperation. The Trade Exhibition is also an ideal platform to showcase India's capabilities, products & services and to explore opportunities for Joint Ventures, Technology Transfer & Marketing tie-ups.

Development cooperation is a key of our relationship and we have offered technical and financial assistance for projects in Myanmar, both in infrastructural and in the areas of Human Resource Development and institutional capacity building. These include centres of excellence in Myanmar-the Myanmar Institute of Information Technology(MIIT) being set up at Mandalay; an Advanced Centre for Agricultural Research & Education (ACARE), a Rice Bio Park at Yezin Agriculture University and many other training institutes.

Recently India has offered to help in revival of 300 apparel factories in Myanmar along with US\$ 5 million Line of Credit for revival of these factories. The South India Textile Research Association (SITRA) will provide technical assistance in formulation of revival plans for these factories. A Common Compliance Code – DISHA MYANMAR with technical assistance from AEPC – to enhance compliance standards in Myanmar for exports to developed countries was also proposed. India has also offered US\$ 150 million of credit for project exports for establishing a SEZ at Sittwe in Myanmar Buyer's Credit Scheme under National Export Insurance Account (NEIA). In Energy Sector renovation of the Thanlyin Refinery was financed by US\$ 20 million LoC, signed in 2005-06. The upgradation of Thanbayakan Petrochemical Complex is being financed by another US\$20 million LoC signed in 2008-09. OVL and GAIL have announced US\$ 1.33 billion investment in China-Myanmar gas pipeline project.

India has extended assistance for road development projects which include upgradation of the Tamu-Kalewa-Kalemyo (TKK) road (about 160 kms); Kaladan Multi-Modal Transit Transport Project which envisages development of road and inland waterways from Sittwe port in Myanmar to Mizoram; and some segments of Trilateral Highway Project (about 1360 kms) connecting Moreh (Manipur, India) to Mae Sot (Thailand) through Myanmar. These will prove of great benefit to India's land locked North East region.

Myanmar is strategically important to India because it shares a large border with India on its west and a likewise with China on its east. The strategic importance of Myanmar in the Indian Ocean has made India initiate naval cooperation with Myanmar. A number of Indian naval personnel have been visiting Myanmar off late. Indian Navy chief Admiral Arun Prakash first visited Myanmar in 2003 and then again in January 2006 where he presented a consignment of communication equipment to his counterparts. His latest visit became controversial because it was reportedly to discuss the sale BN-2 Islander aircraft to Myanmar. This was objected by Britain that originally supplied it to India. The British High Commissioner to India, Sir Michael Arthur issued stern warning that if New Delhi went ahead with the sale, Britain would stop the supply of spares for Indian Navy's Islander aircraft. He added that Britain was bound by EU guidelines that no military dealings have to be done with Myanmar either directly or through third party.

In spite of such hiccups India and Myanmar naval cooperation is forgoing ahead. Two Indian warships, INS Ranjit and ISN Kuthar did joint naval maneuvers with Myanmar's navy in December 2005. The Indian warships' visit to Myanmar ports was the third, in the past three years. In December 2002, an Indian naval fleet, comprising a submarine and two destroyers, berthed at the Yangon Port. Then in September 2003, two more Indian warships carried out four-day joint naval maneuvers with the Myanmar navy. In exchange, a Burmese corvette was at Port Blair to take part in "Milan 2006." This was for the first time in four decades that a Myanmar ship visited a foreign port.⁶

Raksha Mantri led a high level delegation to Myanmar comprising of Defence Secretary, Vice Chief of Naval Staff and GOC Eastern Command from 21-22 January 2013. During the visit, RM called on President U Thein Sein and had detailed discussions for bilateral cooperation in defence with C-in-C Vice Senior General Min Aung Hlaing and Defence Minister Lt. Gen. Wai Lwin. Chief of Army Staff(COAS) General Bikram Singh visited Myanmar from 29-10-

2013 to 02-11-2013. Myanmar Vice Senior General Soe Win, Dy C-in-C(Army) visited India from 11-16 December, 2013.

India-Myanmar relations has passed through a moral dilemma whether to side with the pro democratic forces or engage the military government. Three key factors that compelled India to develop a proactive relation with Myanmar are first 'Look East Policy' to reach out to the ASEAN, second coordinated effort with Myanmar to develop its northeast region and third strategic policy to contain Chinese influence over Myanmar. In India's look east policy, the trilateral highway between India, Myanmar and Thailand plays a major role to reach the South East Asian countries. So is the Trans Asian railway that is to connect New Delhi with Hanoi. A deep economic relationship with Myanmar in India's view would give a tremendous boost to the development of its northeast region. The planned infrastructure development of road, rail and waterways are all steps in this direction. India sees China's involvement in Myanmar having geo- strategic implications for the region and does not want to give it a free hand. It therefore would like to engage Myanmar through greater economic strategic cooperation. Apart from bilateral relations India is also engaged with Myanmar through ASEAN and BIMSTEC. India's policy of engaging Myanmar will definitely pay dividends.⁷

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PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN FREEDOM MOVEMENT: IMPACT ON THEIR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC LIFE

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ABSTRACT

In this paper an attempt has been made to examine the impact of participation of women in their socio-economic life. It is true that M.K. Gandhi gave a call to the women to participate in the movement for liberating the mother India from the chains. However he was not in favour of the changing the traditional structure of family at all and the consent of the father or husband was required for this purpose. Similar were the views of J.L. Nehru. Further more even the women organization failed to raise the issue of socio-economic equality for women for the country. What they emphasize was education for girls and abolition of social evils like parda, child marriage, sati and women trafficking. Therefore, the women participation in freedom movement could not change their socio-economic life in family.

Key Words: Women, Freedom, Movement, Social, Economic, Life.

During the 19th century, the pattern of women lives began to change, in reality the concept of perfect wife was re-defined and female actions were expanded and a number of women were literate, articulate, mobile and involved in public life. Even the women from villages attended education institutions in cities, social gatherings and new religious ceremonies. These women sought to modify gender relations in the direction of greater equality between men and women. There were significant changes when women moved from private to public sphere, they got increased opportunities for the expression of their individuality. Politics completely altered the goals and activities of organized women. Education, social reform and women's rights could make an appeal to some progressive women. Nationalist leaders deliberately cultivated linkages with peasants, workers and women's organizations to demonstrate mass support for their position.

Women were surprised to find political participation approved by men who earlier wanted them to behave as their wives in the home and rather perfect wives. The value of the Hindu Widow Re-marriage Act, 1856 was questioned as it did not change the status of widows. Frequently blamed for the husband's death, the high caste widow was required to relinquish her jewellery and subsist on simple food. Young widows were preyed upon by men who made them as their mistresses or carried them to urban brothels. But woes to the widows who succumbed to a suitor and become pregnant were horrible. In 1881, the court at Surat tried **Vijaylakshmi**, a young Brahmin widow for killing her illegitimate child. At first she was sentenced to be hanged but on appeal this was changed to transportation for life and later reduced to imprisonment of five years. This case made **Tara Bai Shinde**, a young Marathi housewife to write *Stri-Pursh-Tulana*.

Although Gandhi worked for equal rights for women but rejected modern notions of women's roles and opposed modern machines, technology and new methods of birth control. It was reported in Kamala Magazine that Gandhi's notions were, by and large, patriarchal as without birth control women would be tied to their homes and never be possible for them to be productive members of society. He was contradictory when he emphasized for equality and dignity of women in the household and his arguments that it would be difficult for women to participate in politics as it would conflict with her family responsibilities. So permission of their guardians was sought by him when he instructed **Kamla Devi Chattopadhyaya** and **Khurshed Behn** for this purpose. Thus, he was not in favour of recognition of family and role of women. His advice to women to remain unmarried for participation was also seen as dogmatic and conservative. Actually his personal life was full of contradictions with strained relations with his wife.

The issue of gender equality was given a back seat and women's issues lost its appeal and fewer by being subsumed within nationalism. The new politics of nationalism glorified India's past and tended to defend everything traditional. It fostered conservatism in social beliefs and practices. It gave women a new social responsibility.

By and large, the leader of the national movement envisaged a supportive role for women. They did not want women to involve in direct action. Gandhi, himself described the difference between men and women – she is passive, he is active, she is essentially the mistress of the house, he is the bread earner. This sexual division of labour was perpetuated even during the national freedom struggle. In fact Gandhi inducted women in the movement because they were considered to be self-sacrificing, able to endure pain and were essentially non-violent in nature. He did not visualize any fundamental change to the sexual division of labour or any departure of women from their normal social roles as wife and mother.

Whereas Nehru emphasized more on economic context of women right than moral and tradition qualities as envisaged by Gandhi. Nehru said family responsibility was less important than economic independence of women. Moreover, he stressed the need of technological advancement for their socio-economic development. He did not consider religion and gender as a form of social organization. He was in favour of economic liberty of women. However, Nehru's understanding of women's subordination was both limited and static.

Moreover, barring a few exceptions, the modernists and the revivalists, were not really concerned with gender-equality, women's own desires of their perceptions on dignity and justice. Nor were they aware of inter-relationship of patriarchal control over women's freedom, roles and behaviour and the carefully preserved pluralist hierarchical organization of the Indian society.

Thus, the gender equality was not the main thrust either of the social reform or the national movement and women were not seen as individuals. The national movement leaders envisaged an auxiliary role for women.

The women organizations stood in favour of abolition of child marriage and a suitable legislation for it. **Sherifah Hamid Ali, Mrs. Diwan** spoke in Gujrat for change in the outlook of women regarding the institution of marriage as well as social customs. **Sarla Devi Chaudharni** proposed to meet the Secretary of State for India along with member of the Bharat Stri Mahamandal to discuss the educational needs of women in 1917. **Sarojini Naidu**

also led an Indian delegation in 1917 for having a status of women in the governing system as well as more civil and political rights. **Cornelia Sorabji** acted as a pleader of women and worked for female education and social reform in Poona.

The demand of suffrage for women started in 1917 with the plea that “sex shall form no disqualification to women entering any position / profession for which she is eligible”. In Bombay and Delhi about 2000 delegates of the Indian National Congress supported the idea. The legislative assemblies of states and provinces also considered individually the idea of suffrage and Bombay, Mysore, Cochin, Madras etc. voted in its favour. In Bombay, 19 organizations took part in Bombay Campaign of 1921 to win the municipal vote for women.

In this regard property qualifications operated more heavily against Indian women than men. Equal rights and obligations for all citizens without any bar on account of sex and Brahmin caste –edicts were needed to be reviewed.

Thus, Indian womanhood opposed the caste distinctions, communal divisions, polygamy, purdah, child marriage, sex discrimination, favoured compulsory and free education, equal rights of inheritance and divorce. There was less than 3 percent literacy among the women at that time.

Although women’s association could never decide their stand on the involvement of women in politics, the women in general were ultimately drawn into the vortex of the freedom struggle.

Those women were excluded from new representative structure who did not marry to men with property.

Women raised the issue of inheritance, marriage and the guardianship of children which required new law. **Renuka Ray** Legal Secretary of AIWC, in her pamphlet, Legal Disabilities of Indian Women: A Plea for a Commission of Enquiry. Consequently bills like Hindu Women’s Right to Divorce Act, Muslim Personal Law etc. were introduced in Constituent Assembly. Similarly anti-dowry, marriage and inheritance bills were introduced in provincial legislature. Members of the Bhagini Samaj, a Bombay Women Organization also sought for new succession law for getting equal share for women in the ancestral property.

However, male opposition to even moderate reform remained strong on the plea that Hindu women were not suited for public life, it would create havoc in the household, due to prevalent religious beliefs and practices. Gandhi also disagreed with tactics adopted by women leaders for getting exposure in public life. He urged women activists to spend their time in the villages learning about local customs. In doing so they perhaps understood that legal changes were irrelevant for most rural women. Moreover, majority of the Congress leaders were not in favour of women’s legal rights. Nehru supported women participation in public life but not the privileged agrarian reform over family law and was completely against collaborating with the Britishers to gain women’s rights legislation enacted.

On the social front, an unprecedented number of women who broke purdah because of the Gandhi movement, in Meerut when about 5000 women came simultaneously out of veil as a protest against Gandhi’s arrest and never return to it.

Thus in 1920s and 1930s women’s organization demanded social reform i.e., educational and medical services for women. Separate institutions were required to deliver these services because sex-segregation norms prevented women from using institutions designed for men. So

women leaders insisted the new institution should be staffed by female professionals. It was difficult to combine family life with professional demands, yet society had little tolerance for single women. Even medical students were not allowed to live in private home. They were discriminated in the class even by senior professors and sometimes they had to contend with sexual harassment e.g. in Ahmedabad **Ahalyabai's** servant was abducted and assaulted by a municipal councilor.

The declining rate of employment in small scale units and their exploitation was ignored by the leaders of the nationalist movement and instead they raised the issue of female education, franchise and legal rights.

The All India Women Conference had nothing to report about the problem of workers when being asked by the Committee of Royal Commission on Labour, 1929. However, the Bombay Provincial Council prepared a report for a discussion on the economic and social conditions of working women in India.

Women began asking for their rights even before their involvement in the movement. They justified their new roles with the ideology of social feminism i.e. they tried their arguments about women rights to women obligations to perform traditional roles and serve the needs of the family. Gandhi assured their husbands and fathers that women called for active participation in political movement would not rebel against the family.

However, the case of prostitutes was discussed and there is some literature available on them as they supported themselves and their families thought the profession. They included women from singing and dancing castes, Bashnave sect, devadasis in Hindu temples, as well as many others having no connection to religion and art. Women organizations transferred these issues to incorporate the rhetoric of Indian womanhood and nationalist aspirations. Such organizations became more involved with the abolition of devadasis than prostitution.

It is to be noted that no legislation was framed on the basis of the needs of Indian workers but imposed from European point of view.

Some women leaders worked for total abolition of women as mines workers and in 1933 AIWC appointed a committee of three women for this purpose but these efforts proved unsuccessful as women workers did not have any alternative except to work underground in view of their economic necessity to feed their children.

At the same time, the movement gave a most serious blow to the social power of orthodox Brahminism. Never, it could regain its lost hold or erect more the wall it has so carefully built up through thousands of years and Brahmin could no longer be able to deny to women direct spiritual aspiration or religious knowledge.

The call for service to swaraj cut away the ground of opposition from the orthodox priestly objection to women's freedom. What priest dared under anathemas against the breaking of purdah or of caste when it was done at the call of the Great Mother. Perhaps, they were merely spectators in certain cases.

Thus, the womanhood of India gained many advantages from the nationalist movement e.g. they broke in one short year fetters which normally would have taken generations to shake off, they broke them not in rebellion against their own guilty menfolk who had forged them but against the alien government at whose expense India was thus saved from the deep internal

conflict and bitterness which the fight for emancipation had called forth between the sexes in western countries. Moreover, they have the escape from hungry, caste and joint family suppression, mother adoring youth of India solidly behind them in their support. They also linked caste and classes which formerly were divided by insurmountable walls which provided an opportunity to work together in deep sympathy for one common cause. It also installed a new hope and pride in India's greatness.

The initiative, courage and leadership women displayed in the national movement assured them a ready and abiding place in India's new resurgent life. The emphasis was definitely more on equal opportunities for women. The movement was non-communal, having cosmopolitan character and women of all communities and religion were embraced. It attached tremendous importance to education. The women demanded universal compulsory education for all children. For this purpose, the women organizations, stood for setting up nursery, middle, secondary schools apart from college of home science including the Lady Irwin College, New Delhi, etc.

Women involvement in the political process of the national liberation movement not only generated amongst them the consciousness and the confidence to lead their own struggle against patriarchal domination but it also symbolized a significant breakthrough in the entire public / private debate by producing social sanction for new roles.

The movement stood for progressive the social order which followed natural laws of marriage and inheritance and civil codes. However the reforms included for devadasis and Nayer women actually ended up benefiting men of their communities in each case.

So far the impact of women participation in gender roles and socio-economic life is concerned, a large number of women organizations were established taking up the social and political issues of women. The women leader of such organization opposed the caste structure, communal divisions, purdah, child marriage and favoured free education, equal rights of inheritance. The issue of gender equality was given a back seat but the women's participation in the movement provided them a new responsibility to liberate the country.

It is generally held that when the upsurge of national feeling receded, women went back to the confines and constraints of their homes. There was no talk of women's 'emancipation' but there was a general belief that women should be educated, and be encouraged to work out the home. And the women themselves imparted a new sensibility to members of the younger generation; the latter were told that they were not to remain restricted, that they were to venture out and find a place for themselves.

There was no immediate personal gain for the women who came out to fight for swaraj nor could they have foreseen the distant possibility of loaves and fishes, including parting repression and accepted personal suffering, including parting from their children, for the romantic ideal of swaraj. Women invested the freedom struggle with a rare flavour of homeliness and unbending determination. Gandhi had generated a pride and a passionate involvement in winning swaraj among the women.

A landmark recommendation by the Women's Sub-Committee was that the right to insist on restitution of conjugal rights in Hindu and Muslim law should be abolished. It is tragic that this proposal to end a barbaric practice is yet to be implemented.

The National Planning Committee also endorsed the sub-committee's recommendation of co-education as "the basis or ideal of the national system of education, which should be founded on common courses of study for boys and girls". Sauaib Qureshi and A.K. Saha were against co-education between the ages of 12 and 18.

On the economic front, a vision was drafted by the sub-committee. It said: "...woman cannot be free until the means and the training for economic liberty have been assured to her, and until the functions which nature and society impose on her are organized in such a way that while fulfilling them woman still retains the right to mould her social and economic life in any way she chooses..."

The committee further added that "A great many women will confine their activities to the home and a great part of their work will be done in the home. This important work, though not recognized in terms of money value, is an essential contribution to the social wealth and should be so recognized." The National Planning Committee endorsed this recommendation. India's national leaders thereby became among the first in the world to accept the concept of unpaid family labour being an economic contribution as real and valuable as the earning of a money wage or salary.

The Women's sub-Committee had already begun intensive deliberations when Jawaharlal addressed the All India Women's Conference at its Allahabad session on January 28, 1940. He said he was 'astounded' by the comprehensiveness of the questionnaire produced by the sub-committee and paid this tribute to its work: "I feel that of all the sub-committees of the National Planning Committee, the sub-committee which has done the most work, and...has really built up almost a movement for the purpose, has been the women's sub-committee."

Members of the sub-committee held different views on sexual morality, ranging from the conservative to the mildly progressive and totally radical. Views of the last category found pronounced expression in the documents prepared by the secretariat, including draft chapters of the sub-committee's report. This was because K.T. Shah, who was general secretary of the National Planning Committee, was a socialist who held radical views on the ethics of the man-woman relationship.

Shareefa Hamid Ali, who was president of the All India Women's Conference in 1940, and was a member of the sub-committee, complained more than once to Jawaharlal Nehru that – as she put it in one of her letters to him - "the ideals of morality, chastity, laws of marriage, legality of children – instead of being raised to a higher standard – are, I find, being degraded to an appalling degree." She took objection to the proposition that "every woman who becomes a mother does something laudable for the country – whether inside or outside marriage." Referring to K.T. Shah she says: "I was not aware that this man was a member of the woman's sub-committee... I am writing to you in confidence that both **Mrs. Brijlal (Rameshwari) Nehru** and **Mrs. Sarojini Naidu** have asked me repeatedly to go over the N.P.C. papers very carefully because there are very many things in it which cause them, and me, profound uneasiness." Begum Hamid Ali objected in particular to the proposals that abortion should be permitted legally, that methods of birth control would be recognized, and that children even of casual intercourse would be considered legitimate.

Jawaharlal, in the role of moderator appropriate to a committee chairman, writes to 'My dear Tai' (**Rani Lakshmbai Rajwade**) on March 30, 1940: "Many of the subjects dealt with by

your committee relate to intimate details of personal life and to all manner of prejudices and customs. It is right that these prejudices and injurious customs should go and we should work to that end. But the way to remove them is not always the way of merely denouncing them. One has to approach the subject in a manner which is the least offensive to large sections of people and which does not irritate them to such an extent as to blind their reasoning capacity. Otherwise there is great danger of the whole report being condemned off-hand as a fantastic Utopian and airy document which has no relation to fact. Or, even worse still, it might be dubbed as an immoral and injurious document.... The result of this will be bad for the women's cause and it will also be bad for the whole National Planning Committee... You will forgive me for writing frankly on this subject, but I do attach importance to your report and I think that it might well be a landmark in the women's movement in India... Although we are pressed for time in the N.P.C., I would much rather give you more for your sub-committee's report rather than get something which is not feasible. If I can be of any help to you in any way, you can always command me," Nehru wrote.

The movement provided the women an opportunity to break the stifling bond of caste rules and come out in the open. The call for service to Swaraj cut away the ground of opposition from the orthodox priestly objection to women freedom.

Thus the women of India gained many advantages from the nationalist movement. They broke the fetters within a short period. They had the escape from hungry caste joint family suppressions and got an opportunity to link caste and classes and to work together for a women cause. They expand their space for action in public life.

Women demanded compulsory education and more and more girls' schools and hostels for this purpose. A centre of social workers emerged during the movement. It radicalized the perception of women about roles and self image. Their involvement in the political process of the movement generated amongst them the consciousness and the confidence to lead their struggle against patriarchal domination as well as a breakthrough in the entire public or private by producing social action for new roles for them.

Reforms movement for devadasis in Tamil Nadu and Nayar women of Kerala succeeded in imposing a western, conjugal, monogamous ideal for women in domestic treatments and propagated the non-conjugal female ethics as superior to any other. The movement stood for progressive social order which followed natural laws of marriage to inheritance and civil codes.

Many women who worked in National Planning Committee pointed out various social and economic problems of women including employment, proper education, domestic role etc. The report of the committee was presented by Mridula Sarabai and many of its recommendations pertaining to marriage and divorce of Hindu and Muslims, monogyny, co-education, economic liberty, abortion etc were accepted.

Feminist demands for equality with men were never fully integrated into the nationalist programme even though the nationalism was feminized.

The lives of working women deteriorated under colonial rule. Entry into jobs associated with the regulated sector of economy did not bring long-term gains and women could not establish a foothold in organized labour movement. They were employed in unregulated sector as domestic work or prostitutes.

Even the concerns of women professionals received scant attention in the deliberations of women organizations.

Women organizations agitated for protective legislation despite knowing well that women working in regulated sector can't afford to be without job. Moreover, they focused on normal conditions of work, crèches, working day etc.

The Bombay Council's programme formulated the lives of working women. They set up regional centres offering medical services, sewing lesson and literacy classes. Lectures and entertainment for women were arranged in the mill.

The AIWC pressed for workers legislation and women representation on factories bodies. It went for social insurance, infirmity benefits etc. But these legislations were never implemented.

The national leaders, by and large, envisaged a supportive role for women and never wanted them to involve in direct action.

Gandhi himself was in favour of sexual division of labour and was not ready for radical changes in the structures and institutions which curtailed the women's freedom. He expected a role for women without defying the norms of the conservative and patriarchal family system.

Interestingly Gandhi was not in favour of even voting right for women.

Nehru also did not try to understand the connection between the control over women and the maintenance of differentiated and social hierachial social structure leading to subordination of women.

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MILITARY ADMINISTRATION OF JALALUDDIN MOHAMMAD AKBAR: THE GREAT MUGHAL EMPEROR

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ABSTRACT

The primary mission of the military is to ensure national security and unity, defending the nation from external aggression and threats, and maintaining peace and security within its borders. It conducts humanitarian rescue operations during natural calamities and other disturbances. The Mughal Empire was one of the great powers of the early modern era in the world. It eventually grew to include almost the entirety of South Asia, from Afghanistan to the southern tip of India and from the Indus River to the frontiers of Burma. It accounted for more than a fifth of the world's total economic output. This great expansion in both political and economic wealth was due in large part to success on the battlefield. The Mughal Empire was a conquest state dominated by its military elite, with a government where military and civilian administration were closely interconnected. The new military system was started by First Mughal emperor Zahiruddin Muhammad Babur and would be further refined and perfected by Babur's grandson, Akbar. Akbar was crowned Emperor in 1556 at the age of 12, after the untimely death of his father.

Key Words: Emperor, Military, Mansabdari, Central and Provincial Administration.

Introduction of Jalaluddin Mohammad Akbar

Jalaluddin Mohammad Akbar also known as Akbar the great. Akbar was Mughal Emperor from 1556 until his death in 1605. He was the third and one of the greatest ruler of the Mughal dynasty. Akbar succeeded his father Humayun under a regent Bairam Khan a military official who helped his young emperor expand and consolidated Mughal empire in India. He was arrogant and stubborn, but he was as clever as he was strong willed. He applied a fierce intelligence to any problem placed before him. While Akbar exhibited great physical bravery—he became famous for leading from the front and exposing himself to personal danger on the battlefield—he was more remarkable for his intellectual courage. He did not fear change and often pursued innovative and unorthodox solutions. Akbar was not only a conqueror, he gave the Mughal empire its immensely systematic and centralized structure, which contributed not a little to its success and relatively long duration.

Military Organization (Mansabdari System)

Akbar is also credited with the Mansabdari organization of the army, in which all military and civilian officials were classified on the basis of salary scale and on their formal requirement to

maintain the provide cavalry contingents for the emperor during war time. Mansabdars were regularly promoted for merit—and demoted or fined for poor performance. Promotions could be awarded both for conspicuously gallant or effective performance in battle and for the steady, diligent performance of more mundane administrative duties—especially for having all of the troops associated with their rank properly assembled and equipped at every muster, drill and mobilization. Mansabdari system was borrowed from Persia and Mansabdari were not a hereditary title. They were often transferred on basis of talent. The Mansabdari was divided into on different categories on the basis of Zat (Rank) and number of sawars.

Two grades delineated the Mansabdars. Those Mansabdars who rank was one thousand were called Hazari and below were called the Amir. Those Mansabdars whose rank was above 1000 were called Amiral Kabir (Great Amir). Those rank were above 5000 were also given the title by Amir of Amirs. The Mansabdars were differentiated by the Zat (soldiers) and the sawar (horsemen) maintained by the Mansabdar. The classification of the classes of Mansabdar are given below-

Zat = Sawar = 1st class Mansabdar

No. of sawar = $\frac{1}{2}$ the no. zat = 2nd class Mansabdar

No. of sawar < $\frac{1}{2}$ the no. zat = 3rd class Mansabdar

The Mughal military had two primary administrative divisions—a standing army under the direct control of the Crown and the troops commanded by senior officers, or Mansabdars

Central Administration of Military of Akbar

Central administration of military was directly under the command of emperor and called Shahi Laskar. The important feature of this organization was a multiplicity of chains of command, emanating from the Emperor. Akbar assisted by a number of ministers in central administration:

No. of Ministers

- i. **Vakil** : Vakil was the very important official of central administration of military. Vakil maintained a general control over all the central department and acted as the Chief Admiror of King. Mullah Do Piazza was the Chief Advisor of the Akbar. Akbar regards his advice in high esteem and included him among the nine gans of the mughal court of Novratrans, as he was know for intelligence.
- ii. **Diwan-i A 'la** : was finance minister, also in control of assignment of jagirs.
- iii. **Mir Bakshi** : Mir Bakshi was another important officer. He was minister incharge of grants of mansab, porting verification of contingents and intelligence, Rank order of minister.
- iv. **Daroga – i- Chowki** : was incharge of Portal department and intelligence of central administration.

Provincial Administration of Military

Akbar divided his vast emperor into 15 Subas or Provinces. Each suba, there was Subedar/Nizam /Sipahsalar, a Diwan, a Bakshi, a sadar, a qazi, or a kotwal. Suba divided into

districts called Sarkar and Sarkar divided into Pargana. The pargana was lowest fiscal and administrative unit of the states.

- i) **Sipahsalar** : was the head of the provinces military, police and executive service.
- ii) **Diwan** : was incharge of financial matter of military and he reported directly to the imperial diwan and not subordinate of the governor.
- iii) **Bakshi** : was incharge of poting news writers and spies in all the important places in the suba.
- iv) **Sardar and Qazi** : was maintained law and order in states.
- v) **Kotwal** : was incharge of internal defence, sanitation and peace in the provincial capital. He was supreme administration of all Thanas of the states.
- vi) **Faujdar** : The head of Sarkar (district) was Faujdar. He was incharge of a mall force or local military. It was his duty to keep his army ready for service.
- vii) **Sheqdar** : Sheqdar was military and executive head of pargana. The pargana was the lowest fiscal and administration unit of states.

Military Training:

This supply of soldiers only continued to grow as communities trained new generations of their young men to fight. Villages and towns maintained akharas, or gymnasiums, where aspiring soldiers practiced various martial arts, often under the instruction of professional trainers and arms masters. Their sports included gymnastics, boxing, wrestling, pata-hilana (fencing), rustam-khani (staff fighting), gatka (mace fighting) and tir-andazi (archery).

Merits of Mansabdari System

- 1 Mansabdari was a systematic and progressive system to reorganize the army with in the despotic monarchy.
- 2 First such system in India Improvement over the system of tribal Chief trainship and feudalism and offices were not hereditary.
- 3 Every mansabdar was held personally responsible to be monarch.

De-Merits of Mansabdari System:

- 1 This system did not give birth to national army.
- 2 Two-third of the Mansabdars were either foreigners or the immediate descents.

Conclusion

Akbar took over India with a brilliant combination of strategy, tactics, discipline, and innovative weaponry. The Mughal army played a very large role in their success. Their army was very innovative and advanced. They used large elephants and camels. Both these animals were still fierce in battle when mounted with soldiers, animals were well armored on most of their body. The purpose of the Mughal Military in society was to govern. The military was to govern and rules the states within the Mughal Empire.

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CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT IN SOUTH HARYANA

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ABSTRACT

Civil disobedience movement the turning point in the History of freedom movement of India. This movement started with historical Dandi march from with 78 trained followers to the small village Dandi from 12 March 1930 to 5th April, 1930. On 6th April, Gandhiji reached the sea shore and broke the salt law. It was the signal for the people of India to come forward in this direction. People in the other parts of the country also broke the salt law and the places, where the salt law could not violated in absence of saline water other laws were broken. According to this movement Gandhi adopted the Policy of disobedience of the orders of the British Government with mild protest and attitude so that the path to the freedom of India could be open up.

Key Words: Civil Disobedience, Movement, Sabarmati Ashram Satyagrahis.

In this movement boycott of foreign goods and picketing of liquor shops also started. Large number of people came forward and join the movement. Thus this movement gained momentum and shook the British Government. Programmes of the movement were very clear, so on the call of Mahatma the people of entire country participated. The British Government was very much perturbed by the increasing popularity and strength of the movement. A great number of the Satyagrahis were sent behind the bars and lathi-charges took place at several places in order to suppress the satyagrahis but the spirit of the Indians could not be subdued.

As it is clear that Civil-disobedience movement was popular in whole of India. But this paper deals with modern South Haryana region. At the time of study this region was the part of Punjab. So it is not possible to discuss the event of this region only. In this regard there are some events which are related with total Punjab or South-east Punjab are also mentioned

I

In a speech at Lahore, Lala Duni Chand, a prominent Congress leader admitted that Lahore could not observe hartal on 3rd February, 1928, due to undesirable tactics employed by the government's supporters against it.¹ At the same time, however, The Tribune, reported that the hartal was observed at Bhiwani and Rohtak.² On arrival of the commission, the District Magistrate had issued orders under section 144 CPC to regulate processions within the limits of the Lahore Municipality, directing the public to abstain from organising or joining any procession.³ Despite his old age and ill health, however, Lala Lajpat Rai urged defiance of the orders. A procession carrying black flags with the inscription 'Simon Go Back' led by

prominent leaders like Lala Lajpat Rai were forced to stay away from the Railway Station. On its arrival at the barriers which had been posted at some distance from the station, a deliberate and unprovoked attack was made by the police on Lala Lajpat Rai and other leaders.⁴ As a result of the attack, Lala Lajpat Rai died on 17 November, 1928.⁵

Thereafter, the Punjab Provincial Political Conference met at Rohtak on 8 and 9 March, 1929, under the Presidentship of Dr. Satyapal, prominent leaders who attended the Conference included Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru again, Moti Lal Nehru, Pandit Neki Ram Sharma, Pandit Shri Ram Sharma, Sardul Singh Caveeshar, Dr. Mohammad Alam, Kidar Nath Sehgal and Lala Duni Chand. At the flag hoisting ceremony at the Conference, Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru remarked that the flag in one's own country was a mark of honour but when it waivered over other countries, it became a symbol of oppression and tyranny. People of other countries had sacrificed their lives for upholding the national flag. He hoped that Indians would also hold the flag aloft and win freedom.⁶

Pandit Shri Ram Sharma Chairman of the Reception Committee asked the people of Rohtak, particularly Zamindars to follow the lead of Mahatma Gandhi and his non-cooperation satyagraha programme. He exhorted the brave sons of the Punjab to wake up and join the battle of Swaraj to thousands.⁷

Many important resolutions were passed at the Conference. After the provincial political conference at Rohtak was over, the work of reorganising the Congress Committee and enrolment of their members was taken in hand.

At Rohtak Pandit Shri Ram Sharma, Editor "Haryana Tilak" Jhajjar and prominent Congressmen of Rohtak started organisational work. He began his tour from 1 May, 1929, addressed public meetings and helped to reconstitute and form Congress Committees. Pandit Man Singh, President Congress Committee, Sonapat, accompanied Pandit Shri Ram Sharma in his tour.⁸

The forty-fourth session of the Indian National Congress commenced its sitting on Sunday, 29 December, 1929 at 5.00 p.m. amidst unique enthusiasm at Lajpat Rai Nagar, Lahore. The huge pandal, which could accommodate about fifteen thousand men was packed to its utmost capacity.⁹ Pandit Neki Ram Sharma was the member of the Reception Committee of the Lahore Congress.¹⁰ In this session Congress passed resolution fixing Sunday, 26th January, 1930 for a countrywide demonstration supporting the Congress creed of Purna Swarajya or Complete Independence. Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, President of the Congress issued the appeal.¹¹

The working Committee of the Indian National Congress also issued a comprehensive resolution for adoption at meetings, to be held all over India on 26th January, the Purna Swarajya Day.¹²

On 26th January, 1930, the Independence Day was celebrated all over the province with unprecedented enthusiasms, great grandeur in Rohtak & Bhiwani.¹³

Finally on 12 March, 1930, “Victory or Death” with this as motto, Gandhi ji started on his Civil Disobedience campaign in the morning at 6:30 a.m. with a batch of 78 satyagrahis which include Pyarelal, Lala Suraj Bhan and Prem Raj from Haryana region.¹⁴

On 4 April, 1930 the All India Congress Committee asked the Provincial Congress Committee to start Salt Satyagraha on 8 April, or which in a day or two of the 8 April, 1930 and in any event Satya graha should begin in the National Week (i.e. 6 April - 13 April)¹⁵

II

On 19th February, 1930, Pandit Shri Ram Sharma at a public meeting held at Jhajjar after exhorting people not to pay taxes said “this government is dishonest, deceitful, cunning, thieving and deceptive.¹⁶ You should hate it as we do.... We must the english, the deceitful persons....out of the country.” At Barwa (Hisar) on 21 February, 1930 K.A. Desai after exhorting the people to expel the foreign government said The labourers and the people of England earn Rs. 32 per day, but we Indians cannot get more than Rs. 3/- You should prepare from now and establish Panchayats in every village.¹⁷

On the same day, Ram Phal leader of Rohtak, after informing the local people about Mahatma Gandhi’s march and breaking of Salt Laws at Dandi, said “Boycott the Government courts and sever all connections with the government”.¹⁸

Even before the Salt Satyagrah was officially started by the Punjab Congress, Lala Sham Lal of Rohtak, a member of the All India Congress Committee, at a meeting on March 5, 1930, criticised the government. On his arrest and conviction, the District Congress Committee, Rohtak celebrated 10 April, 1930 as a day of Civil Disobedience campaign at Rohtak. Eleven volunteers headed by Pandit Shri Ram Sharma and Lala Suraj Bhan, broke the Salt Laws. After a speech and bonfire, the salt was prepared.¹⁹

After the breaking of the Salt Laws at Lahore, the Civil Disobedience to the Salt Laws was inaugurated at Amritsar on 13 April, 1930. Lala Duni Chand and Dr. Satyapal had arrived from Lahore and joined the procession.²⁰

In the Rohtak district, the village Zahadpur was particularly known for its wells which contained saltish water. The District Congress Committee Rohtak took lease of one of these wells for violation of the Salt Laws by preparing salt from its water. The lease was entered in Patwari’s diary and also executed on a separate paper. The Deputy Commissioner, it was reported, afterwards came to know’ of it and called for the proprietor through the Tehsildar and a fresh lease was then executed in favour of a Zaildar violating the terms of the earlier lease against the provisions of the Law.²¹

On 23 April, 1930 a jatha of eleven men of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha arrived at Bhiwani to go to villages to break the Salt Laws and to do Congress propaganda.²²

At Rewari a twelve year old girl, Kasturibai purchased a packet of satyagrahi’s salt for Rs. 60/- her total saving collected during her life at the rate of probably two paise per day.²³

At Bhiwani, the local merchants formed a foreign Cloth Boycott Committee to see that the pledges, the individual merchants had given, were duly observed.³⁴ People at different places also signed pledges not to use the foreign cloth.³⁵

In August 1930, as mentioned earlier, the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee included the picketing of liquor shops in the programme and also to stop sale of other intoxicants. The liquor shops were picketed at many places such as Rohtak and Bhiwani. At Bhiwani where the picketing of liquor shops continued for several weeks, the local Municipal Committee intervened and requested the Congress Committee to call off picketing on the understanding that the Municipal Committee would take steps under the Local Option Act to close the shops.²⁶

In the meantime, as the Civil Disobedience Movement in Punjab was going on, elections to the Punjab Legislative Council fell due in September, 1930. As decided by the Punjab Congress committee, efforts for picketing at elections were made at Rohtak.²⁷ At Madina in Rohtak on the 1 July, 1930 a body of Congress volunteers tried to persuade the Nambardars of the village to refuse to pay the land revenue and detained them when they were on their way to the tehsil to pay it.²⁸

In June 1931, at Bhiwani, picketing of cloth shops by the Congress workers and leaders led to altercation between the shopkeepers and the Congress workers. Sometimes, some purchasers were kept back because the pickets, most of whom as reported by the government, were low class people engaged for their daily bread or sharbat said, “:Have you come to buy cloth for a coffin.” As a result of such picketing the purchasers used to go away without purchasing foreign cloth. At Bahadurgarh, where the foreign cloth merchants signed an agreement not to order any foreign cloth in future, in some cases, the agreement was obtained by threats of social boycott.²⁹

At Rohtak too, the Congress volunteers were beaten by the police men in plain clothes. On 3 November, 1930, some persons, while returning from Gowkaran Tank after taking usual morning bath, were alleged to have been beaten with lathis by certain policemen in plain clothes.³⁰

One step of government was the organisation of the Aman Sabhas, emphatically styled as the Indian National Reconciliation League which was set up by the government and had its headquarters at Lahore to counteract anti- government propaganda and to do publicity work among the masses.³¹ The Aman Sabha had its branches at Bhiwani. Members who were mostly Nambardars, sufedposhes, Zaildars or men of bad character on register No. 10, were enlisted. The zamindars were told that if they become the members of the Aman Sabha, they would be able to get a remission of their land revenue.³²

At Bhiwani, the members of Aman Sabha who were mostly pensioners or seekers of favours accompanied officials to distribute Takavi or in connection with some other form of famine relief work.

Soon after the Congress leaders were released from Jail, the Congress started the work of setting up a parallel government. In Rohtak district, one of their steps was the appointment of

a so called Deputy Commissioner, Superintendent of Police and Congress Thanedars in each Police Station in all areas. These appointments were gazetted in a paper called the Hariana Tilak. Lala sham Lal of Rohtak was appointed Congress Deputy Commissioner of Rohtak and Pandit Shri Ram Sharma as Superintendent of Police Rohtak. It was decided to hold a meeting in every big village every Sunday to decide the cases.³³

The Congress workers exhorted the people to bring their cases of disputes before the Congress Thanedars. Thus at Congress meeting on 23 April, 1931 at Bahu Akbarpur in Rohtak district, Bhagwan Das Sanyasi, a Fakir of Kalanaur, said, “Brothers, tonight it is intended to enlist new volunteers. Fifty-three volunteers have been enlisted in village BahuAkbarpur and you should enlist yourselves soon. O., Brothers, Bhoj Singh’s wife committed suicide by falling into a well. Why did you go to lodge a report in the thana some fifteen days ago? Why no report was made to the Congress Committee about this occurrence? It would have been decided by the Committee and if it had failed to decide it, then the matter, would have been reported to Naki Ram leader in village Kailanga. In future, if any such occurrence takes place, no report should be given in the thana, but made to the Committee. Do not have any case decided by the monkeys.³⁴

In Rohtak district, Congress propaganda work was done by Pandit Shri Ram Sharma, Pandit Ram Phul Singh and Smt. Kasturi Bai.³⁵ Meetings and conferences were held to do the propaganda work. At a meeting on 12 April, 1931 at village Chhara in Jhajjar tehsil resolutions endorsing the Karachi decision of the Congress were passed and Honour Certificates were distributed to those volunteers who had suffered imprisonment in connection with the Congress movement. Pandit Shri Ram Sharma made a fervent appeal to the audience to join hands under the National Flag.³⁶

A Rural Conference was held on 20 April, 1931, at Mokhara in Rohtak district where Smt. Chitra Devi unfurled the National Flag. Resolutions urging the government to release the political prisoners and asking the people to join the Congress, were unanimously passed. Certificates to the released workers were also distributed. A similar Rural Conference was held at Dubaldhan (Thana Beri) under the presidentship of Lala Sham Lal and at Village Nahni (Thana Rai) under the presidentship of Ch. Saiwat Singh of Mokhra. Resolutions passed at the earlier conferences were also passed. Pandit Shiv Ram Sharma, Smt. Kasturi Bai, Durga Devi, Swami Nija Nand, Ch. Sher Chand and Bharat Singh made impressive speeches.³⁷ Yet another Rural Confernece was held at Sanghi, the object desired, resort would be made to more strenuous methods such as mock funeral and social boycott.³⁸

The Congress leaders alleged that although after Gandhi-Irwin pact it was announced that prisoners convicted for the offences in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement would be released, yet a larger number of political prisoners, some of whom were as mentioned below, had not been released after the Gandhi-Irwin Pact.

Ram Saran Das of Rohtak Dr. Diwan Chand and Dhanpat Rai of Bhiwani, Ram Bhagat of Narnaul, Tulsi Ram of Khanda Kheri and Ram Gopal of Gurgaon were not release.

Lala Duni Chand of Ambala. who was asked by the Congress Working Committee to collect information regarding the release of Satyagrah prisoners in a statement to the press on 29th

April, 1931 stated that the government had not kept the terms of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact in this respect. He remarked that Lala Ram Saran Das of Rohtak who was sentenced under Section 108 Cr PC had not been released till then.⁴⁰

The government also followed the policy of re-arrests more vigorously. The congressmen who had been touring for organising the Congress Committees were arrested at Rohtak.⁴¹ It was also implicit in the settlement that the fresh prosecution would not be started for speeches delivered during the campaign of Civil Disobedience.⁴²

At Rohtak, Ch. Sultan Singh, Secretary, City Congress Committee, Ch. Bani Singh and Chiranji Lal Congress workers, were arrested in 1931, Ch. Sultan Singh was prosecuted under the Section 108 Cr. P.C.

The pensions of Mohan Son of Uda, resident of Bahu Akbarpur, Tehsil and Thana Rohtak⁴³, who took part in the Civil Disobedience movement, were stopped without assigning any reason.

Rao Kallu Ram, Numbardar of Village Kheri Khumar (Jhajjar) was dismissed from service on 16th July, 1931; for joining the Congress Committee as a mere member.⁴⁴

III

After Second Round Table conference Civil Disobedience Movement restarted so activity of the movement also started again. Efforts were made to revive the prestige of the Congress by holding District and Punjab Provincial Conferences at Gurgaon and Rohtak.

As a result of picketing the Rohtak foreign cloth dealers, whose shops had been peacefully picketed for the last four months, filed a complaint under Section 107 Cr. P.C. against Pandit Shri Ram Sharma, General Secretary, District Congress Committee and all volunteer pickets.⁴⁵

The volunteers camp at Rohtak was also raided by the government. According to a government report, lathi drill was held regularly at the camp and the volunteers performed route marches to surrounding villages where racial hatred was preached. Such activity was objectionable from the government point of view in the district like Rohtak which contained large number of retired and serving soldiers.⁴⁶

Parmeshwaram Camp Commandant, Desai. Duty Master, Ch. Satwant Singh, Camper Pandit Shri Ram Sharma, General Secretary, District Congress Committee, Rohtak, Ram Phul Singh Sharma, President, City Congress Committee, and Sultan Singh, Secretary, City Congress Committee were arrested under Section 107 Cr. P.C.⁴⁷

During the movement National Leader like Mahatma Gandhi, Ballabhbai Patel and Babu Rajendra Prasad were arrested on 4 January, 1932. Hartal was observed at Bhiwani, Rewari and other places).⁴⁸

After the appointment as the first Provincial dictator, Dr. Mohammad Alain issued a manifesto calling on all the people to observe independence day on 10 January, 1932, and advocated

boycott and picketing. Independence Day on 26th January was accordingly celebrated at Rohtak.⁴⁹

The house of Lala Phul Chand of Rewari was searched without search warrant under the Special Powers Ordinance by the Ballabgarh police on 17 July, 1932, Lala Phul Chand was on his way to Delhi at the time of search. Some of the persons present on the spot informed the Police Officer that the Ordinance was not in force in the Gurgaon District and that he had no jurisdiction to take action under the Ordinance at Rewari. But no heed was paid to the protest.⁵⁰ At Rohtak, the local Congress Ashram was seized by the Police, The Police also lathi-charged on various occasions at Rohtak.⁵¹

At Rohtak Daulat Ram Gupta and Tansukh Rai Jam were entitled to get their food from outside but they were given ordinary jail diet which was injurious to their health and food from outside was not allowed. Daulat Ram Gupta was suffering from a serious disease and he could not sleep on ground. No shaving arrangement was at all provided for the political prisoners, many of whom were accustomed to daily shaving. Washing soap was not provided to the convicts or undertrials, and it was not allowed from outside also. Men of position were forced to wear dirty clothes, which were very insanitary and torublesome. Religious books, such as Satyarth Praksh, Jail Shastra and Ramayana were snatched away from the prisoners in an insulting manner. The B class political prisoners had to cook their food themselves. On 29th August, 1930, Dr. Brahma Sarup's utensils were taken away with the result that he could not cook his food and was forced to fast for the day. The papers concerning their cases were snatched away from the political undertrials and they were handicapped in preparing their cases. Again on the same day i.e. 29th August, 1930, a search of the political prisoners was conducted in a very insulting manner and several ironical remarks were passed at the same time by the jail officials. Here even Pandit Shri Ram Sharma was put in bar-fetters like a dacoit and taken through the bazars.⁵²

There were complaints regarding diet also. It was alleged that parched dal was served only in the morning followed by two big chapatis with vegetables at 11:00 a.m. The evening meal consisted of two large chapatis with dal. The prisoner with hard labour got ten annas per month as his wages in exchange for which he might have 9 chks of Indian sugar (gur) week of 4½ chks of gur and two pedro cigarettes a day. Food for about 500 persons was cooked in one kitchen by a batch of langaris. The whole process had to be completed within a few hours, twice a day. The vegetables were baked into pieces with a hatchet in the way fodder was prepared for cattle. Sometimes it was crushed with feet and thrown into pot. The dal was cleaned not with hands but with feet. The flour was also kneaded with feet. The mere sight of the cooking processes was to give many people nausea. Every prisoner was given two flat iron bowls. He used to put sag in one and water in the other with chapatis in his left hand or he could put chapatis in one of iron bowls and take water out of the small earthen pitcher. He was not given a lota. Some ten years ago, the iron utensils were disapproved on medical grounds and aluminium was agreed upon in place of iron. But the same rejected iron utensils were still in use inspite of the fact that these iron utensils were rejected by the Punjab Jail Committee also.⁵³

At last on the basis of preceding account of Civil Disobedience Movement it is clear that people of South Haryana took part in the movement with great zeal and determination. The declaration of complete Independence was in a way a recognition accorded to the Spirit manifest in the region. The people of South Haryana as well as Haryana were ready to take part in the movement, when the call for it actually was given by Mahatma Gandhi after he himself broke the salt law at Dandi on 6th April, 1930.

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KISAN CREDIT CARD LOAN AMONG FARMERS OF RURAL HARYANA

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ABSTRACT

The study was conducted in Haryana state. The sample of 400 debted farmers was selected from eight villages of two districts i.e. Karnal and Bhiwani through systematic random sampling technique. It was found that maximum number of the respondents (43.60%) took the loan from commercial banks with the help of kisan credit card and 36.70% from cooperative banks. Nearly two-third of the respondents (64.20%) have taken low amount of loan i.e. between Rs. 20,000/- to 1,00,000/- with the help of kisan credit card. Overwhelming majority of the respondents (81.60%) were paying half yearly the amount of institutional loan of kisan credit card.

Key Words: Kisan Credit Card, Mode of Payment, Repayment Pattern, Rural Farmer.

The introduction of the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) in 1998-99, a Government initiated measure, was a step intended to overcome the rigidities inherent in the credit system and to make the credit market more borrower friendly. The scheme aims to provide adequate and timely credit support to farmers from the banking system in a flexible, hassle free and cost-effective manner. The farmers may use the card for the purchase of agricultural inputs and other production needs. Credit limits are fixed on the basis of land holding size, cropping pattern and scale of finance. The entire credit needs for a full year including ancillary activities related to crop production such as the maintenance of agricultural machinery/implement; electricity charges are covered. The KCC scheme is being implemented in all states and union territories

by all public sector commercial banks, apex state and district central cooperative banks, and RRBs. By the end of 2010, the number of cards issued has risen to 9.06 crore. The comprehensive study was conducted in Haryana state with specific objectives: To assess the nature, extent, utilization and payment pattern of kisan credit card loan of rural farmers.

Methods

The study was conducted in Haryana state. Therefore, the state was divided into the regions according to agro-climatic zones. Thus, the Bhiwani district was selected from dry zone, while Karnal district was selected from wet zone for the purpose of the study. From each of the two selected districts, one block was selected randomly i.e. Gharaunda block from Karnal district and Loharu block from Bhiwani district. From each selected block, a cluster of four villages was drawn randomly. On the whole, eight villages were drawn from two selected blocks. Fifty farmers were selected randomly from each selected village of the block. So, 400 farmers were selected from eight sampled villages. The suitable statistical techniques were used in the study.

Results and Discussions

Source of Kisan Credit Card Loan

Kisan Credit Card proved useful for respondents for taking loan for multipurpose, i.e. for purchase of agricultural inputs. Analysis revealed that maximum number of the respondents (43.60%) took the loan from commercial banks with the help of kisan credit card and 36.70% from cooperative banks. On the other hand, 19.70% took the loan both from cooperative and commercial banks with kisan credit card. The above findings of the study have been confirmed by the evidences of the past researchers done by Gill, (2007), Irengbam, (2012) and Kale et al (2010). Region wise analysis revealed that majority of the respondents (64.80%) in Bhiwani district, took loan from commercial banks with the help of kisan credit card and 35.20% from cooperative banks. On the other hand, in Karnal district, 37.80% respondents took the loan from Cooperative banks with the help of kisan credit card and 33.90% from both sources of cooperative and commercial banks. So in Karnal region respondents used kisan credit card for all sources of taking loan, because of availability of commercial and commercial banks in the selected villages of Karnal.

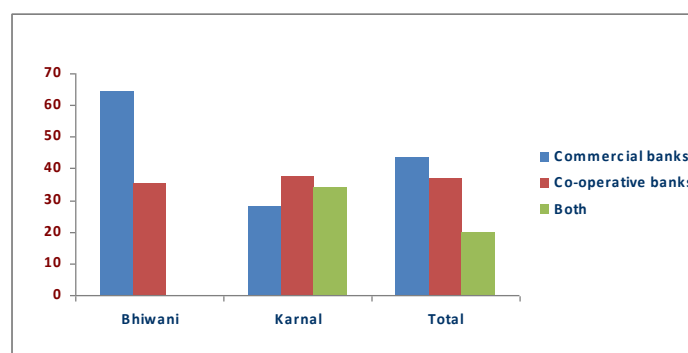


Fig. 1: Sources of Kisan Credit Card Loan

Amount of Kisan Credit Card Loan

Regarding the amount of institutional loan taken by respondents with the help of kisan credit card, analysis revealed that nearly two-third of the respondents (64.20%) have taken low amount of loan i.e. between Rs. 20,000/- to 1,00,000/- with the help of kisan credit card. Only 22.50% and 13.30% of the respondents have taken medium amount of loan i.e. in between Rs. 1,00,001/-2,00,000/- and above Rs. 2,00,000/- i.e. high amount of institutional loan from banks respectively with the kisan credit card. Region wise analysis also revealed that in the Bhiwani district overwhelming majority of the respondents (89.00%) have taken low amount of institutional loan with kisan credit card.

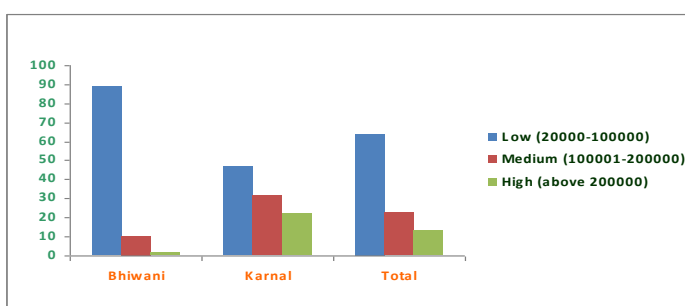


Fig. 2: Amount of Kisan Credit Card Loan

In contrast, in Karnal region, only 46.50% took low amount of institutional loan and rest 31.50% and 22.00% took medium and high amount of institutional loan, with kisan credit card respectively.

Repayment pattern of Kisan Credit Card Loan

Analysis in Figure 3 depicted that overwhelming majority of the respondents (81.60%) were repaying regularly the amount of institutional loan of kisan credit card. Rest 13.80% and 4.60% respondents were paying irregularly and not repaying at all. Region wise analysis also revealed same repayment pattern of kisan credit card amount of institutional loan in both regions. Jaulkar et al. (2001) also reported that 81 per cent of the respondents were regular repayers of crop loan who fully utilized their borrowed loan and 19 per cent repayers had partially utilized their loans.

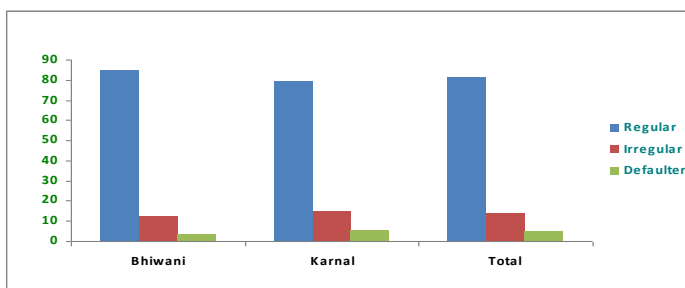


Fig. 3: Repayment Pattern of Kisan Credit Card Loan

Mode of Repayment of Kisan Credit Card Loan

Regarding mode of repayment of kisan credit card loan of the respondents analysis revealed that overwhelming majority of the respondents (81.60%) were paying half yearly the amount of institutional loan of kisan credit card. Rest 18.40% of the respondents were found defaulter. The above findings are in agreement with the observation of Kumari, (2005) and Sarangi (2010).

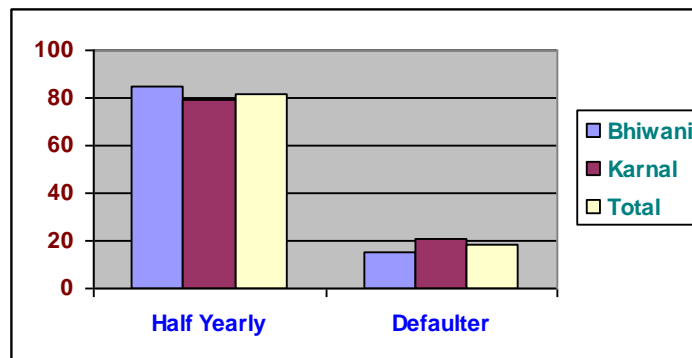


Fig. 4: Mode of Repayment of Kisan Credit Card Loan

Region wise analysis also revealed that overwhelming majority of the respondents (84.70%) were repaying half yearly the amount of institutional loan of kisan credit card in Bhiwani district. On the other hand in Karnal district 20.50% of the respondents were found defaulter. It may be due to low income of the respondents, crop failure and due to adverse climatic condition etc.

It was also found that more than half of the respondents (50.75%) utilized the loan for the purpose for which they have taken the loan. On the other hand, rest 49.25% respondents diverted the loan for unproductive purposes. Narayanmoorthy and Kalamkar, (2014) supported this study.

Conclusion

It was concluded from the field of the study that Kisan credit card was also used by 54.50% of the respondents in both regions. The number of Kisan credit card was more in Karnal region (63.50%) than Bhiwani region (45.50%). It was also suggested that Procedure of granting loan from institutional sources should be simple. Cooperative branches should be opened in the villages so that the farmers can avail the facilities for their betterment. Incentives should be given to borrowers for prompt repayment on every type of KCC loan.

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EFFECT OF SUCKING PESTS INFESTATION ON PHOSPHOROUS CONTENT IN COTTON (*GOSSYPIUM HIRUSUTUM* L.) PLANT

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ABSTRACT

*The environmental calamities including biotic and abiotic stresses are the major threats to agriculture and food security. Disease on the cotton plant is the major problem that decreased the cotton productivity. In the present study, the phosphorous content of cotton leaves was estimated after the sucking pests attack. The phosphorous content was maximum in *G.arboreum* followed by resistant *G.hirsutum* genotypes and minimum in susceptible *G.hirsutum* genotypes. After sucking pests infestation macronutrients increased in 2nd and 6th leaves of *G.hirsutum* (R & S) genotypes but the increase was more in resistant genotypes as compared to susceptible genotypes.*

Key Words: Cotton, Leaves, Phosphorous, Sucking, Pests.

Introduction

Cotton (*Gossypium hirsutum* L.) is one of the important cash crops of India. It occupies a very prominent position in the economy of the country as it provides livelihood to millions of people and is also one of the major foreign earner of the country. Disease on the cotton plant is the major problem that decreased the productivity for the cotton. About 80 to 90 per cent of disease on the cotton plant is on its leaves. Cotton suffers from insect ravages throughout its growth period from germination to harvest and the pest spectrum of cotton is quite complex. The sucking pest complex includes thrips, leafhoppers, aphids, whitefly, red cotton bugs, mired bugs and dusky cotton bugs etc. Nutrition of plants has a substantial impact on the predisposition of plants against diseases. Shahid *et al.* (2013) studied the tolerance mechanism in Chinese rose and cotton plants against mealy bug (*Phenacoccus solenopsis*). They observed that nitrogen contents were reduced in mealy bug infested plants upto half as compared with healthy plants whereas phosphorous and potassium percentage was high in damaged plants as compared with healthy plants. Singh *et al.* (2013) studied the effect of insect infestation by *Rhizopertha dominica* on quality parameters of wheat and found that phosphorous (2%) and potassium (1%) increased. Zafar and Athar (2013) studied the influence of different phosphorous regimes on disease resistance in two cotton (*Gossypium hirsutum*) cultivars, S-12 (CLCuV-susceptible) and CIM-448 (CLCuV-resistant). They found that increasing P supply caused a consistent increase in growth of both cotton cultivars with concomitant increase in disease symptoms in only cv. S-12 and also diseased leaves of S-12 had significantly higher leaf K^+ and Ca^{2+} as compared to those of healthy S-12 and CIM-448. Zafar *et al.* (2010) studied the responses of two cotton (*Gossypium hirsutum*) S-12 (CLCuV-susceptible) and CIM-448 (CLCuV-resistant) at different nitrogen concentrations. They observed that at control external N supply diseased leaves of S-12 had significantly higher K and P concentration as compared to healthy counterparts.

Material and Methods

Leaves of resistant and susceptible cotton genotypes were collected from the fields of Cotton Section, Department of Genetics and Plant Breeding, CCS Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar. Total phosphorus was estimated colorimetrically by the method of Fiske and Subbarow (1925).

Result and Discussion

In the present investigation phosphorous content was highest in *G.arboreum* followed by resistant *G.hirsutum* and was minimum in susceptible *G.hirsutum* genotypes. After the attack of pests the phosphorous content increased in cotton leaves (2nd and 6th) at 60DAS and 68DAS of resistant and susceptible *G.hirsutum* genotypes. This increase in phosphorous content was in agreement with the observations in wheat infested by *Rhizopertha dominica* (Singh *et al.*, 2013). The macronutrient phosphorous may be involved in disease resistance mechanism of plants.

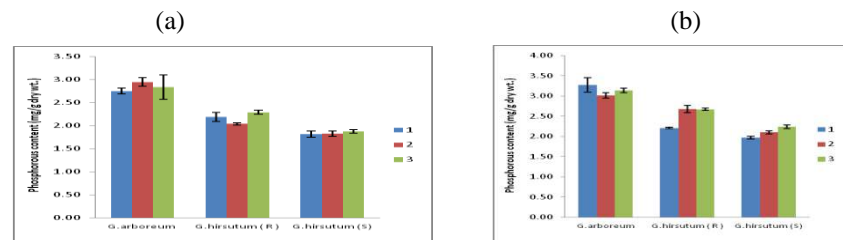


Fig.2.1. Phosphorous content in 2nd (a) and 6th (b) healthy leaves of cotton genotypes.

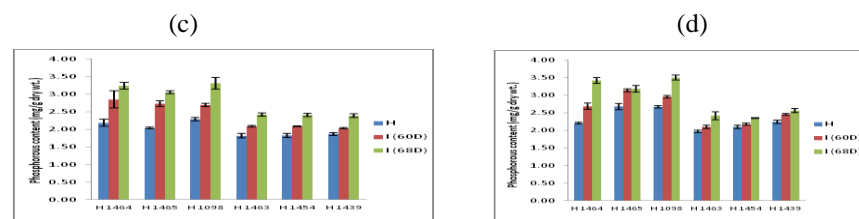


Fig.2.2. Phosphorous content in 2nd (c) and 6th (d) leaves of *G. hirsutum* genotypes before and after (60DAS & 68DAS) attack of sucking pests.

In fig. 2.1 (a & b), phosphorous content in 2nd and 6th healthy leaves of *G. arboreum* and *G. hirsutum* (resistant and susceptible) is shown. The phosphorous content in healthy leaves of all genotypes differed significantly from each other. The phosphorous content in 2nd leaf ranged from 2.75 – 2.95mg/g in *G. arboreum*; from 2.09 – 2.29mg/g in resistant and from 1.82 – 1.87mg/g in susceptible *G. hirsutum* genotypes. Similarly in 6th leaf, it ranged from 3.01 – 3.14mg/g in *G. arboreum*; from 2.21 – 2.68mg/g in resistant and from 1.97 – 2.24mg/g in susceptible *G. hirsutum* genotypes. The phosphorous content was maximum in *G. arboreum* followed by *G. hirsutum* (R) and minimum in *G. hirsutum* (S). Fig. 2.2 (c & d), depicts the phosphorous content in infected leaves (2nd and 6th) at 60DAS and 68DAS. The phosphorous content increased significantly in both resistant and susceptible genotypes at 60DAS and 68DAS and the increase was found to be more in 6th leaf as compared to 2nd leaf. The per cent increase in 2nd leaf at 60DAS varied from 17.60 - 33.82% in resistant and 8.54 - 14.86% in susceptible *G. hirsutum* genotypes and in 6th leaf it varied from 10.86 - 21.75% in resistant and from 3.67 - 9.54% in susceptible *G. hirsutum* genotypes. The per cent increase in 2nd leaf at 68DAS varied from 44.54 - 49.66% in resistant and from 27.60 - 33.02% in susceptible *G. hirsutum* genotypes and in 6th leaf it varied from 18.66 - 54.83% in resistant and from 11.90 - 22.50% in susceptible *G. hirsutum* genotypes.

Conclusion

The macronutrient phosphorous was maximum in *G. arboreum* followed by resistant *G. hirsutum* genotypes and minimum in susceptible *G. hirsutum* genotypes. After pests infestation phosphorous increased in 2nd and 6th leaves of *G. hirsutum* (R & S) genotypes but the increase was more in resistant genotypes as compared to susceptible genotypes.

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ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF GOVT. UNIVERSITIES: JAMMU & KASHMIR

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ABSTRACT

Universities are the institutions from where life beings. By the time Pupil completes secondary level of education, they normally completes there teens, this is stage from where most constitutions of the world recognize human children as citizens and not merely kids or teens under parents care Jammu & Kashmir in the state of India administered are two central and six state universities. These research article describes to knowledge of eight universities departments location, faculty, motto, logo and establish.

Key Words: Jammu & Kashmir Govt. Universities, Act, Education.

Central University of Jammu

The Central University of Jammu came into existence on August 08, 2011 with the appointment of Dr. S.S. Bloeria as the first founder Vice Chancellor. This University was established by the Central Universities Act No. 25 of 2009.

The first academic session 2011-2012 started with three P.G. courses in English, Economics and Applied mathematics of Temporary, Academic Block-I at Sidhra Bypass Road, Jammu. In the next academic session 2012-2013 five Post Graduate Courses were added. These are the names of courses, Computer Science, Educational Studies, Environmental Sciences, Human Resource Management and Travel of Tourism Management in temporary Block-II at Sainik Colony Extension. All the departments of these University are functioning from TAB at Sainik Colony in the third academic session 2013-2014. Four new P.G. Courses will be introduced in the fourth academic session 2014-15, National Security Studies, Public Policy & Public Administration, Social Work and Mass Communication & New Media.

This University also offers on Integrated M.Phil or Ph.D. programme in eight subjects. The University carries out its administrative functions from its head office 8/8 Trikuta Nagar, Jammu. The Central University of Jammu Campus is under construction at village Bagla, Raya Suchani in Distt. Samba. Which is at an approximate distance of 25 kms from city Jammu. The Central University of Jammu motto is *Budhirgyanen Shudhyati*.

Central University of Kashmir

Central University of Kashmir was established in March 2009 with the appointment and Joining of Prof. Abdul Wahid Qureshi. He is the best academician and the Former Vice Chancellor of University of Kashmir as the first Founder Vice Chancellor. The administrative office set up at 101, Baghi-Hyder Hyderpora in May 2009 starting functioning with a skeleton staff engaged on deputation, contract basis. Central University of Kashmir simply, formerly known as the Central University of Jammu and Kashmir.

Transit Campus of the University was setup at Sonwar in August 2010. Substantive appointments to various administrative post including first Registrar, Deputy Registrar, Assistant Registrar were made in June 2010. Transport facility was put up in place to facilitate. The communication of students to and from University in February, 2011. Three more masters programmes Economics, Mathematics, Convergent Journalism and one Integrated BA LLB programme were offered from academic session 2011. One academic block of the University along with a boys and girls hostel was established at Magarmal Bagh. Substantive appointments to various teaching positions in these subject were made in February, 2012. In the sequence three more masters programmes Urdu, Education and Tourism Management and two Integrated M.Phil/Ph.D. in Management, English and LLM programme were launched for academic session 2012. Thus one more masters programme politics was offered to Academic session 2013. The University provided to world-wide faculties of students, teachers and other Administrative staffs. So the Central University of Kashmir is emerging best university of the country. The Central University of Kashmir motto is *Knowledge is Power*.

Islamic University of Science & Technology

Islamic University of Science & Technology is an Indian Public University located in Awantipora, Pulwama, Jammu & Kashmir. The University has been set up as a Centre for higher learning for the people of the Jammu and Kashmir state and its neighbouring regions. This University aspires to be the hub for dialogue and a platform for imparting Job Oriented Skills. This University is recognised by the UGC and AICTE and is a member of AIU.

The Islamic University of Science & Technology (IUST), Awantipora, Kashmir has been established through an Act No. XVIII of 2005 dated: 7 November, 2005 passed by J&K State Legislature and notified by the State Government, through Jammu & Kashmir Government Gazette dated: 11-11-2005. While the university started functioning in November, 2005 the teaching programme was started in July 2006. The Chancellor of the University is the Chief Minister of J&K State and the executive authority of the University is its Executive Council with the Vice Chancellor of University of Jammu, University of Kashmir and Baba Ghulam Shah Badshah University as members. The University came into existence with a mandate to advance and disseminate knowledge, wisdom and understanding amongst all segments of the society within and outside the State. It is also charged with creating an environment for learning, teaching and research in the science, technology, humanities and social sciences and that is in keeping with the highest standards of scholarship and higher education. People belonging to all sections of society are entitled to avail the facilities and opportunities offered by the University and there is no distinction on the basis of class, caste, creed, colour or religion.

The Islamic University of Science & Technology is located in Awantipora, a small picturesque town situated on the main national higher NHIA in Kashmir approximately 30 km south of the capital city of Srinagar and adjacent to the shrine of Syed Hassan Mantaqi. This historically significant town was capital of Kashmir during the reign of Raja Awantivarman. The spectacular campus has the Himalyan mountain range on one side, the Jhelum River on the other and a beautiful grove of almonds cradling the main campus. The location of the university is one among the best campus location. Islamic University of Science & Technology motto is *Nurturing a garden for dialogue*.

The Baba Ghulam Shah Badshah University

Baba Ghulam Shah Badshah University has come into existence by an Act of the Jammu & Kashmir Legislative Assembly called the Jammu & Kashmir Baba Ghulam Shah Badshah University Act No. XVI of 2002. The university is nurtured by the Jammu & Kashmir Wakf Council. The university campus is located at the foothills of the great Himalayan Pir Panjal range in Rajouri, 154 km from Jammu, the winter capital of Jammu & Kashmir state. Regular bus service, video-coaches and shared taxis meandering their way by the sparkling streams through the thick-pine forests make the 3.5 hours journey between Jammu & Rajouri a mesmerizing experience. The region in which the university is located has rich geographic, climatic and cultural diversity. The climate varies from subtropical in the southern parts to temperate in montane northern fringes. The average temperature varies from 7°C during winters to 37°C during summers.

The average annual rainfall is 500 mm. The snow-capped peaks of the mighty Himalaya, rich biodiversity and valuable agri-diversity make entire Rajouri-Poonch region a nature lover's paradise. It reflects the vision and idealism for which the university stands. The objective identified for the university in the Act is to impart quality education and undertake research in basic and job oriented fields. Accordingly, the university has launched postgraduate teaching programmes in Business Management, Financial Management, Computer Sciences, Information Technology, Arabic, Applied Mathematics, Biotechnology & Bioresources and B. Tech in Electronics and Communication, Computer Sciences & Engineering, Information Technology & Telecommunication Engineering, Civil Engineering, Electrical & Renewable Energy Engineering.

The University is also running bachelors degree courses in Computer Applications (BCA), Bachelors Degree in Business Administration (BBA), BA Arabic (Hons) and Diploma courses in Electronics, Civil, Electrical and Mechanical. The teaching programmes designed by various Academic bodies of the university are interactive, flexible and hands on; directed towards helping learners to gain the ability to confidently and valuable agri-diversity make entire Rajouri-Poonch region a nature lover's paradise.

The Baba Ghulam Shah Badshah University motto is *Iqra bismi Rabbik alladi Khalaq* which means, Read in the name of God who has created all that exists.

Shri Mata Vaishno Devi University

It is established by Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Shrine Board through the SMVD University Act of J&K Legislative Assembly in 1999. This fully residential university started teaching programs in 2004 and is situated just about 14 kms from the holy town of Katra in the Reasi district of Jammu & Kashmir. The university campus with an area of about 400 acres is located on the Katra-Srinagar road in the beautiful surroundings of the hills – one side being the Trikuta hills well known for the holy shrine of Mata Vaishno Devi. The university has excellent infrastructure and provides semi-furnished accommodation to all the faculty members as well as staff members in the campus.

The SMVDU campus is safe and picturesque. After the sun-set, in the north of the campus, one can see the beautiful well-lit path that has non-stop movement of pilgrims 24 hours a day and 365 days in the year going for Mata Darshan. The number of pilgrims crossed the landmark figure of one crore (10 million) in 2011. The impact of positive vibes of the Trikuta

hills shrine of Shri Mata Vaishno Devi, which is seen on one side of the campus, is visible in the courteous behavior of the campus community – be it the staff or faculty or the students. The campus living is quite familial in nature. I believe that each member of SMVDU family feels privileged to be here. I welcome all distinguished professionals and young bright students to be a part of the growing SMVDU family.

Shri Mata Vaishno Devi University endeavors to provide excellent education to the students through undergraduate and postgraduate degree programs so as to create finest professionals and human beings. At present, the university offers B.Tech. degree in the fields of Computer Science & Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electronics & Communication Engineering and Industrial Bio-technology, and B.Arch. degree. The postgraduate and doctoral programs are offered in all these areas of technology as well as in select sciences, humanities and social sciences viz. Physics, Bio-technology, Mathematics, Management (for MBA degree), Philosophy and English. SMVDU is one of the fastest growing young universities of India, attracting students from more than 22 States of the country. The university has a modern world-class auditorium with seating capacity of 1000. All classrooms are fitted with LCD/DLP projectors. Smart boards are available in the Departments.

The Design of the logo looks like a Lotus, a symbol of regeneration or a flame. If we see it from a particular angle, it also looks like 'OM', the Supreme Word. The three green bars are symbolic representation of three holy peaks of Trikuta Hills and / or the three 'pindies' in Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Shrine. The Sun, the giver of Light, Warmth, Time, Direction, Life Force, Energy, Power, Radiance and Enlightenment have been shown surrounded by radiating rays going out to nine planets of the Solar System. All this is, however, left to the imagination of the viewer.

The English version of the motto is *God (Bhrama) is Science*. 'Bhrama' has been defined as something or someone who nourishes the universe and makes it grow. Science matches the definition wonderfully because science over the years has also done the same. If the world population is any indication, science has done very well indeed. We have not only become the dominant species, we also have grown to an unprecedented numbers. Moreover, the reach of the modern scientists has spread much beyond the sun and the moon and they are now eyeing the far-reaches of the universe from where even the light takes years and centuries to reach the earth. Science has given man god-like powers to create and destroy and so for he has used these powers more or less responsibly. Let us hope the good sense continues to prevail and the mankind continues to expand the boundaries of Human Knowledge, so that science and the spirituality ultimately meet in a confluence of superhuman achievements.

Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Science & Technology

Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Science & Technology University was founded in 1982 by an Act passed by the State Legislature of Jammu & Kashmir. It was named after Kashmiri leader Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah who is popularly known as Sher-e-Kashmir, Lion of Kashmir. The university had jurisdiction over the entire State of Jammu & Kashmir with its headquarters at Shalimar, Srinagar. When the SKUAST Act came in force, the agricultural education, research and extension training units were transferred to SKUAST from various development departments etc., Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Sheep Husbandry and Sericulture of Jammu & Kashmir State.

In 1998-99, the territorial jurisdiction of the University was redefined by amending the SKUAST Act 1982 under which a separate agricultural University was established for Jammu Division and named as Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology of Jammu (SKUAST-J) with its territorial jurisdiction extended to the entire Jammu Division. The parent University was renamed as Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology of Kashmir. The University motto is *Bhavyavibharvibhavam*.

University of Jammu

The University of Jammu, accredited as 'A' Grade University by National Assessment & Accreditation Council of India came into existence in 1969 vide Kashmir and Jammu Universities Act 1969 following bifurcation of the erstwhile University of Jammu and Kashmir. Cradled in the lap of mountains at the foothills of auspicious **Trikuta**, besides the river Tawi at an altitude of 1030 ft. is Jammu. The University provides instructions in such branches of learning as it deems fit and makes provision for research and the advancement and dissemination of knowledge. The University stands for spiritual and material elements in life, thirst for knowledge and virtue under the backdrop of holy peaks of Trikuta Hills.

The university offers undergraduate, postgraduate and doctoral programs, it confers honorary degrees to persons of exceptional calibre. It also affiliates and recognizes colleges. More recently, the University has set up satellite campuses in Bhaderwah, Kathua and Poonch with an accent on vocational courses. Of these campuses, the Bhaderwah Campus at Sungli village is the first to have been formally inaugurated by former President of India, Pratibha Devisingh Patil. It is the first university in India to receive the ISO-9001 certification.

The University of Jammu motto is *Tamso ma Jyotirgamaya*. The English Translation of the motto is *From Darkness to Light*.

University of Kashmir

The University of Kashmir, since its establishment, has been focused at Hazratbal and encompassing three adjacent areas, Amar Singh Bagh, Naseem Bagh and Mirza Bagh. This Campus is spread over 263 acres.

A major part of Amar Singh Bagh and Naseem Bagh constitute the Hazratbal campus which is laid out on the north-eastern bank of Dal Lake. Earlier, many postgraduate departments, research and other centres were housed in Naseem Bagh. But, the university resolved to develop Naseem Bagh into a heritage site and thereafter, many departments were shifted to other areas of the Hazratbal campus. As of April 2013 Zakura Campus is being developed on 300 kanals of land in close proximity to Hazratbal campus to meet expansion requirements of the University.

Mirza Bagh or University Town constitutes buildings housing quarters for the university staff. The idea of extending postgraduate programmes to colleges and also establishing new campuses at Ananthenag and Baramulla was conceived by the then Vice Chancellor Prof Tareen in 2002.

By an ordinance promulgated by the Governor of the State of the J&K on 5 September, 1969 – which was subsequently replaced by an Act of the State Legislature and was published in the Government Gazette on 10 November 1969, the University of Jammu and Kashmir was bifurcated into two full-fledged Universities: the University of Jammu and the University of

Kashmir. Accordingly, the statutes of the Jammu and Kashmir University Act, 1965 were modified. Since 1956, this academic institution has come a long way and has developed into a multi-faculty University, imparting instruction in various subjects in the Faculty of Arts, Languages, Natural Sciences, Social Sciences, Education, Commerce, Law, Medicine, Dental Surgery, Engineering, Music and Fine Arts and Non-formal Education, all manned by academics with considerable teaching and research experience, some of whom occupy place of eminence in the academic world. The University of Kashmir motto is *Tamso ma Jyotirgamaya*.

Conclusion

Conduct and promote studies and research and prepare trained manpower aware of their social and cultural obligations and contemporary issues who would effectively participate in all developmental processes of the nation. The university aims to build the broad personality of its students, infusing in them a sense of belonging and responsibility as constructive members of the society, guided by the norms of Universal brotherhood, scientific temper and prepare them to take up the mantle of leadership in all professions of modern world. Develop adequate linkages and appropriate methodologies to promote contemporary knowledge and to put in place a system that thrives on the concept of competitiveness. The moving spirit in the exercise is to create opportunities for the youth of the state by laying foundation of knowledge society. These vision and objective have all Government Universities of Jammu and Kashmir. We found that establishment of the Govt. Universities of Jammu & Kashmir State firstly the University of Kashmir, University of Jammu, Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Science & Technology, Shri Mata Vaishno Devi University, The Baba Ghulam Shah Badshah University, Islamic University of Science & Technology, Central University of Kashmir and last Central University of Jammu.

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BREEDING BEHAVIOR IN TAILOR BIRD (*ORTHOTOMUS SUTORIUS*) IN URBAN AREAS OF HARYANA.

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ABSTRACT

*Changing habitat and Loss of food resources may influence demography through changes in the overall breeding performance of Tailor bird (*Orthotomus sutorius*). Tailor bird is small bird of 13cm little olive green above and white underneath. It nests in April – Sep when vegetation and insect population is abundant. Nest searches were conducted checking individual bushes or by following nesting-related activities of the birds. Tailor bird inhabits open areas, ploughed fields, grazing lands. as cultivated areas close to human habitations and light scrub jungle. They utilized cover which provided them sufficient food and water. These crops provided suitable food and cover to tailor bird contained ants, termites and beetles birds depended more on insect food during summer months. Egg-laying was initiated in late May, with the earliest record of the first eggs being on beginning of May (2010), and it ended by end of July (2010), so the egg-laying period was approximately 45 days. Because a nesting cycle (nest building, egg-laying, incubation, pre- and post-fledging care) required nearby 40 days (see below), pairs could not raise more than one brood a year. Only females incubated whereas male provides food to the incubating female. The incubation period, measured as the number of days from the date of the laying of the last egg to the date of the hatching of the last young, ranged from 13 to 14 days.*

Key Words: Tailor Bird, Nesting, Incubation, Clutch Size, Breeding Behavior.

INTRODUCTION

Bird (*Orthotomus sutorius*) is small bird of 13cm little olive green above and white underneath. It nests in April – Sep when vegetation and insect population is abundant. Only few details of the reproductive ecology of tailor bird are known, except for the descriptions of a few nesting attempts also occurring in the Himalayas (Ali and Ripley 1983). There is now considerable evidence that urbanization and agricultural intensification leading to altered land-use has contributed to the decline of many bird species (Fuller *et al.* 1995, Loss of food resources may impact demography through changes in the overall breeding performance of a species, mediated by reductions in, for example, fledging success, nestling body condition or the number of breeding attempts being made during a season, as well as reduction in survival probabilities in the non-breeding season.

In tailor bird both species shows parental care as bird produces altricial young ones. So to increase the chances of survival of youngones both species provide parental investments.

Tailor bird is a monogamous species and pairing lasts throughout the breeding season. It produces two broods per year. Tailor bird is found to breed in early Apr-Jun as early breeding allows time for second breeding attempt. Early nesting favours chicks breeding twice in year and also availability of food for chicks.

METHODS

Field study was made from April 2013 to September 2013, Nest searches were conducted checking individual bushes or by following nesting-related activities of the birds. For each nest found, I described the vegetation types, supporting plants and their height, and height of the nest above the ground. The nest dimensions and nest contents (egg size and nestling mass) were measured.

For all active nests, I estimated the approximate date the first egg was laid based on the average incubation period or growth curves of known-age young of those complete clutches. Relative occurrence of different shrub species in various habitats was already known from a general vegetation survey in the valley. Nest-searching efforts were not distributed evenly among the four shrub habitats. This sampling method limited my ability to quantify nesting preference of the warblers among habitat types.

RESULTS

Nesting habitat

Tailor bird inhabits open areas, ploughed fields, grazing lands, as cultivated areas close to human habitations and light scrub jungle. They utilized cover which provided them sufficient food and water. These crops provided suitable food and cover to tailor bird contained ants (Formicidae), termites (Isoptera) and beetles (Coleoptera) birds depended more on insect food during summer months. Four different nests were found in various habitats as shown in Table 1 which have different nesting material.

Table 1. Percentage of nesting material in nests of different habitats.

Habitat types	Grass	Twigs	Dry leaves	Mud pieces	Gravel
Waste Grasslands	1.3	31.2	1.3	28.6	23.8
Cultivated gardens	11.4	20.5	11.4	43.2	9.1
Dry river banks	0	36.4	0	0	45.5
Roof tops	0	0	0	20.0	40.0

NEST

Female tailor arrived in the shrubs in mid- April. Upon arrival, males were frequently seen singing from the tops of bushes. The species was seen in the study area from April to late October in year 2013.

Nest of tailor bird is formed of rough cup of soft fibre, cotton, wool in a funnel shape. Leaves of large plants are folded and stitched along the edges. 3-4 eggs are laid. Eggs are reddish or bluish white having brownish red spots on it. Both sexes share domestic duties but female alone incubates.

Egg-laying was initiated in late May, with the earliest record of the first eggs being on beginning of May (2010), and it ended by end of July (2010), so the egg-laying period was approximately 45 days. Because a nesting cycle (nest building, egg-laying, incubation, pre- and post-fledging care) required nearly 40 days (see below), pairs could not raise more than one brood a year.

Nests were domed, with an entrance (diameter = 4.4 ± 0.2 cm, range 3.4–5.5, $n = 9$) near the top. Mean measurements of nine nests were as follows: 11.2 cm (± 0.8 , range 9.5–14.0) in external diameter (measured depth (from the entrance rim to the bottom of the inner cup) and 14.0 (± 8.0 , range 11.0–15.8) in height (from the entrance rim to the bottom of the outside of the nest). The external walls were constructed mainly of thin grass stems (49 of 52 nests), the bark of cinquefoil (*Potentilla fruticosa*). Inside the nests were soft materials, mainly feathers of Dry weight of three nests ranged from 15.5 to 37.0 g (26.4 ± 6.2), with feathers weighing 5.5 g in the heaviest one. Eggs were typically whitish with red-brown spots on both ends. Fresh mass of eight eggs was 1.1 ± 0.03 g (range 1.0–1.2).



Fig. 1 Nest of tailor bird



Fig. 2 Tailor Bird (Female)

Incubation

Only females incubated whereas male provides food to the incubating female. The incubation period, measured as the number of days from the date of the laying of the last egg to the date of the hatching of the last young, ranged from 13 to 14 days (13.3 ± 0.3 , $n = 3$ nests). Tailor bird spent most time in nest attendance as compared to vigilance and egg turning as shown in fig.2.

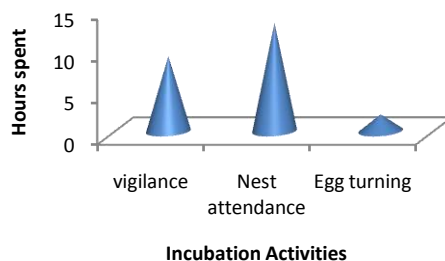


Fig. 2 Activities shown by Tailor Bid during Incubation

Discussion

Food resources for rearing young strongly influence nest site selection of birds. The preference of Tailor bird for nesting in gardens may be associated with relatively rich food in streamside microhabitats. Such a nest-site preference may be particularly important for breeding success of small birds (with their especially high thermoregulatory needs) that inhabit cold, food-poor, high- altitude environments (Wang et al. 1992). This may explain why fewer warbler nests were found at higher altitudes in the valley where running streams were absent.

The short, thorny, dense bushes they use facilitate fastening the nests, and protect the nest contents from predators. The relatively narrow breeding window (about 50 days) normally allows a pair of these species to produce only one brood. The consistency in breeding season, based on the general view that bird breeding coincides with the time of maximum food abundance for rearing offspring (Lack 1968). The incubation period of 13–14 days and nestling period of 14–17 days in Tickell's Leaf Warbler were both longer. The nesting success of 76% in Tailor bird this could be attributed to lower predation in the alpine environment where the main nest predators of warblers elsewhere (corvids and snakes) are absent.

Belly soaking and egg wetting have been reported in the small Indian Pranticole (*Glareola lactea*), Black winged Stilt (*Himantopus himantopus*), Kentish Plover (*Charadrius alexandrinus*) and Yellowwattled Lapwing. Singh reported that Cattle egret (*Bubulcus ibis coromandus*) soaked its abdominal feathers and sat on eggs when ambient temperature reached beyond 40 °C. In great Tit (*Parus major*) variation in parental incubation pattern were induced by changes in the air temperature. With rise in temperature duration of incubation is decreased, whereas with decrease in temperature duration of incubation is increased. Hatching success in Redwattled Lapwing was high. Percentage of hatching success in various habitats studied was 93.7 in waste grasslands, 95.2 % in cultivated gardens, 99% on dry river bank and 99% on Roof top. The nesting success by Mayfield method was maximum in cultivated gardens (52%), Lower in waste grasslands (31%) and least on dry river banks (18%). With regards to season the nesting success declined as the season progressed in various habitats. Due to non-existence of grazing cattles in cultivated gardens nesting success was more (Lang, J.D. 1998). The nesting success decreased with progress of breeding season due to rains which causes flooding of nesting sites.

The amount of food available for egg-laying females is considered as an important proximate factor determining the breeding onset (Peter & Linda 2007)). Great tits rely mostly on Lepidoptera larvae when provisioning nestlings (Daunt, 2005). For example, Lepidoptera larvae of the pine processionary moth (*Thaumetopoea pityocampa* (Xin, L.2008)), which develop during the winter, reach peak biomass in February and can be very abundant in emergence situations (Jacob, (2003). Thus, environmental temperature has been postulated as an important proximate factor determining the onset of breeding. Low temperatures seem to impose a direct energetic limitation on laying females, reducing egg size (Larkin, *et al.* 1993).

Secondly, clutch size could be limited by predation pressure during nesting (Martin, and Roper. 1988), i.e. the more eggs are laid the longer they are exposed to predation before the start of incubation. Although indirect support for this hypothesis is provided in passerines by the larger clutch size in species nesting in cavities, which are less exposed to nest predation

(Naguib M, Todt 1997) showed that, if predation pressure is high enough, natural selection could favour clutch size limitation. Finally, clutch size may be limited by the amount of resources available to the laying female. Early nesting favors breeding twice year and availability of food for chicks as they become capable of feeding and foraging before onset of winters. Chicks develop rapidly as weather becomes warmer and food supply increases (Roxana and Alberto 2003). Increase in temperature chances of egg and chick amalgamation decreases. Also with increase in temperature the availability of food supply increases.

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IMPACT OF KINANTHROPOMETRIC VARIABLES AND STRENGTH DURING BALL THROWING PERFORMANCE OF HANDBALL PLAYERS.

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to describe the correlation between Handball player's ball throwing ability with selected kinanthropometric profile and strength measures and also to develop the regression equation for the prediction of player's ball throwing ability. The data was collected from All India (North-East) Zone Inter University and national level (Male) Handball players of age ranges 18-28 years, by using anthropometric rod, skin fold caliper, 6 lbs medicine ball, steal tape, parallel Wall and Handball balls. Analysis of data was done using Product Movements Method for correlation, and Wherry Do Little Method for calculating multiple correlation, and regression Equation. SPSS (11.5) computer software was used to analyze the data. The linear measurements, i.e., standing height, sitting height, trunk length, total arm length, leg length, hand length and hand breadth; only elbow diameter; body girth measurements i.e., chest and hip; skin fold measurements, i.e., triceps and sub scapular; only lean body mass and strength measure components i.e., arm strength and leg strength have been found highly correlated and significant .01 level of confidence with handball players ball throwing ability. The multiple correlation of eight variables, i.e. arm strength, leg strength, sitting height, total arm length, leg length, elbow diameter, chest girth and lean body mass taken together with ball throwing ability of Handball players has been found highly significant and hence the developed equation can be used in the prediction of players ball throwing ability.

Key Words: Kinanthropometric profile, Strength measures, throwing ability and Handball Players.

INTRODUCTION

A good physique of the players plays a vital role in the Handball game. It is an asset in Handball game that players must have optimum weight and height to do both offensive and defensive movements. Height has the potential placement and preferable pre-requisites in the performance excellence in many sports and games. Leg length has definite decisive advantage in Handball. Longer strides are possible with longer leg length and it will helpful to run fast from one end to another end. Like leg length and arm length are helpful for the players in catching, passing, shooting and to do defensive and offensive actions besides the opponent's

hindrance. Bigger size of palm and fingers are useful to hold the ball firmly without slipping or jerking while executing passing and shooting.

Throwing is considered as one of the most important technical skills in competitive team handball as it is a major determinant of all actions taken by the players. For a proper execution of a throw, the achievement of maximal accuracy is necessary, depending on the sort of the throw. **Pauwels (1976)** investigated the relation of several anthropometric measures and physical skills of 12 to 19 years old non-experienced boys, with ball velocity. It was found that below the age of 16, strength is the most significant factor determining ball velocity, with body size also being a key factor. **Gopinathan and Helina, (2009)** conducted a study to determine the relationship of anthropometric and physical fitness variables with Handball performance. Forty five Handball players were selected who had participated the university of Madras Handball tournament in 2007-08 session. They revealed that the anthropometric variables of height, weight, arm length, leg length, palm span and sum of four skin folds and physical fitness variables of speed, agility, explosive power, shoulder strength, strength endurance were having significant relationship with Handball performance and only flexibility was not having significant relationship with Handball performance. **Sakurai & Miyashita (1983)** studied the development of throwing skill in boys and girls aged 3 to 9 years with respect to upper limb movement. They report sex-related differences in throwing ability between the ages of five and seven years. After the age of 7 years, improvement in performance of the females depended on kinematic characteristics of the upper limbs and muscular power, while in males the same factors needed to be combined with practice. **Neil and Mezey, (1981)** believe that, “first consideration in the training programmes in Handball must be given to skills.” But, scientific skill tests to assess the playing ability of Handball players, for purpose of comparison and for feature planning of training programmes in Handball, are not available in India. So, there are a number of factors which affects the performance of players. The physical activities are performed by the body as a whole, but specific activities require specific body structure, composition and motor fitness to perform the activity. Various studies conducted by a number of scientists have shown significant correlations between specific sports skills and anthropometric variables; Rowland(1970), Chauhan(1986,2003,2009), Hooda(2008), Gopinathan(2009) etc.

Opposing to these results, the study of **Jöris *et al.* (1985)** did not find any correlation between ball velocity and segmental body lengths. They claim that athletes with short segmental body measurements are capable to reach high throwing performance levels as a result of a more efficient energy transition.

METHODOLOGY

Fifty five male Handball players who participated in the All India (North-East) Zone Inter University tournament and national level competition between the age group of 18 to 28 years, in the sessions 2012-13 & 2013-14 constituted the subjects of the study. The data of the subjects were collected by using the anthropometric rod; vernier calipers, steel tape and skin fold calipers, according to the instructions given by **Weiner and Lourie, (1969)**. All subjects' measurements were taken on the right side of the body. Body composition variables i.e., body density, fat percentage; fat weight and lean body mass were collected by using **Durnin and Rehaman's Equation (1967)** and **Siri's Equation (1961)** respectively, variables for strength measurements; Arm strength (6 Lbs Medicine ball Put) and Leg strength

(Standing broad jump) were used. The dependent variable was players ball throwing ability measured by Over head pass of **I.L.Zinn Team Handball Skill Battery, (1981)**. In it the Subjects are positioned behind the restraining line (15Mts. far from parallel wall). Using a one-armed throw they throw a ball at target. Ten passes are made and all must be executed from behind the restraining line. Ball hitting a line is awarded the higher score. The score is the total of 10 throws. A maximum of 30 points is possible. To achieve the desired objectives of the study, Person Product movement method for correlation and SPSS (11.5) computer software for the prediction of ball passing and throwing skill efficiency of Handball players were used.

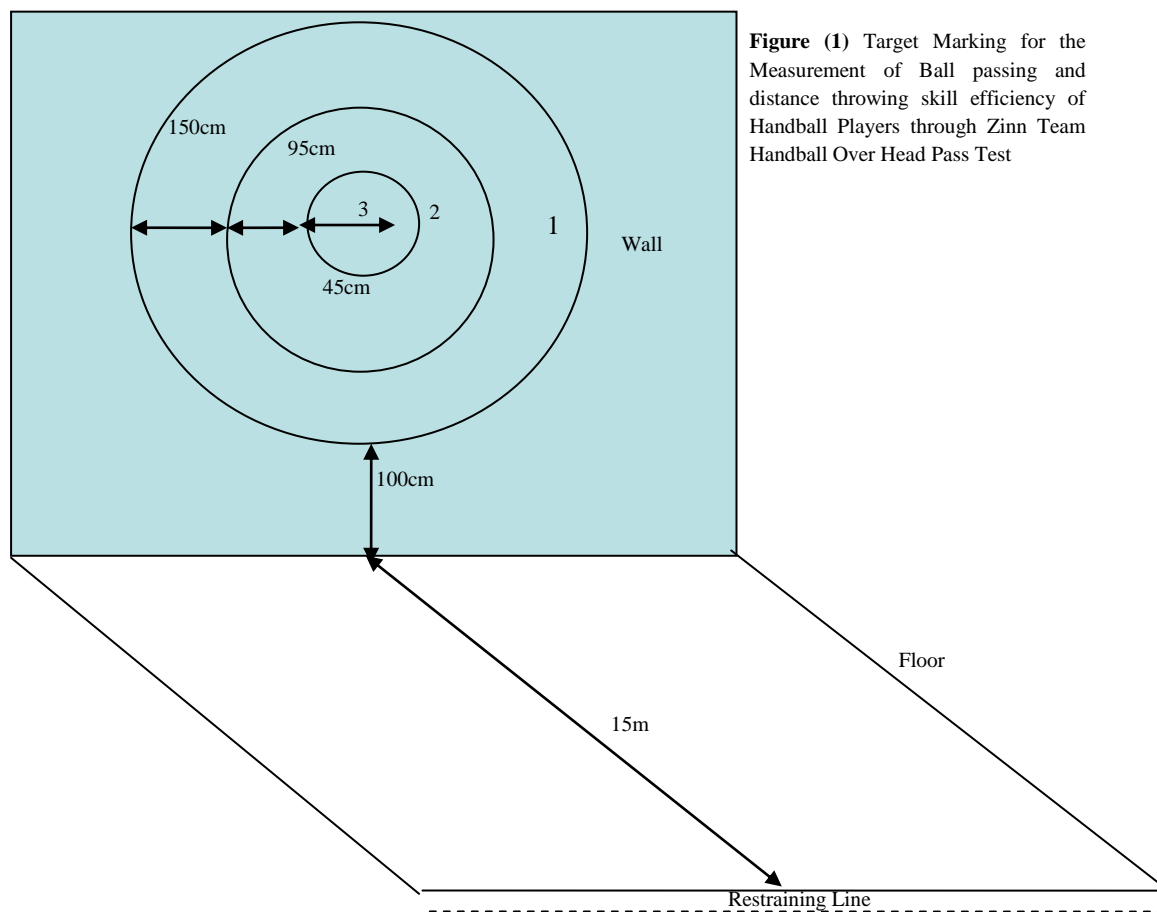


Figure (1) Target Marking for the Measurement of Ball passing and distance throwing skill efficiency of Handball Players through Zinn Team Handball Over Head Pass Test

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table-1: Correlations of weight and liner measurements to Handball players Ball throwing ability. (N=55)

Sr.No.	Variables correlated with Handball players ball throwing ability	Co-efficient of correlation 'r'
1	Height	.645**
2	Sitting Height	.641**
3	Trunk Length	.358**
4	Total Arm Length	.647**
5	Leg Length	.674**
6	Hand Length	.443**
7	Hand Breadth	.353**

**Significant at .01 level of significance = .340, * Significant at .05 level of significance = .262 (N=55,df= 53)

The result from **Table- 1** indicates that correlations of linear measurements i.e. height, sitting height, trunk length, total arm length, leg length, hand length and hand breadth have positive and significant at .01 level of confidence with the ball throwing ability of players. It suggests that since the height, total arm length and leg length form the good leverage system in the body; speed passing and distance help to develop the force and accuracy for efficient performance whereas hand length and breadth help to grip and give exact direction to the ball efficiently.

Table-2 : Correlations of body diameter measurements to Handball players Ball throwing ability.

Sr.No.	Variables correlated with Handball players ball throwing ability	Co-efficient of correlation 'r'
1	Wrist Diameter	.264*
2	Elbow Diameter	.647**
3	Knee Diameter	.271*

**Significant at .01 level of significance = .340, * Significant at .05 level of significance = .262 (N=55,df= 53)

It is evident from results shown in **table-2** that correlations of elbow diameter is positive and significant at .01 level of confidence whereas correlations of wrist and knee diameters, are positive and significant at .05 level of confidence with ball throwing skill ability of players. It suggests that these body diameters also provide good leverage system and good range of movements in the body for the better execution of skill.

Table-3: Correlations of body girth measurements to Handball players Ball throwing ability.

Sr.No.	Variables correlated with Handball players ball throwing ability	Co-efficient of correlation 'r'
1	Chest	.582**
2	Abdomen	.264*
3	Hip	.540**

**Significant at .01 level of significance = .340, * Significant at .05 level of significance = .262 (N= 55,df= 53)

It is clearly indicated in **Table-3** that correlation of chest and hip girth respectively are positive and significant at .01 level of confidence whereas correlation of abdomen girth is positive and significant at .05 level of confidence with ball throwing skill ability of Handball players. It shows that muscles of chest and hip circumferences are developed optimally for better strength through vigorous training schedule and hence suit to improve ball throwing ability of Handball players.

Table-4: Correlations of skin fold measurements to Handball players Ball throwing ability.

Sr.No.	Variables correlated with Handball players ball throwing ability	Co-efficient of Correlation 'r'
1	Biceps	.108
2	Triceps	.349**
3	Sub-scapular	.389**
4	Superailliac	.024

**Significant at .01 level of significance = .340, * Significant at .05 level of significance = .262 (N= 55,df= 53)

It is evident that (**Table- 4**) the correlations of triceps and sub scapular skin fold measurements are positive and significant at .01 level of confidence with ball throwing ability of handball players. It suggests that the development of subcutaneous thickness of these skin folds contribute to improve the skill.

Table-5: Correlations of body composition variables to Handball players Ball throwing ability.

Sr.No.	Variables correlated with Handball players ball throwing ability	Co-efficient of correlation 'r'
1	Body Density	.107
2	Fat Percentage	-.134
3	Fat Weight	.118
4	Lean Body Mass	.590**

**Significant at .01 level of significance = .340, * Significant at .05 level of significance = .262 (N= 55,df= 53)

From results shown in **table- 5**, it is obvious that the correlation of lean body mass is positive and significant at 1% level whereas body density and fat weight have positive, fat percentage have negative and insignificant correlations with ball throwing ability of Handball players. It occurs due to regular participation in the physical activities that consumes excess calories of energy.

Table-6: Correlations of Strength Measures to Handball players Ball throwing ability. (N=55)

Sr.No.	Variables correlated with Handball players ball throwing ability	Co-efficient of Correlation 'r'
1	Arm Strength	.625**
2	Leg Strength	.641**

**Significant at .01 level of significance = .340, * Significant at .05 level of significance = .262 (N= 55,df= 53)

It is observed from the table- 6 that arm strength and leg strength have significant and positive correlations at .01 level of confidence with ball throwing ability of Handball players, which indicates that power to throw the ball helps to elevate the players to perform successful throw on specific target which requires explosive arm strength and leg strength to play the match with various type of movements according to the situation of the ball, as well as movements of opponent players.

Table- 7: Multiple regression analysis of selected kinanthropometric profile and strength measures with Ball throwing ability of Handball players. (N=55, M=9)

Dependent Variable (Yc)	Selected Independent Variables (X's)	Regression Co-efficient (Bx)	Multiple Correlation (R)	Determinant of Multiple Correlation (R ²)	Percentage of each Variables
Performance in ball throwing ability of Handball players	1.Arm Strength	.027	.837	.701	11.46
	2.Leg Strength	.025			9.09
	3.Sitting Height	.210			13.75
	4.TotalArm Length	.237			12.35
	5.Leg Length	.138			11.11
	6.Elbow Diameter	2.82			10.71
	7.Chest Girth	.084			5.85
	8.Lean Body Mass	.051			-4.53

**Significant at .01 level of significance = .543, * Significant at .05 level of significance = .486 (N= 55, df = 55-9=46)

Beta Constant (Bo) = 7.253, S.E. of Estimate = 2.37587 Pcx = (Beta Weight) x (r) x (100), **Where:** Beta Weight = Bx . SD of X / SD of Yc and r = Coefficient of correlation between X and Yc.

Table-7, further shows that the multiple regression analysis performed to develop the regression equation for the prediction of ball throwing ability of Handball players on the basis of eight selected kinanthropometric variables and motor fitness components i.e., (X_{23}) Arm Strength, (X_{27}) Leg Strength, (X_2) Sitting Height, (X_4) Total Arm Length, (X_5) Leg Length, (X_9) Elbow Diameter, (X_{11}) Chest Girth and (X_{21}) Lean body mass. The resulted multiple regression equation in the score form is:

$$Y_c = B_0 + B_1 \cdot X_{23} + B_2 \cdot X_{27} + B_3 \cdot X_2 + B_4 \cdot X_4 + B_5 \cdot X_5 + B_6 \cdot X_9 + B_7 \cdot X_{11} + B_8 \cdot X_{21}$$

$$Y_c = .31 + .027 \cdot X_{23} + .025 \cdot X_{27} + .210 \cdot X_2 + .237 \cdot X_4 + .138 \cdot X_5 + 2.82 \cdot X_9 + .084 \cdot X_{11} + .051 \cdot X_{21}$$

Where Y_c = Predicted ball throwing ability of Handball players.

It indicates that the ball throwing ability of Handball players can be predicted on the basis of arm strength, leg strength, sitting height, total arm length, leg length, elbow diameter, chest girth and lean body mass. The value of $R^2 = .701$ which shows that combination of these eight variables collectively account for 70% of variance of Handball players ball throwing ability score.

(R^2 = can be broken up as)

$$R^2 = 70.10 = 11.46 + 9.09 + 13.75 + 12.35 + 11.11 + 10.71 + 5.85 + (-4.53)$$

It shows that speed, arm strength, sitting height, total arm length, elbow diameter, chest girth and lean body mass contributes 11.46, 9.09, 13.75, 12.35, 11.11, 10.71, 5.85 and -4.53 percent individually towards the variance of Handball players ball throwing ability scores respectively.

Standard error of estimate 1.388212 indicates that 71 percent of the obtained performance scores of ball throwing ability of Handball players will lie within ± 1.388212 points of the predicted ball throwing ability scores. The coefficient of multiple correlation is of sufficient size, so the equation developed can be put in to the prediction for the evaluation of the ball throwing ability.

It is true that the mere skill alone never assures victory. Higher level of Handball performance depends upon the body composition, physical fitness, technique, tactics, and psychological factors. The present study was undertaken with the theme of the above factors and the number of studies conducted in these aspects and found its importance. The results of the present study are completely supported by other similar studies conducted by many scientists i.e., Rodriguez-Vicente, G. et al.,(2004) on Handball players, Eliaz, J.,(1993) on high performer Handball Players, Hasan, A. et al.,(2001) on Asian and European Handball Players, Cakiroglu, M. et al.,(2002) on male Handball players, Shondell,(1972) on Volleyball players, Uppal and Roy,(1987) on Soccer players, Holland,(1964) on High School Basketball players, Chauhan, et al.,(2003) on Sprinters, Diez,(1978) on Intercollegiate Women Athletes of Illinois University, Chauhan, M.S.,(2003) on Middle distance athletics runners, Chauhan and Sharma,(1987) on Leg Strength of Collegiate Women, Chauhan, M.S. and Ramchander, (2009) on Volleyball players, Mohan Lalit & Sharma's Y.P. (2009) on Volleyball players from different colleges of Himachal Pradesh, Bhola, G.,(2004) on North India Junior Basketball players. and Neilsen(1969) on athletes muscular strength.

CONCLUSION:

- (i) Linear measurements, i.e., standing height, sitting height, trunk length, total arm length, leg length, hand length and hand breadth; body diameter measurements i.e., wrist, elbow and knee; body girth measurements i.e., chest, abdomen and hip; skin fold measurements, i.e., triceps, sub scapular and skin folds; body composition variables only lean body mass and strength measures i.e., arm strength and leg strength have significant correlations with ball passing and distance throwing skill of Handball players.
- (ii) The multiple correlation ($R=.837$) of arm strength, leg strength, sitting height, total arm length, leg length, elbow diameter, chest girth and lean body mass with ball throwing ability of Handball players, whereas the value of multiple coefficient of determinant ($R^2=.701$) suggests that 70.10 percent of variance of ball throwing ability of Handball players could be predicted on the basis of regression equation developed by these eight variables.

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RE- INTERPERTATION OF GURUKUL TRADITIONS: A STUDY OF RELATIONSHIP OF ARYA IDEOLOGY WITH ANCIENT INDIAN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

In his writings and speeches Swami Dayanand argued for Gurukul education because he was staunch supporter of the revival of Vedic culture. Gurukul, literally means a 'family of preceptors' where the for Brahamcharies reside and read, being always in company with the Guru not less than 16 years. He realized that unless and until the ancient Indian Gurukul education system was revived there was no future for the country and no hope for social development. He felt that if India were to be raised the heights from which she has fall, the Gurukul system of education must in the first place be revived. Here, I have to elaborate the evolution of Gurukul style education system, which was started by another faction of Arya Samaj in the last decade of 19th century. This faction of Arya Samaj was staunch supporter of Vedic culture and wanted to follow this culture in the field of education. In a nutshell, it was totally an indigenous substitute of western education system promoted by Britishers in India. This Gurukul movement was also an effort to counter the 'Cultural Imperialism' of the Britishers .

Key Words: Gurukul, Ancient, Tradition, Arya Samaj, Century.

The Gurukul movement of Arya Samaj drew their inspiration from the traditions of the Gurukuls of the Ancient Vedic India. It would, therefore, be worthwhile to review in brief the main characteristics and features of the Gurukuls of Ancient India like, characterformation, sound mental and physical health, logical thinking, spiritual maturity and high morality. Although, evolution of educational system in ancient India did not show a uniform pattern but it was unique in some respects. For instance, educational pattern of ancient India was mostly oral and religious in nature. According to R.K. Mukherji:

“Learning in India through the ages had been prized and pursued not for its own sake, if we may put it, but for the sake, and as a part, of religion. It was sought as a means of salvation of self-realization, as the means to the highest end of life, viz *Mukti* or emancipation.”¹

He adds further, the aim of education is *Charitranirman* the inhibition of those activities of the mind by which it gets connected with the world of matter or objects. Thus education is a process of control of mind to drive a simple and moral life. In other words, the primary aim of ancient education was instilling into the mind of the pupils a spirit of being pious and religious or glory of God and good of man.

Some what similar thinking expressed by ‘[The Encyclopedia of Religion](#)’ about the ancient

Indian education system:

“From the earliest part of their history the Hindus have been accustomed to associate education like all other department of their social life with religion”.²

In this way, education in ancient India was, although, integral part of their social life, but it was only for the promotion of ethical, moral and religious life. ‘The Encyclopedia of Education’ expresses same opinion, ‘The indigenous Gurukul system- the Indian form of liberal arts education was designed to enlighten and ennoble rather than to provide career training.’³

In other words education in ancient India was for training to strengthen mental and moral power, and the same objectives were targeted by Swami DayanandSaraswati.

The basic purpose of education in view of ancient seers and of Swami Dayanand was to enlighten the individual about the divine and social order and his place in it through the study of Vedic culture and tradition. During the period of learning in Gurukul, students had to develop their character and live a life simplicity, pious and hardship. The educational institutions had a spiritual atmosphere on account of the noble character of teacher.⁴ It was such in atmosphere that the young mind was nurtured in ancient Indian Gurukul tradition education. Spirituality, there for, was a marked characteristic of ancient Indian education and also of the Gurukuls established by the Arya Samaj in Northern India. But here is important that the leaders of Gurukul Party realised that in contemporary situations, spirituality alone can’t make students self-sufficient so they merged spiritual aim with material aim and the established Gurukul were the synthesis of cultural and vocational aims.

Character building was the chief aim of education in the Vedic and Brahmanic period. Swami Dayanand in ‘*Satyarth Prakash*’ also says that intellectual attainments are of no worth, if the person is devoid of moral feeling and character. He writes in ‘*Satyarth Prakash*’:

“It is the highest duty of parents, tutors and relatives to adorn children with good sound education, nobility to character, refinement of manners and amiability of temper”.⁵

These words of prime architect of Gurukul campaign are reflected in the following aims of Gurukul movement:

1. To revive the long forgotten system of ‘*Brahmacharya*’ and make it the basis of education. According to ‘*Asharma*’ theory of Vedic age, *BrahmacharyaAshrama* is most important because it built the foundation of all virtues to fight the battle of life successfully.
2. To assign to the Vedic and Sanskrit literature as well as to the mother-tongue (Hindi) a place worthy of their importance in the scheme of education.
3. To provide an opportunity for the natural development of the physical, mental and spiritual power of students in a favourable environment away from bustle of villages and polluted life of cities.
4. To develop a strong character in the students and to foster in their hearts a love for their nation and culture, for plain living and high thinking and for the true knowledge of material world.
5. To create between the teachers and the taught relations of love like those between the

father and a son.

6. To make possible the study of ancient Indian branches of learning with the Western sciences.
7. To purge the scheme of education of the defects of the prevalent examination-ridden system.
8. To give education free of any charge.
9. To develop research and interests into ancient Indian history and to teach from a national point of view.

Ancient Indian Gurukul tradition of education also aimed for 'simple living and high thinking'. The same motive was highlighted by Swami Dayanand and their followers. According to Swami Dayanand, only those were fit to be members of a noble and organised community, who learned in their school day, lesson of simple living and discipline.⁶ This means that aim of education was to produce citizens who were socially efficient. The ideal of duty was stressed by all leaders of Arya Samaj and particularly related to Gurukul campaign. All students were enjoined to have social or civic sense by looking to the welfare of others. Swami Dayanand also wanted that the structures of society should be such that every one learnt a profession which was not only useful to him but to the society as a whole.⁷

The ancient Indian Gurukul system attracted. Swami Dayanand and he stressed the re-establishment of the Gurukul system to fight the religious challenges and cultural threat created by colonial rule. In order to ensure the moral and spiritual development of the pupils, they were subject to hard and strict code of discipline in these Gurukuls:

- a) The pupils were to observe celibacy up to the age of 25. He was not to indulge in luxuries of life and should avoid using harsh language even.
- b) Students had to be prepared food for themselves; it would inculcate a spirit of humility.
- c) Everyday the students had to perform certain religious ceremonies as '*Haven*'. Moreover they had to offer prayers in the morning and in the evening before taking meals.
- d) The student had to do personal service to the teacher like a son. The pupil took it as a matter of pride. Even Lord Krishana worked in the house of his teacher.
- e) They were not to occupy a seat higher than that occupied by teacher. They were to be honest and sincere in their relations. Lying, stealing and backbiting were discouraged.

After Swami Dayanand, his followers developed Gurukul movement on above-mentioned ethics. There were various advantages of Gurukul education. Students studied under close and constant supervision and guidance of their teachers. Like the ancient Indian Gurukul tradition. In the Gurukul, established by Arya Samajists, the close and constant supervision and association with the teachers moulded student's character. The knowledge and scholarships that they acquired attained a great depth. Self or inner discipline developed. Habits of regular study began to be built. Healthy attitude and readiness for self-help, self-service, simple living, hard work, cooperation, righteousness, character, celibacy etc. developed through planned nurture. Teachers developed a concern for the well being of their students. A kind of father-son affectionate relationship developed between them. Education imparted by the teacher and acquired by *Brahmacharies* was for soul building, mind-developing, and

personality-making, morally stimulating, and harnessing and unfolding the best in the individual students. So, in Gurukul tradition education, either in ancient times or Gurukul of early 20th century, education was really a process of all round or total development of the students.

The most important similarities between the ancient times and modern times Arya Samaj's Gurukuls was because these institutions were mostly established at remote and quiet places, away from the bustle of cities and villages and also in the lap of nature. Gurukuls in ancient India were often away from the human habitation. Altekar had produced a wide study on educational system of ancient India. He writes that some celebrated teachers like Valmiki, Kanva and Sandipan, lived in forests and had made arrangements in their *Ashramas* for religious and Vedic study.⁸ Same criterion for location for a Gurukul was adopted by Arya Samajists for establishment of Gurukul. For instance, on the issue of suitable location for the establishment of the first Gurukul, there was a long debate and lot of suggestions was given.⁹ At last after wide discussion LalaMunshi Ram decided to establish Gurukul at Kangri. Kangri village was situated between the Nilgiri and Nildhara with the Himalayas on one side and the Ganges on the other. It was amidst beautiful and inspiring natural setting. Children of the Gurukul grew up with constant commune and under the inspiring and soul-building influence of nature. The English poet Wordsworth said that an impulse from a vernal wood could teach you more than books. A similar inspiration could be seen about the natural environment of the KangriGurukul. G.A. Chandavarkar explained the natural importance of the site of GurukulKangri:

“The buildings of academy are situated in healthy plain at the foot of Himalayans at the distance of about 5 miles from Haridwar, on the south bank of Ganges.... The climate is bracing, exhilarating and extremely delightful. The natural scenery is charming ...the close proximity of the river Ganges which lends a coolness to the breeze can't fail to impress profoundly the imagination of the pupils, to inspire them with a deep reverence for nature and its God, to induce in them habits of serious thought and deep concentration of the mind and to fit them not only for scientific research and philosophical investigation but also for the contemplation of the mysterious problems of life and death which have been approached by sages in their sylvan solitudes”.¹⁰

Thus LalaMunshi Ram and his associates were naturalists, motivated by the traditions of ancient Indian ideal education institution. The naturalists believe that a child learns best from nature's free and invigorating environment. In the educational institutions located in the lap of nature, a kind of natural beauty, purity, sacredness, an attitude to meditation, an atmosphere for internal assessment of themselves are automatically created and therefore, such institutions are best fitted to disseminate religious and moral education. Beside GurukulKangri, most of other Gurukuls had also this unique advantage of location. Thus, peaceful and natural locations for the Gurukuls were a vision of ancient times which implemented by the founders of Arya Gurukuls.

To sum up, we can say that there was very close relation between the ancient Indian Gurukul educational system and Gurukul campaign of Arya Samaj. In the words of LalaMunshi Ram, a pioneer of Gurukul movement:

“... I was among those who thought the true spirit of the religious reform which we all had at

heart could only be carried out with the help of a school primarily devoted to re-establishing the principles and authority of the Vedas, in the lives of men... our object was to start a school where strong and religious character could be built up. We recognised to great wants of the people-men of character and religious unity... our primary aim is simply to give our boys the best moral and ethical training, to make of them good citizen and religious men and to teach them to love learning for learning's sake. Our model is the great universities of ancient India such as that of Taxilla where thousands of students got education..."¹¹

In this way ,the objectives of character building, development of moral and ethics, revival of spiritualism, to make disciplined and good citizen and re-establishment of Vedic culture were determined by Gurukul movement of Arya Samaj. The inspiration behind these motives was Swami Dayanand's educational philosophy, which was greatly inspired by ancient and Vedic Indian educational traditions.

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AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN KEJARLI VILLAGE OF JODHPUR DISTRICT IN RAJASTHAN

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ABSTRACT

Agriculture being the dominant primary activity of the study region, it is essential to study important features of agriculture in the study area. Agriculture in an area is closely related to climatic conditions and topography and social factors. Some of the regions in India have plenty of water and scarcity of water due to large distributions areas of our country. The Agricultural land is mostly affected by two factors which are rainfall and temperature. These factors not only influence agriculture but also socio-economic conditions of human-beings. People in the study area are engaged in many activities according to environmental conditions like primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary activities. Mostly people are engaged in secondary activities and also doing primary activities. There are only crop growing in kharif season. The agricultural production depends on monsoon rains and there are no irrigation facilities available. The monsoon rains are unpredictable and are good, normal or sometimes abnormal which affect the crop production. The subsistence type of agriculture is being practiced. Man's agricultural activities largely depend on the physical environment in which they live.

Key Words: Agriculture, Productivity, Agricultural Determinants, Livestock

INTRODECTION: - Nature provides man in different areas with variety of possibilities of development. Technological advancement and conquest over nature, the agricultural activities in the world are closely controlled by physical factors. Today our agriculture is facing two main problems. The first is meeting the increasing demand of food and supplying agro products for ever increasing population, and the second is uneven development of agriculture and changing pattern of agricultural land use.

Objectives of the Study

The present study proposes to realize the following objectives:

1. To study the spatial variations in the level of agricultural development in terms of
 - (a) Agricultural and livestock development in village
 - (b) Output from agriculture and livestock.
 - (c) To examine the applications of fertilizer, HYV seeds, insecticide and pesticides
And farm machinery.
2. To examine the social status of the village.

Hypotheses

1. Village agricultural productivity is associated with the rainfall, irrigation and groundwater qualities.
2. The level of agricultural development and social status changing according to social classification.
3. The agricultural productivity increases with the farm mechanization.

Data Base and Methodology

The present study is based on primary data. The data of Khejarli village have been collected through observation and by making use of questionnaires. The collected data is tabulated and processed with the help of simple statistical techniques. The processed data is cartographically represented by maps and diagram. The questionnaire covers the aspects like general land use, crop land use, farmer's cultivation methods, use of fertilizers, education, income, problems related to agriculture.

The data collected is analyzed by applying different suitable statistical methods and is presented through tables, maps, and diagrams. The percentage is categorised in different groups. The volume of change of these categories for one year was computed and mapped.

Study Area: -

Khejarli or **Khejadli** is a village in Jodhpur district of Rajasthan, about 26 km south-east of the city of Jodhpur. The name of the village is derived from Khejri trees, which were in abundance in the village. In this village 363 Bishnoi led by Amrita Devi sacrificed their lives in 1730 AD while protecting green Khejri trees considered sacred by the community, by hugging to them, this incident is the first event of Chipko Movement in the recorded history. The Khejarli village extending from 26.5°N 73.8°E Coordinates.

Physical Feature of Study Area:-

The Relief

The agriculture in any area is primarily determined by the relief characteristics (altitude, roughness, slope, drainage texture) of that area. Relief refers to the vertical irregularities in elevation of an area. It exercises a direct influence on land use and agricultural productivity. On steep sloped hilly areas, rough and rocky surfaces, affect the development of agriculture. Steep slopes also reduce the cropping intensity. The greater part of Khejarli lies in Luni-Mitthri River plain and is flat lands below 300 m. Generally slope is from the North West to the southwest and the south.

Climate

The elements of climate, such as, precipitation, temperature, sunshine, etc., are variable both spatially as well as seasonally, of the physical environment. Khejarli (Jodhpur) is located in the interior of continent and is mostly warm and arid. It is located between the Aravali in the east and Thar Desert in the west. Most of rainfall (over 75 percent) occurred during rainy monsoon season from July to September. In winter season, some amount of rainfall is received

from the western disturbance. Thus, Khejarli (Jodhpur) has a subtropical continental semi-arid type climate.

Temperature conditions express the amount of energy in the environment available for the conservation of mineral and moisture into plant tissue. There are much spatial variations in the normal annual temperature of the village. In this village temperature is never less than 25°C throughout the year. In summer the temperature goes above the 40°C.

Rainfall

Amount of rainfall is a major factor in agricultural land productivity as well as in the choice of crops. Additional, rainfall has major influence on intensity and location of farming system and on the farmer choice of enterprises (Singh 1974).

In Khejarli annual precipitation varies between 500 mm in village. Hence rainfall is a limiting factor in agricultural growth in the village.

Drainage

There is no any perennial river in Jodhpur. On the west, the village is bounded by the Luni-Mithri River which is a seasonal river.

Soils

Soils endowed with proper combinations of texture, structure and humus yield good results. Khejarli region is soil texture has coarse sand which diameter is 1.0-0.50. The soil texture means size of particles composing the soils. The soil texture influences the rate of percolation of water through soil and the amount of water a soil can retain. Coarse soils are characterized by rapid infiltration and hence cannot retain much water.

Result and discussion:-

(i) Size of Land Holdings

The land tenancy and the system of ownership which influence the agricultural and cropping patterns, the size of holdings and fragmentation of fields also have close bearing on agricultural land use patterns and yields per unit area. In the densely populated areas of the developing countries the size of holding and size of farm decide the degree of risk that a farm operator may bear. Larger the sizes of the farm, greater capacity of the farmers to takes the risk. This in turn, would affect the extent of specialization and also the nature of technology and equipments (tractors, thrashers, harvesters, etc) to be used.

The most of land of village is owned by the Bishnoi and Rajputs. For simplification the size of land holding has been divided into three subheads .About 37 people occupy 0-5 acre land. 55 people have 5-10 acre and 65 people have above 10 acre. This land is not very suitable for agriculture. Some land is used for agriculture. Farmers with no land practice agriculture on rent and give some money to big land holders. Some farmers have the land on share basis. But most of land is barren and not suitable for agriculture. Most of land is owned by the major communities.

The upper communities have large size of holding of fields. The village has been divided into mainly three categories those who have 300 acre (large farmers), 100-300 acre (middle farmers) and less than 100 acre (small farmers). The Rajputs and Bishnoi , have large size of

holding, the Brahmans have middle size of holding and fragments size whereas the soother, divas and Meghwal have the small size of land holding.

Farm implements

Relief, soil, and climatic conditions largely control the use of agricultural implements and machinery in an area. The quantum of irrigation, the size of holdings, the degree of intensiveness in farming, the subsistence or commercial character of agriculture and the farmer's economic status also determine the use of farm implements. Large farmers adopted all techniques in the agricultural field to increase the productivity.

Irrigation

Irrigation as the artificial application of water to overcome deficient in rainfall for growing crops (Cantor 1967). By this food production is increased through more efficient use of fertile dry lands. Additional areas can be brought to use through dry farming or additional irrigation. Sources of irrigation depend upon a number of factors such as surface configuration, rock structure, water table and quantity of groundwater, proximity and extent of water potential catchment area and soli profile of the land.

Irrigation need better attention as in Khejarli area the rock structure is made up of hard rock's which allows little water for percolation as underground water. On the other hand because of high temperature conditions the rate of evaporation is high. Thus the water balance for utilization is considerably low.

Levels of agricultural modernization

Various farm operations require different types of implements. These are the tools that perform field preparation, fertilizercum-seed drilling, weeding, harvesting etc. at minimum costs and time. The crop production can be increased with use of high yielding seeds, chemical fertilizers, plant protection measures etc. these are the basic aspects of agricultural mechanization and rationalization.

Bio-chemical inputs

Bio-chemical inputs in higher agricultural productivity. High yielding inputs contribute to the expansion of the total cropped area. The use of bio chemical inputs is greatly influenced by the intensity of irrigation and the per capita output. Bio-chemical inputs like chemical fertilizers, plant protection insecticides, pesticides and weedicides and high yielding varieties. This area used the HYV seeds inputs contribute to the expansion of the total cropped area.

Table 1.4 shows that the farmers have used HYV seeds of cereals in their fields. The HYV seeds increase the production of agriculture. These require little amount of water. The green revolution has made a tremendous effort in the field of agriculture. This has solved the problem of scarcity of food which the country and local people were facing problem. In his the farmers have grown two crops:-

- (a) Bajara
- (b) Monga

HYV seeds are used by the farmers. The total production will increase after new innovation in agriculture. The varieties of Bajara are HHB-67, Hybrid Raja, and Nandi-65 used by the farmer. The varieties of Mongo are K-6671, K-8851 used by the farmer.

Tractorization

In the sub-tropics with well defined wet and dry seasons and semi arid and arid climates, tilling of the soil is confined to short periods, which only possible only with the powerful machinery. It's important affect on the productivity increase due to its easier to cultivate heavy soils, it has increased the speed of operations and reduced operational costs and its save the time and labour cost in operation.

The extent of tractorization and thresherization seems to be associated with those regions which are agriculturally better endowed and which cultivate fine food grains, sugarcane and cotton. (Jasbir Singh, 1984)

Table 1.5 shows that the farmers used the advance technology in their field. The Brahmans have 18 %. This shows that they have enough money to buy new equipment of technology. The Rajputs has 16% tractor in the village. This show they also have adopted new technology in their fields. The Bishnoi communities have 11% tractor. The Soother have 07%, Divas has 04%, Meghwal 03% and others 30% of the tractors. The new technology not only save time but also save farmer's energy.

The farmers sell their produce in nearby market as soon as possible. They buy seeds and agricultural equipment from the market.

Level of Agricultural Productivity

The total output of selected crops is multiplied by respective farm harvest prices. The figure of the output, thus computed represented only the part of the total cropped area covered by the selected crops. It is evident from Table 1.6 that a large part of the village communities had very low agricultural productivity. In the village Rajput and Meghwal communities have extremely low land productivity, i.e. Rs 966 and Rs 405 per acre respectively. The moderate land productivity was recorded in Bishnoi and Divas (Rs 1404 and Rs 1040) respectively. The Brahmans, Soother and others had Rs 2500, Rs 3640 per acre agricultural productivity respectively.

LIVESTOCK

Livestock are domesticated animals raised in an agricultural setting to produce commodities such as food. Livestock refers to any breed or population of animal kept by humans for a useful and commercial purpose. These can be domestic animals or semi-domestic animals. Semi-domesticated refers to animals which are only lightly domesticated.

The community and the type of animals they possess. Cow percentage is maximum in Bishnoi and Brahman communities. This shows that the variety of livestock is according to the socio-economic status of villagers. The upper castes have cows whereas lower castes have goats generally. They sell their produce in market too. This shows that they are involved in commercial economic activities. The upper communities consume a large part of their animal's products.

Summary of Conclusion

The present study has attempted to evaluate the agricultural development in Khejarli village. Further objectives of this study is to examine influence of physical factors, in particular the rainfall, technological factors, i.e. irrigation, chemical fertilizers, high-yielding varieties of seeds, insecticides and pesticides and farm mechanization on the level of agricultural productivity in the village.

The present study is based on primary data. The Khejarli village data have been collected through observation and collecting primary data. The collected data is tabulated and processed with the help of simple statistical techniques. The processed data are cartographically represented by maps and diagram.

The physical environment in village shows considerable spatial variations. Relief of the land exercises a direct Influence on agriculture, particularly through the characteristics such as elevation, ruggedness and slope. It influences the growth and distribution of crops as well as agricultural productivity. Among the physical factors, the climatic elements exercise more influence on agriculture of village. These are responsible for causing seasonal character in the village agriculture. Khejarli village is in arid region having persistent soil moisture deficiency even during rainy season.

High yielding varieties seed technology is a very significant impact in the transformation of agriculture. The innovation in agricultural field is essentially the outcome of the use of HYV of seeds, particularly those of Bajara, mongo, and moth.

In the level of agricultural productivity large part of the village communities had very low agricultural productivity. In the village Rajputs, and Meghwal communities have extremely low land productivity, i.e. Rs 966 and Rs 405 per acre respectively. The moderate land productivity was recorded in Bishnoi and Divas (Rs 1404 and Rs 1040) respectively. In Brahmans, Soother and others had (Rs 2500, Rs 3640 and Rs 1930) per acre agricultural productivity.

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J. M. COETZEE'S *LIFE AND TIMES OF MICHAEL K*: A POLITICAL ALLEGORY OF APARTHEID

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ABSTRACT

Life and Times of Michael K is the life and times of the millions of South Africans who were removed, dumped, set wandering, hiding from endorsement out under the Group Areas Act. Not only this act but several of such brutal inhuman acts were imposed on colored South African people. The novel sets in a dystopian South Africa of around 1970s in which there is a civil war going on. In the beginning of 1948, the Nationalist Party came to power in South Africa by a narrow majority. It has remained in power since then. Its platform was 'apartheid'. Apartheid is the policy of enforced separation of black and white people in every sphere and prohibition of the integration of races. By the time political picture of South Africa was changing drastically. Black workers were flocking to the towns. The government aimed to control this influx and so passed the Group Areas Act, under which the non-whites were to be moved as far out of sight as possible; the Bantu Authorities Act which officially classed urban Africans as aliens; the Native Laws Amendment Act which specified that aliens be deported to the reserves at the arbitrary order of authorities; the Native Labor Act which prohibited strikes by the African workers; the prohibition of Interdicts Act which deprived the Africans of the right to file a protest in the court if they felt themselves illegally removed from an urban area; and the Urban Areas Amendment Act which gave city councils the sweeping powers of ejecting Africans on grounds of 'peace and order'; the Population Registration Act which fixed for every man his race; Mixed Marriages Act to forbid miscegenation penalizing any sexual crossing of the color line without marriage. Africans were excluded from established universities. They were prevented from attending white church services. The Population Register fixed the racial divisions in a manner not quite consonant with biological fact. A small portion of Africans hovered near the borderline of the colored race while a small portion of white could pass off as colored. Passing has been possible in these cases, usually at the cost of permanent separation from the family.

Key Words: Allegory, Postcolonialism, Postmodern Fiction, History.

In 1952, the African National Congress, with the support of a few whites, starts its passive resistance campaign. Their objectives were to reduce apartheid to absurdity by making it ineffective at the lower levels. The government's reaction was immediate. They passed the

Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1953, which made even a trivial law breaking a major offence. The punishment could be any two of the following - a fine of three hundred pounds, imprisonment for three years or a whipping of ten strokes. In 1960, the 'Unlawful Organization Act' was passed through the parliament, under the preview of which both the African Congresses were banned. The rule of law was totally suspended under emergency and thousands were arrested and detained without trial.

Forced underground, African nationalism turned militant. After this in 1963, the General Laws Amendment Act was passed. According to the act, anyone suspected of having information could be kept in solitary confinement for ninety days and a confession forced out of him. In July, six whites and twelve non-whites were arrested in a house of Rivonia, fashionable suburbs of Johannesburg, for aiding the terrorist organization. A trial, the notorious 'Treason Trial' followed and six Africans, one European and an Indian were sentenced to life imprisonment. Nelson Mandela was one of them.

I was made by the law a criminal, not because of what I have done but of what I stood for, because of what I thought, because of my conscience. Can it be any wonder to anybody that such conditions make a man an outlaw of society? (*Nelson Mandela, 1962*)

Mandela's speech, made in his trial before the sentence passed, a powerful speech that extols the suffering of his people, echoed around the world. It is likely to find a permanent place in the literature of political struggle. Ironically, his countrymen had not heard what he had to say in his trial; he was a banned person.

I would say that the whole life of any thinking African in this country drives him continuously to a conflict between his conscience on the one hand and the law on the other . . . a law which, in our view, is immoral, unjust and intolerable. (*Nelson Mandela, 1962*)

Mandela represents a danger to the South African regime; his invisible but palpable figure looms as challenge to the ethos of apartheid. The apartheid in South Africa has its economic, social and political importance. Alan Paton has wryly called apartheid "the finest blend of cruelty and idealism ever devised by man. The idealist stomachs the cruelty because of the idealism. The cruel man stomachs the idealism, because of the cruelty." The idealism of apartheid was perverse to begin with. The cruelty perpetuated by the vicious police state is daily growing worse - blacks are shot, slashed and beaten. Houses are broken into at all hours in 'Swoops' or "illegal liquor raids."

Life and Times of Michael K is set in the same South Africa of around 1970s in which there is a civil war going on. The setting matters some, but what might be thought to be the obvious - issues of exploitation, political unrest and inequality are at the forefront. These themes are undercurrent in the novel, though from the surface level it is a simple story of a simple, innocent character that seems to be a misfortune in the beginning but later develops as a great escapist.

Michael K is a simple South African - the reader infers he is non-white-subject to the oppressions of apartheid (enforced Labor, incarceration, and so on), while finding ways of eluding the mechanisms of state control. As the novel is set at a time of violent social breakdown, the instruments of control appear to have become intensified, and yet not fully effective, creating the space for Michael K to live in the gaps.

Michael K is thirty-one when the story begins. His mother, Anna, who works as a domestic servant is ill, and things are looking bleak in the coastal city where Michael also lives, so she persuaded him to take her back to the town where she was born and grown up. K resigns from his position as a gardener working for the city of Cape Town.

Anna is shown curious about her journey to her birth place. This somehow shows the popular South African belief of attachment to their birth places. She seems to want get rid of all social foundations which defines them as subjugated.

Lying in bed in her airless room through the winter afternoons with rain dripping from the steps outside, she dreamed of escaping from the careless violence. the packed buses, the food queues, arrogant shopkeepers, thieves and beggars, sirens in the night, the curfew, the cold and wet, and returning to a countryside where if she was going to die, she would at least die under blue skies. (*Life and Times of Michael K*, 28)

When Michael is seeking for the reservation in train he is being asked for the state permits to travel outside. The whole incident of permit is encoded from the political point of view; it seems to reflect the presence of Group Areas Act, which has been discussed earlier in the chapter. This act can be seen the ban on the non-white South Africans from moving. It seems impossible for Michael K to get state permit;

“They were wasting their time waiting for permits, he [Policeman] said. The permits would never come. And without the permits they could not leave by train.” (*Life and Times of Michael K*, 18)

Michael does not seem to wait for the permit, so he makes a barrow for his mother. And he eventually packs his mother in the barrow and starts his journey to the Prince Albert. But he is stopped on the way at the check point and asked for the permit. He is warned by the police;

You can't travel outside the Peninsula without a permit. Go to the checkpoint and show them your permit and your papers. And listen to me: you want to stop on the expressway; you pull fifty meters off the roadside. That's the regulation: fifty meters either side. Anything nearer, you can get shot, no warning, no questions asked. Understand? (*Life and Times of Michael K*, 22)

K's mother sickens on the journey and dies in hospital at Stellenbosch. Bearing his mother's ashes, K eventually arrives at a deserted farm in the Prince Albert district, which may or may not be the one his mother described. He decides to bury her ashes here and begin to cultivate some patches of land.

Michael K's experiences are punctuated with episodes of State interference or institutionalization. After his mother's death he is forced to work as a railway Labor gang. Michael K during his journey is forced to work on a railway Labor gang, and escaped from that Labor gang. Later he is picked up by the authorities and taken to the Jakkalsdrif Camp.

So, I hear you ask who is in favor of the camp. I'll tell you, first the railways. The Railways would like to have a Jakkalsdrif every ten miles along the line. Second the farmers. Because from a gag from Jakkalsdrif a farmer gets a day's work blood cheap, and at the end of the day the truck fetches them and they are gone and he doesn't have to worry about, them and their families, they can starve. . . . (*Life and Times of Michael K*, 82)

The poor conditions of the blacks in South Africa have been highlighted in the novel. It is all because of racial discrimination that blacks are suffering as Robert further explains to Michael;

. . . When you go into a shop in Prince Albert, all of a sudden prices go up. Why? Because you are from the camp. They don't want a camp so near their town. They never wanted it. They ran a big campaign against the camp at the beginning. We breed disease, they said. No hygiene, no morals. A nest of vice, men and women all together. (*Life and Times of Michael K*, 81-82)

Bearing his mother's ashes, K eventually arrives at a deserted farm in the Prince Albert district, which may or may not be the one his mother described. He decides to bury her ashes, and begins to cultivate some patches of land. Meanwhile K becomes totally primitive and starts hunting animals and birds and later depends on lizards and insects too. K develops a minimalist philosophy of Survival. Allegorically K presents a resistance to the so-called cultured society. K's all strange habits question the entire social order. K also faces challenges from the society. K's time as a cultivator on the farm appears to form an allegory of repossession.

K is able to pursue his career as a cultivator incarceration is thus a counter-motive, set against gardening; and in the novel, incarceration carries the broader connotation of discipline exercised through institutions. In this respect, the novel reveals a Foucauldian pre-occupation with the role of institution socialization process. The Jakkardsdrif Labor Camp is an obvious instrument of social control, transforming the homeless into a work force. The Kenilworth Camp, originally a 'rehabilitation' camp is re-designed as an 'internment' camp. As the civil war progresses, the policy hardens; but the important point is that 'Labor battalions' can be supplied just as well from internment camps as rehabilitation camps. Disciplinary practices may change arbitrarily or unpredictably, in order to serve a particular end.

Noel very despondent. He heard today that interchange was just the beginning that the distinction between rehabilitation camps and internment camps is to be abolished. Baarbskeerdersbos is to be closed down and the remaining three, including Kenilworth, will be converted into straight internment camps. Rehabilitation, it would seem, is an ideal that has failed to prove itself; as for the labor battalion, they can be supplied just as well from the internment camps. (*Life and Times of Michael K*, 153-4)

Equally important is the association made between the camps and other forms of institution, such as schools and hospitals, which have a disciplinary function. The special school for Civil war afflicted and unfortunate children attended by K, with its curriculum dominated by various forms of physical works, is another form of labor pool. Before arriving at Jakkardsdrif, K is taken to hospital while in police custody, a point that hints at another form of institutional control. K's mother dies in hospital in Stellenbosch, an event that K subsequently describes as the culmination of a life of disciplined Labor.

In the last section of the novel, K's thoughts summarize his story and make the camp motif central to it. He concludes:

Perhaps the truth is that it is enough to be out of the camps, out of the camps at the same time. Perhaps that is enough at an achievement, for the time being. How many people are there left,

who are neither locked up nor standing guard at the gate? I have escaped the camps. (*Life and Times of Michael K*, 182)

There is an enactment of that seminal deconstructive procedure in which a binary opposition is reversed and then undermined. The end result of such a procedure is to expose the hegemonic assumption in a framework of interpretation. The gardening/farming, subsistence/accumulation parallel proceeds so that the oppositions are reversed, and then undermined. The novel eludes final interpretation just as much as its central protagonist Michael K does. The final effect is not to obscure meaning but to lay it bare: interpretive assumptions are questioned as the function of allegory is critically examined. Being a self-conscious novel *Life and Times of Michael K* encourages self-conscious interpretations.

As deconstruction invalidates origins and privileges textuality, it also challenges the idea of being as a state of existence prior to knowledge. K now emerges as the embodiment of the principle of being, in an apparent deconstruction of the novel's use of deconstruction. The novel makes the problem of interpretation central, and gives the issue of elusiveness a material political edge, even though it retains its postmodernist connotations. There is clearly an obvious parallel with Derridean notions of textuality in the elusiveness of Michael K; yet the way in which the novel is rooted in its content ensures that its treatments of textuality are more than mere abstractions. For example, the absence of any overt reference to Michael K's racial identity or appearance is a denial of apartheid obsessive system of classification. He is equally resistant to all social and political affiliations.

The motif of textuality, in one sense gives a purposive political edge to K's elusiveness. Yet the issue is also ambiguous, because another feature of K's elusiveness is his propensity to fall silent, a sign of disenfranchisement as well as resistance.

K's silence colludes with his material oppression and his marginal position in the society. And this concern is provoked in the second section of the novel in which the medical officer makes his more overt attempt to interpret and appreciate K's story and this makes *Life and Times of Michael K* a self-conscious interrogation of its form.

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A GOOD TEACHER IS THE KEY TO A SOCIETY

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ABSTRACT

This paper throws light on Teacher Eligibility Test in Haryana Teacher Eligibility Test, which is also known as HTET. It is also known as an Indian Entrance Exam for school teachers. In Haryana, it is Mandatory for teachers from Class 1 to 5th, Class 6th to 10th, Class 11th to +2 as paper 1, paper 2, paper 3. It is conducted by Haryana State Government with help of Haryana Board of School Education, Bhiwani (Haryana). It is conducted by both Central government and state government in India. The test is conducted in order to fulfill and achieve the Right to Education goals. The paper highlights some basic information and related issues about CTET/TET. A good teacher is not a stage on the stage But rather is guide on the side. There is no value if no one is talking or if teacher talks continuously or if students read from a book. A teacher in the classroom performs his behaviors in different dimensions. Good teacher is the key to a society that is progressive and moves forward in every direction holding its moral values. So for their fair selection process, TET (HTET) is necessary. Haryana Teacher's Eligibility Test, CTET Central Teacher's Eligibility Test, Uttar Pradesh Teacher's Eligibility Test are examples for it. Qualifying in a Teacher Eligibility Test is mandatory for all existing primary, secondary teachers and junior lecturers (PGT) in Haryana. Haryana State Government and Haryana Board of School Education has published the guidelines for conducting the HTET, providing complete details about the rationale of the test, eligibility criteria, the structure.

Key Words: CTET, NCTE, Teacher, Haryana, Government.

According NCTE:- Qualifying in a Teacher Eligibility Test (TET) is now mandatory for all existing and aspiring primary and middle school teachers in the country, with the passing of the Right to Education Act. The National Council of Teacher Education (NCTE), has published the guidelines for conducting the TET, providing complete details about the rationale of the test, eligibility criteria, the structure and syllabus for the test, the type of questions that would be asked and the marks required to qualify as a teacher.

CTET:- The Central Government and many States have begun conducting the TET. The Central Teacher Eligibility Test (CTET) was conducted by the CBSE for the first time in June 2011. It had been inter alia provided that one of the essential qualifications for a person to be eligible for appointment as teacher in any of the school referred to in clause (n) of section 2 of the Right to Education Act is that he/She should pass the Teacher Eligibility Test (TET), which will be conducted by the appropriate Government in accordance with the Guidelines

framed by the NCTE. The rationale for including the TET as a minimum qualification for a person to be eligible for appointment as a teacher is as under:

It would bring national standards and benchmark of teacher quality in the recruitment process.

It would induce teacher education institutions and students from these institutions and students from these institutions to further improve their performance standards.

It would send a positive signal to all stakeholders that the Government lays special emphasis on teacher quality.

The CTET is conducted on a national basis by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE). Recently, the CBSE has decided to keep the test in online mode across 22 major cities in India along with the traditional paper pencil mode elsewhere. This move ought to attract more and more aspirants to appear in the CTET in recent future. TET, CTET, UPTET, these are the tests which determine who are the people eligible enough to teach our present and future generations. Obviously, the process is tough and demanding. But it's worth it. Those who want to go for it; you have made the right choice Stand by it, gear up, and help yourself become a 'teacher'.

CTET is tough so one needs to prepare really well before appearing, with thorough knowledge in his or her field of interest. There are various criteria for one to be eligible to appear in CTET. The TET examination will be of objective type Multiple Choice Question (MCQ's). There will be no negative marking. There will be 2 papers of CTET.

Paper I will be for a person, who intends to be a teacher for classes I to V.

Paper II will be for a person, who intends to be a teacher for classes VI to VIII

A person who intends to be a teacher for both levels (classes I to V and classes VI to VIII) will have to appear in both the papers (Paper I and Paper II).

Eligibility:- The following persons shall be eligible for appearing in the TET:

A person who has acquired the academic and professional qualification specified in the NCTE Notification dated 23rd August.

A person who is pursuing any of the teacher education courses recognized by the NCTE or the RCI, as the case may be) specified in the NCTE notification dated 23rd August 2010.

The eligibility condition for appearing in TET may be relaxed in respect of a State/UT which has been granted relaxation under sub-section (2) of section 23 of the RTE Act. The relaxation will be specified in the notification issued by the Central Government under that sub section.

Structure and content of TET:- The structure and content of the TET is given in the following paragraphs. All questions will be multiple choice questions (MCQ's), each carrying one mark, with four alternatives out of which one answer will be correct. There will be no negative marking.

The examining body should strictly adhere to the structure and content of the TET specified below. There will be two papers of the TET. Paper I will be for a person who intends to be a teacher for classes I to V. Paper II will be for a person who intends to be a teacher for classes VI to VIII. A person who intends to be a teacher either for classes I to V or for classes VI to VIII will have to appear in both papers (Paper I and Paper II).

Paper I (for classes I to V); No. of MCQs-150;

Duration of examination: one –and-a-half hours

Structure and content (All Compulsory)

(i) Child Development and Pedagogy 30 MCQ of 30 Marks.

(ii) Language I-30 MCQ of 30 marks.

(iii) Language-30 MCQ of 30 marks

(iv) Mathematics -30 MCQ of 30 marks

(v) Environmental Studies-30 MCQ of 30 marks

Nature and standard of questions

While designing and preparing the questions for **paper 1st**, the examining body shall take the following factors into consideration:-

The test items of Child Development and Pedagogy will focus on educational psychology of teaching and learning relevant to the age group of 6-11 years. They will focus on understanding the characteristics and needs of diverse learners, interaction with learners and the attributes and qualities of good facilitator or learning.

The Test items for Language I will focus on the proficiencies related to the medium of instruction, (as chosen from list of prescribed language option in the application form).

The Language II will be from among the prescribed options other than Language I. A candidate may choose any one language options and will be required to specify the same in the application form. The test items in Language II will also focus on the elements of language, communication and comprehension abilities.

The test items Mathematics and Environmental Studies will focus on the concepts, problem solving abilities and pedagogical understanding of the subjects. In all these subject areas, the test items shall be evenly distributed over different divisions of the syllabus of that subject prescribed for class I-V, but their difficulty standard, as well as linkages, could be up to the secondary stage.

Paper II (for classes VI to VIII); No. of MCQs-150

Duration of examination: one –and-a-half hours

Structure and content

Child Development & Pedagogy (Compulsory)- 30 MCQs 30 Marks.

Language I (Compulsory)- 30 MCQs 30 Marks.

Language II (Compulsory)- 30 MCQs 30 Marks

(a) For Mathematics and Science teacher: Mathematics and science -60 MCQs of 1 mark each.

For social studies teacher : Social Studies -60 MCQ of 1 mark each.

For any other teacher-either 4(a) or 4(b).

While designing and preparing the questions for Paper II , the examining body shall take the following factors into consideration:-

The test items on child Development and Pedagogy will focus on educational psychology of teaching and learning, relevant to the age group 11-14 years. They will focus on understanding the characteristics, needs and psychology of diverse learners, interaction with learners and the attributes and qualities of a good facilitator of learning.

The test items for language I will focus on the proficiency related to the medium of instruction, as chosen from list of prescribed options in the application form.

The Language II will be a language other than Language I. The person may choose any one language from among the available options and as in the specified list in the application form by him. The Test Items in Language II will also focus on the elements of language, communication and comprehension abilities.

The test items in mathematics and science, and social studies will focus on the concepts, problem solving abilities and pedagogical understanding of these subjects. The test items of Mathematics and Science will be 30 marks each. The test items shall be evenly distributed over different divisions of the syllabus of that subject as prescribed for classes VI-VIII by the appropriate government.

The questions in the test for paper II will be based on the topics of the prescribed syllabus of the states for classes VI-VIII but their difficulty standards as well as linkages could be up to the senior secondary stage.

The question paper shall be bilingual – (i) in language (s) as decided by the appropriate Government; and (ii) English language.

Qualifying marks:-

A person who scores 60% or more in the TET exam will be considered as TET pass. School management (Government, local bodies, government aided and unaided).

May consider giving concessions to persons belonging to SC/ST, OBC, differently abled persons, etc., in accordance with their extant reservation policy;

Should give weightage to the TET scores in the recruitment process; however, qualifying the TET would not confer a right on any person for recruitment /employment as it is only one of the eligibility criteria for appointment.

Frequency of conduction of TET and the validity period of TET Certificate

The appropriate Government should conduct a TET at least every year. The Validity period TET qualifying certificate for appointment will be decided by the appropriate Government subject to a maximum of seven years for all categories. But there will be no restriction on the number of attempts a person can take for acquiring a TET certificate. A person who has qualified TET may also appear again for improving his/her score.

Award of TET certificate

The appropriate Government conducting the Test shall award a TET certificate to all successful candidates. The candidates shall contain the name and address of the candidate, date of birth, Registration No. year/month of award of Certificate, marks obtained in each Paper, classes level of its validity (classes I to V, classes VI to VIII or both), and, in case of classes VI to VIII, the subject area (Science and Mathematics, Social Studies, etc). The certificate may be electronically generated with adequate security features.

Conclusion:-

The implementation of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 requires the recruitment of a large number of teachers across the country in a time bound manner. In spite of the enormity of the task, it is desirable to ensure that quality requirement for recruitment of teachers is not diluted at any cost. It is therefore necessary to ensure that persons recruited as teachers possess the essential aptitude and ability to meet challenges of teaching at primary and upper primary level.

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NANOTECHNOLOGY SOCIETAL IMPLICATIONS

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ABSTRACT

This paper reviews social implications of Nanotechnology. Nanotechnology has captured the imaginations of Scientists, Engineers and Economists not only because of the explosion of discoveries at nanoscale, but also because of the potential societal implications. Nanotechnology promises to be a dominant force in our society in coming to decades in roads. Today, Nanotechnology is still in its infancy and only rudimentary nanostructures can be created with some control. The science of atoms and simple molecules, on one end, and the science of matter from microstructures to larger scale, on the other, are generally established. The remaining size related challenge is at the nanoscale roughly between 1 and 100 molecules diameters where the fundamental properties of materials are determined and can be engineered. A revolution has been occurring in science and technology, based on the recently developed ability to measure, manipulate and organize matter on this scale. Recently discovered organised structures of matter (such as Carbon Nanotubes, molecular motors, DNA-based assemblies, quantum dots and molecular switches) and new phenomena are scientific break through that merely hint at possible future developments. However formidable challenges remain in fundamental understanding of the systems on this scale before the potential of nanotechnology can be realised.

Key Words: Nanotechnology, DNA, Phenomenus, Nanotubes, nanoscale.

NANOTECHNOLOGY AND SOCIETAL INTERACTIONS

The Interactive Process of Innovation and Diffusion

New technologies come into being through a complex interplay of technical and Social factors. The process of innovation that will produce nanotechnology and diffuse its benefits into society is complex and only partially understood. Economists, as well as scholars in other fields, have long studied the generation, diffusion, and impact of scientific and technological innovation. These studies outline the variables likely to determine the rate and direction of these impacts, and to identify relevant research questions. They provide a foundation on which to build studies of societal implications of nanotechnology.

Scientific discoveries do not generally change society directly; they can set the stage for the change that comes about through the confluence of old and new technologies in a context of evolving economic and social needs. The thorough diffusion of even major new developments rarely happens all at once. Nanotechnologies are so diverse that their manifold effects will likely take decades to work their way through the socio-economic system. While market

factors will determine ultimately the rate at which advances in nanotechnology get commercialized, sustained support for nanoscience research is necessary in this early stage of development so as not to become a rate-limiting factor.

Unintended and Second-order Consequences

Perhaps the greatest difficulty in predicting the societal impacts of new technologies has to do with the fact that once the technical and commercial feasibility of an innovation is demonstrated, subsequent developments may be as much in the hands of users as in those of the innovators. The diffusion and impact of technological innovations often depends on the development of complementary technologies and of the user network. As a result, new technologies can affect society in ways that were not intended by those who initiated them. Often these unintended consequences are beneficial, such as spin-offs with valuable applications in fields remote from the original innovation. For instance, consider how the Internet has progressed from a technology supported by the Department of Defense's Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) to facilitate digital communications among universities with DARPA contracts, to a means by which teenagers and college students exchange music files. In another example, intended benefits may also have unintended or "second-order consequences." Nanotechnology based medical treatments, for example, may significantly improve life span and quality of life for elderly people; a second-order consequence would be an increase in the proportion of the population that is elderly, which might require changes in pensions or health insurance, an increase in the retirement age, or a substantial increase in the secondary careers undertaken by older people. Another potential consequence that would need to be addressed is the potential increase of inequality in the distribution of wealth that we may call the "nano divide." Those who participate in the "nano revolution" stand to become very wealthy. Those who do not may find increasingly difficult to afford the technological wonders that it engenders. One near-term example will be in medical care: nanotech-based treatments may be initially expensive, hence accessible only to the very rich. Other consequences are not so desirable, such as the risk of closing old industries and environmental pollution, which sometimes becomes a problem, especially for large scale technologies.

To assess a nanotechnology (or any technology) in terms of its unintended consequences, researchers must examine the entire system of which the technology is a part through its entire life cycle. As the case of electric automobiles illustrates, without a careful analysis of the entire set of activities that produce, operate, and eventually dispose of a technology, people may leap to false conclusions about the extent to which the technology pollutes. For example, manufacture and disposal of an electric vehicle's battery may release more lead into the environment than if the vehicle had been fueled throughout its working life by leaded gasoline.

One concern about nanotechnology's unintended consequences raises the question of the uncontrolled development of self-replicating nanoscale machines. A number of very serious technical challenges would have to be overcome before it would be possible to create nanoscale machines that could reproduce themselves in the natural environment.

Some of these challenges appear to be insurmountable with respect to chemistry and physical principles, and it may be technically impossible to create self-reproducing mechanical

nanoscale robots of the sort that some visionaries have imagined. A new form of life different from that known (i.e., carbon-based) would be a dramatic change that is not foreseen in the near future. Initially, the impact of nanotechnology will likely be limited to a few specific products and services. Nanotechnology-based goods and services will probably be introduced earlier to those markets where consumers are willing to pay a premium for new or improved performance. Such primary effects would be to make things work better, cheaper, with more features, etc. This might, for example, increase food yields, generate new textiles for clothing, improve power production, or cure a certain disease. As mentioned above, by and large, the displacement of an old technology by a new one tends to be both slow and incomplete. As a result, nanotechnology will coexist for a long time with older technologies rather than suddenly displacing them. During that time it will affect the further development of those competing technologies. Other secondary effects might be shifts in demand for products and services, so that people come to expect different kinds of food, medical care, entertainment, etc. This shift in demand may also initiate a tertiary effect, the need for augmented nanotechnology infrastructure —interdisciplinary research centers, new educational programs to supply nanoscientists and nanotechnologists, etc. Other tertiary effects would move upstream in our social structures and cultural patterns, such as shifts in education and career patterns, family life, government structure, and so forth. An effective and cost-efficient way to protect the public and deal with nanotechnology's potential negative consequences is to develop a tradition of social-science-based countermeasures — and to support research in publicly recognized institutions on the processes that develop nanotechnology and apply it in diverse areas of life.

Ethical Issues and Public Involvement in Decision Making

An important aim of a societal impact investigation of nanotechnology is to identify harms, conflicts over justice and fairness, and issues concerning respect for persons. For example, changes in workforce needs and human resources are likely to bring benefits to some and harm to others. Other examples of potential issues include safeguards for workers engaged with hazardous production processes, equity disputes raised by intellectual property protection, and questions about relationships between government, industry, and universities. Scientists and engineers bring to their work a laudable concern for the social value of their labors. However, those working in a particular technical field may be focused on the immediate technical challenges and not see all of the potential social and ethical implications. It is important to include a wide range of interests, values, and perspectives in the overall decision process that charts the future development of nanotechnology.

Involvement of members of the public or their representatives has the added benefit of respecting their interests and enlisting their support. The inclusion of social scientists and humanistic scholars, such as philosophers of ethics, in the social process of setting visions for nanotechnology is an important step. As scientists or dedicated scholars in their own right, they can respect the professional integrity of nanoscientists and nanotechnologists, while contributing a fresh perspective. Given appropriate support, they could inform themselves deeply enough about a particular nanotechnology to have a well-grounded evaluation. At the same time, they are professionally trained representatives of the public interest and capable of functioning as communicators between nanotechnologists and the public or government

officials. Their input may help maximize the societal benefits of the technology while reducing the possibility of debilitating public controversies.

In addition, attention needs to be given to the individual responsibility of engineers, scientists, and others involved in the processes of generating powerful new nanotechnologies. Professional societies have a role to play in providing opportunities for discussing and devising guidelines that incorporate relevant ethical principles into emerging issues. Perhaps most importantly, ethics must be incorporated effectively into the curriculum for training new nanoscientists, nanotechnologists, and nanofabrication technicians.

Education of Nanoscientists, Nanotechnologists, and Nanofabrication Technicians

Under present conditions, far too few good students are attracted to the fields relevant to nanotechnology. To some extent, this is a problem faced by all of the sciences, but the problem is especially acute for nanotechnology because a very large number of talented scientists, engineers, and technicians will be needed to build the nanotechnology industries of the future, and these professionals will require an interdisciplinary perspective.

Development of nanotechnology will depend upon multidisciplinary teams of highly trained people with backgrounds in biology, medicine, applied and computational mathematics, physics, chemistry, and in electrical, chemical, and mechanical engineering. Team leaders and innovators will probably need expertise in multiple subsets of these disciplines, and all members of the team will need a general appreciation of the other members' fields. Developing a broadly trained and educated workforce presents a severe challenge to our four-year degree and two-year degree educational institutions, which favor compartmentalized learning. Because current educational trends favor specialization, there must be fundamental changes in our educational systems. However, introducing new degree programs in nanotechnology that provide a shallow overview of many disciplines, none in sufficient depth to make major contributions, may not give students the training that is needed to meet the future challenges. The right balance between specialization and interdisciplinary training needs to be worked out through innovative demonstration programs and research on the education process and workforce needs.

Education in nanoscience and nanotechnology requires special laboratory facilities that can be quite expensive. Given the cost of creating and sustaining such facilities, their incorporation into nanotechnology workforce development presents a considerable challenge. Under the present education system, many engineering schools, let alone the two-year-degree colleges, cannot offer students any exposure to the practice of nanofabrication. Innovative solutions will have to be found, such as new partnerships with industry and the establishment of nanofabrication facilities that are shared by consortia of colleges, universities, and engineering schools. Web-based, remote access to those facilities may provide a powerful new approach not available previously.

Despite the tremendous educational challenges, the exciting intellectual, economic, and social opportunities of nanotechnology might become a major factor in reinvigorating our nation's youth for careers in science and technology.

Education of Social Scientists

A related educational challenge is the very small number of social scientists who have the technical background and research orientation that would allow them to conduct competent research on the societal implications of nanotechnology. At the university level, liberal arts education gives far too low a priority to scientific literacy. Social science professional societies, universities, and government agencies will have to make a long-term commitment to attract talented young social scientists to this area of research and to encourage them to gain the necessary professional skills and awareness of nanotechnology. This will require research on the societal implications of nanotechnology at a consistent and high enough level to establish this as a viable field of social science research.

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SAFETY & SECURITY OF TOURISTS IN INDIA: ISSUES & CHALLENGES

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ABSTRACT

Tourism has emerged as a major growth industry in many national economies, and India is no exception. There are many different types of tourism and consequently a wide variety of tourists and reasons for travel. Indian tourism industry has a plenty to offer, a 5000 year history, culture, religion and attractive forms of tourism. The Indian tourism industry has performed quite well in the last couple of years and the rising number of foreign tourist arrivals is the best indicator of India being a preferred destination. The Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Report 2013 ranks India 65th out of 144 countries overall.. The World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC) has named India along with China as one of the most fastest growing tourism industries. WTTC calculated that tourism generated INR6.4 trillion or 6.6% of the nation's GDP in 2012. It supported 39.5 million jobs, 7.7% of its total employment. The sector is predicted to grow at an average annual rate of 7.9% from 2013 to 2023. This gives India the third rank among countries with the fastest growing tourism industries over the next decade. Considering India's size and unparalleled diversity- there is a vast room for growth but with the recent events of terrorist attacks, insurgency, communal violence or naxal violence, safety and security of tourists is a major concern. This paper highlights the issues related to the safety and security of tourists. Both the primary & secondary data have been used for the study.

Key Words: Tourism, Security, Safety, Organization, Travel.

INTRODUCTION

Tourism has emerged as a major growing industry in many national economies, and India is no exception. There are many different types of tourism and consequently a wide variety of tourists and reasons for travel. World Travel and Tourism Council research at the Global Summit at Tokyo in April 2012 showed that the travel & tourism industry plays a leading role by creating jobs, restoring economic growth and helping to eliminate poverty. It employees millions of people and generates 9% of the global GDP. Tourism in India too, is a flourishing

industry. It contributes 6.24% to the national GDP (WTTC) and provides 7.9% of the total employment in India (Ministry of Tourism, Govt. of India). The foreign tourist arrivals (FTAs) in India is increasing day by day with a good contribution towards foreign exchange earnings. WTTC has named India as a tourism hot spot from 2009-2018, having the highest 10 year growth potential. The World Travel Organization (WTO) predicts that India will receive 25 million tourists by the year 2015.

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YEAR	FTAs in Million	PERCENTAGE (%) CHANGE OVE IN PREVIOUS YEAR
2004	3.46	26.8
2005	3.92	13.3
2006	4.45	13.5
2007	5.08	14.3
2008	5.28	4.0
2009	5.17	-2.2
2010	5.78	11.8
2011	6.31	9.2
2012	6.58	4.3
2013	6.97	5.9
Jan – June 2014	3.54 (p)	5.2 @

(P) Provisional, @ Growth Rate over Jan - June, 2013

Source: (i) Bureau of Immigration, Govt. of India, for 1997 – 2013 & Ministry of Tourism, Govt. of India, 2014

In India, where guest meaning 'Atithi' is treated as 'God', is scared and not travelling because of safety and security concerns. Despite of keen desire to visit a particular place, the tourists are not willing to take a risk. Tourism is a very sensitive sector which gets affected immediately on account of any external or internal negative impact. It gives very little time to control or reduce the damage as an outcome of the uncertainty. In early 2008, news of India's growing economy and country's new positive self image was making headlines around the world for the good reasons. Over the course of 2008 the credit crunch turned into global economic crisis and India experienced a number of tourist attacks –both bad news for the booming tourism industry.

Considering India's size and unparalleled diversity- there is a vast room for growth but with the recent events of terrorist attacks, insurgency, communal violence or naxal violence, safety

and security of tourists is a major concern. The number of Indian Nationals Departures (INDS) from India is also increasing rapidly. In the year 2012, 14.92 million Indian nationals left India for the purpose of tourism as compared to 16.63 million in 2013 with a percentage change of 11.4% over the previous year. This is not a good indicator as Indian domestic tourism has plenty of opportunities and this needs immediate attention.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Safety and security are vital to providing quality in tourism. More than any other economic activity, the success or failure of a tourism department depends on being able to provide safe and secure environment for visitors (Johnson, 2003). The tourists always prefer a safer destination over others even if they are less costly. With risk perceptions when safety concern is introduced, they are likely to become overriding factors resulting in amended travel plans (Chauhan, 2007). Safety and security of tourism is a prerequisite for a prosperous tourist destination. Personal security concern is a major factor in the decision making process of individual travelers (Pearce, 1988). According to Hall(2002) terrorism safety and security concerns not only affects the decision of travelling but also has an effect on the choices regarding transport, whether to travel or not. ‘Word of mouth’ information has certain degree of effect in building up of an image of a destination. Buckley and Klemm (1993) pointed out that the problem of any kind of civil unrest and other disturbances are unfavorable and discourages travelers to travel there. The tourists in many cases with the fear of insecurity, got involved in “home swapping”, using home exchange programmes which allow them to ‘stay at home’ – providing a sense of security (Johnson 2003) of even greater concern than crime is the issue of visitor harassment, which also impact on the tourist’s sense of safety and is a widespread phenomenon.

Tourism is a booming industry fostering understanding between peoples and culture, infrastructural and regional development and making an image of a destination. The ultimate aim of tourism should be heading towards creating a better quality of life for all people, tolerance, economic sustainability and the reduction of structural violence (Karhe, Martin and Blanchard, 2005).

Kamini Mathai (2013) stated that safety and security of tourists is a major issue that needs a lot of planning to deal it carefully and to make that destination safe and clean. Initiative & efforts must be put to guard the country’s incredible India’s image and this requires cooperation from every corner to ensure that foreign tourists have a trouble free stay.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In our research, a series of in-depth interviews were conducted with the tourists, i.e. both foreign and domestic, as it was felt that face-to-face interaction could yield more valid information. For this purpose a well designed questionnaire was prepared containing objective type questions. Both domestic and foreign tourists were interviewed directly and in a few cases, help of interpreters were taken as respondents were unable to understand English language. Total 4 cities, viz, Amritsar, Kurukshetra, Delhi and Jaipur were selected for the study. With the view to obtain various information on certain aspects and total 217 respondents were interviewed out of these 200 were found suitable for the study .For proper interpretation of the data of simple statistical tools such as percentages, ratios, averages have been used. In addition to the primary data, secondary data collected from various newspapers,

magazines, MOT reports, tourism brochures has also been incorporated to provide a wider perspective to the research.

OBJECTIVES : Major objectives of the study are :

- To study the issues related to the safety and security of tourists
- To study the initiatives taken at different levels to make a destination safe
- Comparative and in-depth study of present tourist profile.

SIGNIFICANCE OF STUDY

The study is significant for several reasons. First, safety and security today, has been identified as one of the five global forces that drive the tourism industry. Safety and security of tourists is a prerequisite for an ideal destination image. To enjoy its share in the rapidly growing tourism industry, it is important to understand and address the issues related to safety and security of tourists carefully.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The study indicates that 86.5percent of tourist population falls in the age group of 21-50 years while as only 13.5 percent of the tourists were more than 50 years old. The average age of foreign tourist was calculated at 36 years and that of domestic tourist was 38 years.

Age Group	Domestic		Foreign		Total	% age
	Number	% age	Number	% age		
21 to 30	36	18	3	1.5	39	19.5
31 to 40	40	20	17	8.5	57	28.5
41 to 50	58	29	19	9.5	77	38.5
51 to 60	12	6	7	3.5	19	9.5
Above 61	5	2.5	3	1.5	8	4

Source: Field Survey

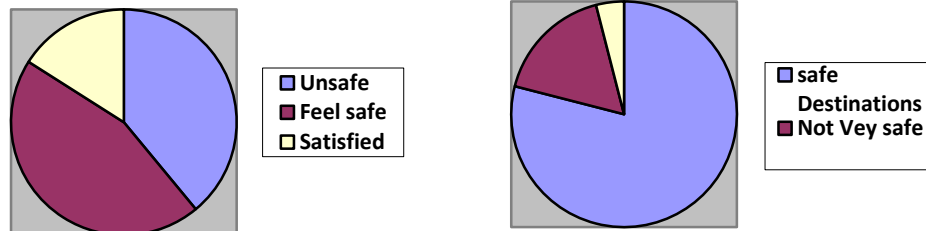
Age Wise Distribution of Respondents

It was further observed that males constitute 71.5 percent of the respondents as against 28.5 percent females. The percentage of domestic tourist was 75.5 percent.

Age Group	Domestic		Foreign		Total	% age
	Number	% age	Number	% age		
Male	98	74.8	45	65.2	143	71.5
Female	23	25.2	24	34.8	57	28.5
Total	131	100.0	69	100.0	200	100.0

Source: Field Survey

Gender Wise Distribution of Respondents



The study indicates that 58 percent of the respondents felt that the destination they have visited is safe whereas 42 percent said that there is plenty to do but still safer than other places.

As depicted in the graph, 39 percent of the respondents feel unsafe at public places. 45 percent respondents feel safe except in few safe targets. 16 percent of the respondents were confident and satisfied with the safety and security measures by the administration there.

Majority of the female respondents, both domestic and foreign, were worried regarding dearth of public utilities especially for women. In most of the places, deserted streets, lack of safe public places and transport, poor lighting and bad footpaths make for difficulty in making a gateway in case of any emergency.

Most of the foreign tourist respondent follow updated advisory for India issued by their country while domestic tourists do not care much and continue with their planned schedule. A female tourist stated, “We were told to exercise caution when travelling in India even if we are travelling in a group”. Travelers are taking security precautions and are avoiding travelling alone in hired taxis, especially at night.

Many tourists felt that everyone should follow some do’s and don’ts to avoid ant untoward incident. Maximum of the respondents were consensus that by being responsible, taking extra precautions and avoiding affected areas, the visit could be a memorable one.

In a new survey of 1200 tour operators across India, the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India found that the number of inbound tourists has dropped 25 percent since December 2012. The influx of female travelers is down 35 percent particularly from USA, Canada, Australia and Britain.

A 52 year old German –Indian lady is a regular visitor since 2006. She was confident then of traveling alone to visit her family in Jaipur and traveling on trains across the country. “But with increasing incidents of crime against women in Delhi and other parts of the country, I am thinking of hiring a female bodyguard for my trip this year”” says the respondent when asked about safety issues.

As shown in the graph, 79 percent of the respondents feel that Indian destinations are much safer as compared to what depicted in reports. They felt that sometimes media exaggerates and the reporting does not always reflect the truth. The respondents also felt it unfair to portray India and its destination as dangerous.

Apart from the threat and safety of tourists and their belongings, respondents were also concerned with the cleanliness and hygiene factors at certain destinations. Majority of respondents felt that proper training program with follow up and re-training programs must be conducted on routine basis for all directly or indirectly involved in tourism services. 93 percent of the respondents claimed that maximum of the service providers are opportunist and try to sell their products/ services at a higher price to the tourists.

CONCLUSION

Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in the country has shown an increase as compared to last few years. Government of India is greatly concerned about 'Incredible India' image and to provide safety and security to tourists, the ministry of Tourism has advised all states and Union Territories to deploy Tourist Police. The ministry has also issued guidelines for formation of Tourist Facilitation and Security Organization (TFSO) comprising ex-servicemen in consultation with ministry of Defence, Home and Directorate general of Re- settlement.

The security of tourists is the priority. A safe and clean India was the top agenda for the conclave of state tourism ministers when they met in New Delhi in July 2013. Everyone concerned about India's image at global tourism market is putting its efforts and so is the government who by pushing through media campaigns and by roping in celebrities to send the message across. Measures are being taken for states hit by the tag of unsafe destinations.

Lack of hygiene and cleanliness at certain tourist destinations has negatively affected the inflow of domestic and foreign tourists. To promote tourism in the potential areas, The MoT, GoI has encouraged all the states to set up special cells in their tourism department for providing single window clearances for film shootings and holding meetings, incentives, conventions and exhibition activities (MICE).

To tap the country's full potential of tourism and to enjoy its share in this multi billion global tourism market, 'Atithi Devo Bhava' campaign and other initiatives taken by the centre and state governments must be seriously implemented, guaranteeing the safety of travelers as it is crucial for India's billing as an 'incredible' destination.

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RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CORE STABILITY AND PERFORMANCE VARIABLES OF FEMALE SOCCER PLAYERS

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ABSTRACT

The present study was carried out to study the relationship between core stability and performance variables in female soccer players. Twenty female soccer players completed strength and performance testing prior to off-season conditioning. Subjects were tested on three performance variables (counter movement vertical jump, 40 yard sprint, and a 10 yard shuttle run), and core strength (back extension, trunk flexion, and left and right bridge). No significant correlation was identified between core strength and performance. Results suggested that core stability and performance are not related and therefore core stability should not be focused to improve soccer performance.

Key Words: Stability, Female, Soccer, Population, Player.

Introduction

Performance in football is determined by physiological, biomechanical, psychological and environmental factors. Physiological factors include - related fitness (body composition, cardio-respiratory fitness, muscular strength and endurance, flexibility) and sport-specific characteristics like speed and reaction time. Research has identified the importance of a strong core in relation to back pain and rehabilitation (Cholewicki and McGill, 1996, Duncan and Nair, 2000, Hodges and Richardson, 1996, O'Sullivan *et al.*, 1997, Richardson *et al.*, 2002) and has developed tools used for measuring core strength and stability (Liemohn *et al.*, 2005, McGill *et al.*, 1999, Sahrman, 2001). Although the importance of the core and methods of training and assessing it have been largely publicized, few studies have quantitatively demonstrated core strength's role in strength and performance. According to previous research, relationships between core stability and sport performance have not been

established. As most of the sport training incorporates core stability/strength, it is hypothesized that relationships exist between core strength/stability and performance in the studied population. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to identify a relationship between core stability and performance variables in female soccer players.

Material and Methods:

Twenty female soccer players were undergone performance and core stability testing prior to the start of practice camp. Any individual that was injured or missed a day of testing was not included in this study.

Procedure:

All the players stood flatfooted and reached as high as possible with one arm. The highest point reached was considered reach height. Counter Movement Vertical Jump was calculated as the distance from the initial reach and the highest point reached during the jump. The shuttle run was used to determined agility performance. Players ran to their left to the end of the 10 yard marker, then to their right to the opposite 10 yard marks, and back to the middle 5 yard point. A 40 yard sprint was used to determine quickness. Individuals were given three attempts for each variable. The best of the three attempts was used for data analysis. For core testing, McGill, 2002 protocol was used to determine muscle endurance which consists of four tests: trunk flexor test, trunk extensor test and left and right lateral musculature test. Thus each of the individual core tests was totaled to produce a single “total core” value.

Results and Discussion:

No significant correlations were identified between core strength/stability and performance variables. Core and performance variables are listed in Table 1.

Table 1. Physical, Core and Performance Variables

Height (cm)	160.6 ± 4.1
Weight (kg)	58.4 ± 4.5
Trunk Flexion (sec)	197 ± 42.4
40 m (sec)	6.1 ± 0.5
Shuttle (sec)	5.8 ± 0.4
CMJ (cm)	54.1 ± 6.4
Back Extension (sec)	171.0 ± 31.4
Right Flexion (sec)	118.7 ± 47.8
Left Flexion (sec)	112.7 ± 28.2

This study examined the relation between core stability and performance of female soccer players. No significant relationship between core strength performance variables was observed. This may be due to the reason that the tests used to measure core strength are not specific to strength and performance, and core stability/strength may not play a role in strength and performance. Our results are similar to Tse *et al.*, 2005, who also used McGill’s tests to

measure core muscle endurance and, then, compared core strength with performance variables in rowers. As previously mentioned, subjects who completed core training and showed improvements in core muscle endurance (McGill's test) did not show improvements in their performance variables, which included onetime measurements of power and a 2000m time trial on a rowing ergometer. An important limitation of this study was the small N.

Conclusion

Core training is necessary for optimal sport performance and should not be dismissed. Moreover, it should not be the emphasis of any resistance training program. The core is one part of the body thus it should not be the focus of any training program. Determination of the role of core stability requires additional research for determining its effectiveness.

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GANDHI'S IDEAS ON REMOVAL OF UNTOUCHABILITY IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

The caste system in India originated about two thousand and five hundred years ago. It is prevalent not only among Hindus but also among Sikhs, Christians and Muslims. While it has many aspects, here we are concerned with the aspect of hierarchy, of high and low, of touchable and untouchable, which has provided legitimation of the unequal access to resources and to the exploitation and oppression of lower caste, besides the discrimination against lower castes by higher castes.

Key Words: Untouchability, Stratification, Removal, Varnasarma-Darma, Reform, Self Confident.

Gandhi says that untouchability is an excrescence and a handicap on progress. No do I believe in inequalities between human beings. We are all absolutely equal. But equal is of souls and not bodies. Hence it is a mental state, Assumption of superiority by any person. Over any other is a sin against God and man. Thus caste is so far as it cannots distinctions is status, is an evil.¹

The most obnoxious part of the caste system was that it designated certain groups as untouchables and outcastes and then used this to deny them access to ownership of land, entry into temples, access to common resources. Such as water from the village tank or well. Non untouchable caste, including the lowest among them, were not to have any physical contact with untouchables. They could not accept water or food from their hands.²

In the villages, the untouchable castes performed all the menial jobs such as those of scavengers, water-carriers, skimmers of hides of dead animals, leather worker, as well as of course, agriculture labour under the Jajmoni system the received a fixed share of the produce from the landowning families as payment of their services.

From the middle and late nineteenth century onwards, breaches began to appear in the system described above. Economic changes especially the commercialization of agriculture production and agrarian relation, emergence of contractual relations, new employment opportunities outsides the village in factories, government service the army all contributed to a shift in the position of untouchables. Social reform movements, such as those of Jyotibaphule in Maharashtra and shri Narayana guru in Kerala, also began to question the caste system and caste inequality. From 1920 onwards Gandhi integrated the issue of abolition of untouchability in to the national movement and major campaigns and struggles, such as the Vaikom (1924-1925) and Guruvayur satyagrahas (1931-1932) were organized.³ Gandhi's effort were to make the upper castes realize the enormity of the injustice done via the practice

of untouchability and to perused them to atone for this wrong. He opposed the British attempt to treat the depressed classes, as untouchables were then called in official parlance, as separate from Hindus and grant them reserved seat in legislatures, based on separate electorate in the communal award of 1932, because once they were separated from Hindu society change its attitude towards them.

The superiority of the caste system to the class system was that in the former money, in the words of Gandhi "the greatest disruptive force in the world," did not form the basis, whereas distinctions of wealth did form the basis of the class system.⁴ Thus to Gandhi the material factor caused the most important difference between class and caste. Caste was to Gandhi an extension of the principle of the family, as both were governed by blood and heredity. He stated that caste was essential for the best possible adjustment of social stability and progress, but he warned that it must not recognize superiority or inferiority, it must only recognize different outlooks and corresponding modes of life.⁵ But caste as an institution had degenerated to a great extent and the much feared social stratification on the basis of caste had become order of the day.

Removal of untouchability called for a well concerted program of action. By 1933 the congress had spent about two million rupees on the removal of untouchability and the uplifting of harijans, on the initiative of Gandhi. He himself spent about Rs 5 lakhs, apart from other expenditure from public funds like the Tilak Swaraj Fund etc.⁶ wherever, he went with open arms, begging for ornament and cash for the uplifted of Harijans. Under Gandhi leadership the Indian National Congress Commenced its work for the removal of untouchability and discarding the practice in one's own conduct was made a condition for membership of the congress. Mass action was initiated to remove some of the discriminatory measures to which the untouchables had been subject and many of these were banned by legislation enacted by Congress ministries during 1937-1939.

In the post Independence period, major initiative in the area of removing caste injustice and inequality were attempted. The constitution extended political rights to all citizens irrespective of religion, caste, sex, language, race, and this included the scheduled caste. But it also specifically in article 17 declared that: 'untouchability' is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden. The enforcement of any disability arising out of 'untouchability shall be an offence punishable with law'. In 1955, parliament passed the untouchability offences act which further specified that any offences were punishable with a fine, cancellation of license and public grant.⁷ In 1976, the protection of civil rights Amendment act was passed which provided for enhanced and stringent punishment, appointment of officers and special courts to deal with offender, legal aid for victims etc. The constitution also made provision for reservation of seat in legislature and educational institutions and of government jobs for scheduled caste. The reservation were initially made for a period of ten years but have been extended continuously since then.

In Gandhi's opinion, it was deviation from the law of varna, or the principal of caste, that was largely responsible for the economic and spiritual ruin of India. Varnasrama Dharma would satisfy the religious, social and economic needs of a community. Varna, according to Gandhi's interpretation, meant pre-determination of the choice of a man's profession. The law of Varma was discovered by rishis, so far as Gandhi was concerned, it was a simple precept of Hinduism.⁸ He maintained that Varma was the law of man's being; it was therefore as

necessary for Christianity and Islam as for Hinduism. He was of the opinion that the law of Varma was the saviour of Hinduism and did not subscribe to the view that it was a curse. But he emphasized that what was to be witnessed in Hindu Society was not the strict practice of the law of varma but a violation of it.⁹ He declared that he would not "tolerate for one movement or be gentle towards the hideous travesty of Varnasrama as he saw it in India". He saw no reason for anyone to claim superiority. The Brahmin had no right to assume superiority: it was against the law of Varma. Whereas he accepted the function of a Brahman as "Capacity for superior service" he refused to recognize his superiority in status. In the Vedas the four varmas have been compared to the four members of the body, and even if one varma claimed superiority, this had no religious sanction. Gandhi advised social reformers to eradicate this inequality from society. Violation of this law of varna had ended in giving rise to the caste system with all its horrors, as practiced in India. Gandhi regarded caste as a "drag upon Hindu progress" and untouchability as "an excrescence upon varnasrama."¹⁰

The untouchables constituted nearly forty million, they were denied even the ordinary facilities of life. In some parts of India, especially in the south, not only was untouchability practiced on a vast scale but un approachability and invisibility too. Gandhi dedicated his entire life to the service of the Harijans (The children of God), the untouchables. He identified himself with them, calling himself a Harijan. He undertook the work of a scavengers and stayed with them in Delhi and Bombay in 1946. In the name of Hinduism and in the name of an independent and prosperous India he appealed to everyone to erase the curse of untouchability. He addressed meetings from one end of India to the other, denouncing the degeneration it had brought with it. He fasted, fully prepared to sacrifice even his life for the "noble cause of removal of untouch ability" or as a penance for the atrocious wrong committed by his country in the name of religion.¹¹

Untouchability Gandhi maintained, was no part of Hinduism, for instance, he wrote that "untouchability is not only a part and parcel of Hinduism, but a plague, which it is the bounden duty of every Hindu to combat". Thus he held on his own authority, because he felt that he understood the spirit of Hinduism. If some particular sastras had given sanction to untouch ability, he held that this was a sin committed by Hinduism, he wanted to remove it.' For the absolute abolition of untouchability he was not satisfied with the opening of all temples and places of worship to Harijans. But free inter dining or inter-marriage with them, he wanted a change of heart in every individual, a "reform from within."¹² Gandhi's remedy for solving the problems of untouchability was basically religious one and not economic one. Even if economic condition of Harijan improved, they were not to be accepted on equal term in the society with caste Hindu. Thus root cause lay in the religion customs and traditions, which die hard and it was to this aspect that Gandhi sought to draw attention. Untouchability is more of a psychological phenomenon which has percolated to the present through religions customs. Therefore, there is a need to transform the psychological attitudes of the people and their prejudices tackled at the religious level.

He wanted the Harijans to be self-reliant and self confident. He did not approve of Harijans seeking their welfare from the caste Hindus as a favour but they should have it by virtue of their own right which would come to them if they struggled for it. While advocating and making available scientific education for Harijans as required for their profession, he also wanted them to be aware of their legal and political rights.

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COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ISOMETRIC EXERCISES, YOGA AND COMBINATION TRAINING ON BODY DENSITY OF COLLEGE MALES

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ABSTRACT

Research has shown that regular physical exercise enhance the functions of joints, increases the sense of physical well-being and promotes a sense of “felling good”, increases physical working capacity by increasing cardio respiratory fitness. The purpose is to study the effects of three different types of exercises, (Isometrics, yogic and combination training) as well as to compare these effects on body density. Therefore, three experimental groups and one control group were formed. All the groups except the control group practiced their respective exercises four times a week for five months. After the exercise schedule, all the four groups were again administered the criterion tests as post test. The effect of treatment was tested through the difference between the pre-test and post-rest scores. It is concluded that Isometric and combination groups showed an improvement in body density after the training session, but none of the inter group comparisons came out to be statistically significant.

Key Words: Research, Regular, Factors, Significant, Training.

INTRODUCTION

Regular exercise is one of the factors which can contribute towards physical fitness. But imply one type of exercise cannot develop all the components of fitness such as strength, endurance flexibility and speed. Most of the authorities on physical fitness (Ganguly and Gharote 1974, Budgetchell 1976, Morehouse and Gross 1977) advised that a physical fitness programme should constitute calisthenics, jogging or long distance running, weight training or isotonic exercises, isometrics and yogic exercises.

Research has shown that regular physical exercise enhance the functions of joints, increases the sense of physical well-being and promotes a sense of “felling good”, increases physical

working capacity by increasing cardio respiratory fitness, muscle strength and endurance and it decreases the risk of serious disease that lead to early disability and death. In addition, physical activity provides an outlet for the dissipation of tension and mental fatigue, aids in weight reduction and control, improves posture, contributes to a youthful appearance, enhance one's self image, and increases general vitality.

METHODOLOGY

The objective of the study is to see the effects of three different types of exercises, (Isometrics, yogic and combination training) as well as to compare these effects on body density. Therefore, three experimental groups and one control group were formed. All these four groups were matched on the basis of physical fitness index scores through paired comparison method, so that the initial physical fitness level remains the same for all the groups.

Out of the four groups, three were experimental and one control. Among the three experimental groups, one practiced isometric exercises and was designated as the Isometric group. Another practiced yogic asanas and was termed as the yogic group and the third group practiced a combination of isometric exercises and yogic asanas, and called as the combination group. The control group did not practice any special exercise. All the groups except the control group practiced their respective exercises four times a week for five months.

The four groups will be administered the criterion tests (skin-fold measurements) as pre-test before being exposed to the exercise schedule. The purpose of administering pre-test to assess the initial state of body density of the male students. After the exercise schedule, all the four groups were again administered the criterion tests as post test. The effect of treatment was tested through the difference between the pre-test and post-rest scores. In the present study, randomized clustered sampling technique followed, four were picked up randomly (by lots). All the students studying in these sections except the handicapped ones formed the sample for the study.

RESULTS

Body density indicates the weight in grams per cubic centimeter of body tissue. The mean body density for the pre and post tests for the four groups was compared through t-values , the results of which are entered in table 1.1 . On the basis of the interpretations of the results, the intergroup comparison between the mean gain scores on body density and t-ratios are given in table 1.2.

TABLE 1.1

Significance of difference between pre and post test mean scores of 'Body Density' (N = 37)

Sr.No.	Mean		SD		SE		t-ratio
	Pre-test	Post-test	Pre-test	Post-test	Pre-test	Post-test	
1.	1.0679	1.0727	.0114	.0106	.0018	.0017	11.2438
2.	1.0705	1.0715	.0097	.0082	.0016	.0013	1.8984
3.	1.0692	1.0740	.0068	.0062	.0011	.0010	7.1405
4.	1.0707	1.0708	.0078	.0075	.0012	.0012	.1438

t-value should be 2.0 for significance at .05 level for df 72.
t-value should be 2.65 for significance at .01 level for df 72

TABLE 1.2

**Analysis of significance of pre and post mean score differences in ‘ of the four groups
(N = 74)**

	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV
Group I		00	-1.7822	00
Group II			-1.7822	00
Group III				1.7822
Group IV				
Gain scores	.005	.001	.005	00

t-value should be 2.0 for significance at .05 level for df '72.

t-value should be 2.65 for significance at .01 level for df '72.

Table 1.1 infers that t-ratios 11.24 and 7.14 are significant at .01 level . This means that the isometric group and combination group show an improvement in body density after the training session. But when the results were further referred from table1.2, it was found that none of the t- ratios was significant. This means that the exercises do not have significant effect upon body density were reviewed, it was found that he exercise groups show gain in the predicted direction over the control group. Although the difference between the mean gain scores is not significant, yet, the exercises have a beneficial effect upon body density. This means that Isometrics, yogic and combination, combination training exercises are not more helpful than any other in increasing the body density.

CONCLUSION

Isometric and combination groups showed an improvement in body density after the training session, but none of the inter group comparisons came out to be statistically significant.

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DEVOLUTION OF FUNCTIONS, FUNCTIONARIES AND FUNDS TO THE PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS IN HARYANA: AN OVERVIEW

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ABSTRACT

The New Panchayati Raj System had been institutionalized in Haryana by the Haryana Panchayati Raj Act (1994) that had been enacted as conformity legislation for implementing the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act (1993). As a result, a three tier structure of directly elected Panchayati Raj system, with Gram Panchayats at the base, Panchayat Samitis in the middle and the Zila Parishads at the top, had come into existence. As stipulated in the 73rd Amendment, one third membership and offices had been reserved for the women at all the three levels. Moreover, reservation had been also given in these to the scheduled castes in proportion to their share in the population of the State. The Gram Panchayats had been given almost all the 28 subjects listed in the Eleventh Schedule¹. The Panchayat Samiti too was given all those subjects at the block level. The Zila Parishads were, however, given merely supervision advisory and coordinating functions.² But the devolution of these subjects remained a legal fiction as neither functions nor functionaries nor funds had been given to them for implementing the powers and duties regarding those³. This was done subsequently in 1995⁴, 2000-01⁵, 2006⁶ and 2011-12⁷.

Key Words: Samiti, Advisory, Functions, State, Duties.

An attempt has been made in this paper to discuss the devolution of functions, functionaries and funds to the PRIs. This paper is largely based on the use of archival method. The primary data for it has been collected from the unpublished documents of the Department of Development & Panchayats, Govt. of Haryana. The secondary data has been gathered from the published books and research general. It has, however, been supplemented by the information obtained from two experts on Panchayati Raj on the Faculty of Haryana Institute of Rural Development, Nilokheri.

It has been divided into six parts. The first describes the devolution through the Notification of 1995. The second discusses extension in these by the Instructions of 2000-2001. The third lists the devolution by the Document on Activity Mapping (2006). The fourth describes the further devolution in 2011-12. The last part states the conclusions and limitations of the study.

i) Devolution by the Notification of 1995

Since, as has already been stated they had neither been given the functions nor the functionaries nor the funds for the performance of these duties, the Panchayati Raj

Representatives elected in December, 1994 put pressure on the Government of Haryana for the devolution of powers by giving them functions, functionaries and funds. This led to the issue of a Notification by the Government of Haryana in 1995 which devolved function and functionaries on the PRIs pertaining to Development and Panchayats, Department, Food and Supply Department, Welfare of Scheduled Caste and Backward Classes Department,) PWD (Public Health) Department, Social Forestry and Farm Forestry Department, Social Defense and Security Department, Horticulture Department, Ayurveda Department, Education Department, Irrigation Department, Women and Child Development Department, Rural Development Department, Agriculture Department, Animal Husbandry Department, Power Department.

But the studies of the working of the Panchayati Raj Institutions in Haryana revealed that the devolution of the function pertaining to the 16 departments remained only on paper and actually these institutions remained as powerless as they were earlier. This happened because of the lack of political will, hostile attitude of the bureaucracy and the lack of capability in the elected representatives of the PRIs.⁸

ii) Devolution by the Instructions of 2000-2001

Further Devolution had been done by the Instructions of 2000-2001 in the Women and Child Development Department, Non-Conventional Energy Sources Department, Health Department, Ayurveda Department, Social Justice and Empowerment Department, Food and Supply Department, PWD (Public Health) Department, Agriculture Department, Transport Department, Animal Husbandry Department, Education Department, Development and Panchayat Department.

Although these instructions had envisaged significant devolution of functions, functionaries and funds to the PRIs, the feedback received by the Haryana Institute of Rural Development, Nilokheri from the Resource Persons engage in training, the elected representatives of the PRIs at all the three levels revealed little progress in this direction.⁹

Document on Activity Mapping (2006) has devolved the functions, functionaries and the funds of ten departments have been devolved on the PRIs. These are Food & Supplies Department, Health Department, Public Health Department, Social Justice and Empowerment, Irrigation Department, Animal Husbandry Department, Education Department, Women & Child Development Department, Agriculture Department and Forest Department.

Although, the Document on Activity Mapping had been released with great deal of fan fire, it made virtually no impact on the status of devolution of functions, functionaries and funds to the PRIs as no Gazette Notification had been issued by the State Government. An Interface Programme of the members of Zila Parishads of Sirsa and Mahendergarh districts and Officers of the Line Departments of these districts organized by the HIRD revealed this harsh reality in clear cut terms.

Further Devolution (2011-2012)

Haryana Administrative Reform Commission had in its Report on the Functional and Financial Empowerment of the PRIs (2010) found that devolution of activities, functions, functionaries and funds to the Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samitit and Zila Parishads was inadequate. It had therefore, recommended many steps for this purpose.¹⁰ Some of its

recommendations have been accepted by the Government of Haryana which has issued the following instructions in this context.

(a) Gram Panchayat¹¹

- i. The funds/grants-in-aid under all the schemes executed by the Development and Panchayats Department i.e. the Special Development Works, Mukhyamantri Anusuchit Jati Nirmal Basti Yojana, surcharge on the value added tax, pavement of streets and Haryana Rural Development Fund (HRDF) will be transferred directly to the Gram Panchayats through RTGS system.
- ii. The administrative approval of the works to be undertaken under all the schemes except HRDF would be given by the Gram Panchayat.
- iii. There shall be no financial capping for administrative approval of works to be undertaken from their own/allotted funds.
- iv. The estimates would be prepared and technically approved by the Panchayati Raj Engineering Wing.

(b) Panchayat Samiti¹²

- i. The Samiti was empowered to accord financial approval to the works to be implemented from its own/allotted funds.
- ii. The Chairperson shall initiate the ACR of the BDPO.
- iii. The BDPO shall give him the list of works to be undertaken from the Samiti Fund.
- iv. Every Samiti shall get an annual grant of Rs. 50.00 lacs.
- v. The Chairperson of Panchayat Samiti has been made member of the District Development and Monitoring Committee.

(c) Zila Parishad¹³

- i. The Parishad was empowered to accord financial approval to the works to be implemented from its own/allotted funds.
- ii. President of the Zila Parishad has been the Chairperson of the District Rural Development Agency.
- iii. The President and Vice-President have been made members of the District Development and Monitoring Committee.
- iv. Every Zila Parishad has been given an annual grant of Rs. 1.00 crore.

These Instructions have enhanced the financial powers of the Gram Panchayat. However, these have also made a marginal improvement in the powers of the Panchayat Samitis and the Zila Parishads. Consequently, the Samitis and the Parishads continue to remain rather weak in comparison with the Gram Panchayats.

Conclusion

An overview of this chapter leads us to the following tentative conclusions:¹⁴

1. The genesis of the institution of the Statutory Panchayats may be traced from the British period. The objective behind their creation was the reduction of financial burden of the provincial governments. But these could not made much progress due to unfavorable environment.
2. Article-40 of the Directive Principles of the Indian Constitution led to the establishment of Gram Panchayats elected through universal adult franchise for performing civic and judicial functions.
3. It was the failure of the Community Development Programme which resulted in the introduction of the Panchayat Raj in India.
4. Haryana had inherited its Panchayati Raj System from Punjab but converted it into a two-tier system.
5. The New Panchayati Raj System had been setup in the State by the Haryana Panchayati Raj Act, 1994 for implementing the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1993. It has followed the letters but violated its spirit as real devolution did not take place.
6. Moreover, it has created a Gram Panchayat centric Panchayati Raj which has in fact become Sarpanch centric because neither Gram Panchayat nor Gram Sabha meetings are held in the real sense of the word. Furthermore, although the women and scheduled caste have been able to get adequate representation through reservations, they have not been really empowered so far.
7. The Notification of 1995, the Instructions of 2000-2001 and the Document on Activity Mapping, 2006 failed to do genuine devolution of functions, functionaries and funds.
8. The Instructions of the 2011 are alleged to have empowered in a nexus of Sarpanch, Gram Sachiv, BDPO and the JE & the SDO (PR).
9. Panchayati Raj in the state shall never become strong unless the Gram Sabha is strengthened by enhancing its powers and by creating awareness among its members.

However, these observations need further probe through in depth studies based on empirical research.

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EMERGENCE OF 'NEW WOMAN' IN INDIAN WRITINGS IN ENGLISH

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ABSTRACT

Indian Literature in English is a mirror image of Indian sensibility, since inception it has voiced social, political, cultural and philosophical thoughts and aspirations of Indians. Apart from different themes and it gives reflection of various shades and shadows of Indian woman – her dreams, obstacles, bondages, struggles, constants, conflicts and dilemmas. Sometime a simple, single, minor character in a novel, drama or a poem endow the capacity to transcend the stereotype and stands tall to serve as an example before the whole society. The creative writers of Indian Writings in English has had an uneven journey and outrageously confronted the concerns and realities of contemporary Indian Woman. The life of Indian Woman has some standard landmarks from birth to her upbringing, marriage to domestic hardships which makes her uprooted and alienated and desperate to free herself from the shackles and bondages of society. Indian writings in English tried to counsel and prepare her to fight against all barriers. Judith Fetterly, in her famous treatise – “On the Politics of Literature” (1978) supports the idea and registers some of the ambitious targets of feminism:

Consciousness is power. To create a new understanding of our literature is to make possible a new effect of that literature on us. And to make possible a new effect is in turn to provide the conditions for changing the culture that the literature reflects. To expose and question that complex of ideas and mythologies about women and men which exist in our society and are confirmed in our literature is to make the system of power embodied in the literature open not only to discussion but even to change.

Indian English Fiction, like all other genres move in a groove of idealism and romance which can be seen clearly in Tagore's writings, where a woman is depicted in her traditional role. The works of Mulk Raj Anand, R. K. Naryan deal with the changing social and intellectual status of woman. These shifting paradigms in Narayan's novels like *The Bechlar of Arts*(1937), *The Dark Room*(1938), *The Guide* (1958) and *The Painter of Signs*(1976) had the real touch of reality. Raja Rao's *Kanthapura* (1938) and *The Serpent and the Rope* (1960) also present a woman's predicaments. Mulk Raj Anand, a spokesperson for underdog, makes the voice of Indian Woman audible to whole world with the help of his pen. His novel *Gauri*, depicts a marginalised woman, a victim of gender based social structure, has the courage to fight back. The journey of Indian Fiction continues with Bhattacharya's *Music for Mohini* and Anita Desai's *Cry the Peacock*, brought another shift in this perspective. She asserts that her protagonists are new and different: "I'm interested in characters that are not average but have

retreated or been driven into some extremity of despair and so turned against, [...] the general current.” Later on many female writers like Rama Mehta, Bharti Mukherjee, Shashi Deshpande and Nargis Dalal dared to entre in the dark recesses of female psyche of females and the process continued to contemporary writers toiling hard to high light the traumas of women trapped inextricably in the process of transformation. In the words of Sheila Rowbotham:

Once grasped at a general level ideas become like shorthand in our consciousness. But it is one thing to encounter a concept, quite another to understand it. In order to understand a general idea like hegemony it is necessary first to perceive in a whole series of separate moments how this has affected you. Then those moments have to be communicated. This is a part of total process of self – recognition. It is way through which we start to make our own language, and discover our own reflections.

Like fiction, Indian English Poetry has also dealt with theme concerned with woman welfare. This poetry is not only a social document of woman changing roles and situation in a society on fast track which deals with numerous consequent gender issues. The poetry of this kind is a projection of new approaches and sensibilities allowing new interpretations of life. Toru Dutt and Sarojini Naidu did ground work and served as raw material for Kamla Das. The whole journey has been exciting and also encouraged male writers to voice the travails of woman’s life. The poets like Nissin Ezekiel, Dom Moreas, and P. Lal presented cases of woman sympathetically with full authentication. The publication of Margret Chaterjee’s *The Spring and The Spectacle* (1967) makes it evident that it is high time to launch Indian Woman as a ‘new woman’ ready to float in a brave new world. Malathi Rao, Monika Verma, Meena Alexander, Bina Aggarwal, Vimala Rao, Rohini Gupta and many others also felt the pulse of this burning issue. A few lines from a poem by Ketaki Kushari Dayson are worth citing here:

I implore you,
 All who read my lines,
 If you have mothers,
 Sisters, wives, or daughters,
 Remember those
 Who have been forced to pay
 In the high – flated currency of pain
 For being born women.
 And should a woman
 dare to speak out loud
 about how she has been
 mauled by love or hate,
 suffer her to speak
 Do not shut her up.

Indian Drama in English and in various languages of India has contributed a lot, in encouraging woman. It has shown a marked development and gradual growth with the passage of time. The origin of Indian Drama is a rare phenomenon; it is basically translated in English from many other Indian languages and registered a remarkable rise in recent decades. The major language theatres which contributed to its rejuvenation belong to Hindi, Bengali, Marathi, Kannada. The study of Vijay Tendulkar, Girish Karnad and Mohan Rakesh clearly indicates that they have boldly innovated and experimented to give a new sense and direction to Indian theatre. Along with exploring the social, political and cultural realities, these playwrights dissect the psyche of female characters from different prospective. It inspires a woman to struggles and to stand tall to grab her status, along with all changing social chemistry. Michael Ryan in his wonderfully transparent style introduces 'Feminism,' in the following manner:

Feminism asks why women have played a subordinate role to men in human societies. It is concerned with how women's life has changed throughout the history, and it asks what about women's experience is different from men's, either as a result of an essential ontological or psychological difference or as a result of historical imprinting and social construction. Feminist literary Criticism studies literature by women for how it addresses or expresses the particularity of women's lives and experience.

The term feminism signifies the emergence of female power in order to get rid of dependence syndrome. It is a world - wide moment to secure equality of women with men in enjoyment of human rights – social, political, economic, moral, religious, legal and educational. It is generally argued that woman should be secluded to ponder on her own powers to strengthen herself to fight against the biased system and society. Feminists also contend that change in her economic condition is not sufficient to help her to get the right of equality and respectable position in society and family. She should endeavour to evolve on every front, where liberty is still an obsolete terms in her life to ask for. Although there is no set feminist theory which can help to identify the right way out, whether it is liberal, radical, Marxist, psycho – analytic, existential and post – modern approach. Each of them give a partial answer the question faced by woman, but all of them join together to explore the desired destiny.

According to liberal feminist, woman's subordination is rooted in a conventions and legal constraints that hinder woman's progress. They argue to provide woman same civil and educational rights as man. Wollstonecraft's *The Vindication of the Rights of Woman* is basically a plea for equality. She suggests that woman should be educated and allowed to develop her moral and educational capacities. Marxist feminists consider 'capitalism' responsible for oppression of woman. In *Sexual Politics*, Kate Millet establishes patriarchy is a system where through different ideological means male domination and female submission is achieved. She thinks that the terms sex and gender are two distinct words, 'sex' is determined biologically but 'gender' is constructed culturally and socially. The root of discrimination is hidden deep in the recesses of her own psyche. It is required to probe in the depth of the matter and conquer what is holding her back. In the same way Simone de Beauvoir's *The Second Sex* plays important role in finding the solution. She tried to give a classic exposition of women's condition, "one is not born, but rather becomes a woman." Post – modern feminist like Helen Cixous put stress at seeking authentic selfhood or personhood, and not simple traditional womanhood. Feminist literary criticism is an offspring of feminist

movement and derived a lot of impetus from Women's Liberation Movement. It is a mode of literary analysis which tries to reinterpret literature from woman's point of view and for their welfare. She needs to go through a process of recognising herself, to gain self – confidence. This is an endless saga of sensitivities, emotional experiences, adjustments and a kind of transformation to have an incarnation of a 'new woman,' who is ready to face the consequences of her own choices. She has emerged as an emancipated woman full of energy and enthusiasm and capable to launch herself as a power house, eager to enlighten the world.

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DIGITAL LIBRARY: AN OVERVIEW

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ABSTRACTS

The importance of digital libraries has been recognized by all nations of the world. Colleges and Institutional Libraries in the advanced countries have already undertaken many digitization projects to establish digital libraries. Transition from print to electronic format has given rise to various in the preserving the digital from. The problem of preservation is further complicated by the rapid obsolescence of the hardware and software required to interpret and present digital documents. This paper gives brief description of digital library for college and institution. It deals with the basic requirement, complexity and data conversion issues for building digital collections, use of digital libraries and the problems of digital libraries. In this paper, apart from importance of the Digital Libraries concept, an effort has been also made some of the problems and issues difficult in creating and maintaining a digital library.

Key Words: Computerization, Digital Library Service and Information Institution.

INTRODUCTION

Information is central to our daily activities these days. Advances in computer and communication technologies have brought about the representation, recording and communication of information in electronic technology. Electronic information in digital form is called digital information. Digital information is created and managed by using three digital technologies: digital computer, digital communication and digital storage technology. A digital libraries service is completely automated and all resources are in digital form. It enables users to work together effectively with information dispersed across a network. Digital library are electronic libraries in which large number of geographical distributed users can access the contents the contents of large and diverse depositories of electronic objects. Electronic objects include network text, images, maps, sounds and videos. Today we are using computers in increasing figures, which never expected just few decades ago.

In 1938 H.G. Wells dreamed of a world encyclopedia in which all-human knowledge would be available elsewhere. Today Internet in collaboration with digital libraries is moving fast to fulfill the dream of H.G.Wells. Another practical and broadly used definition is provided by Lesk (1997): "Digital libraries are organised collections of digital information. They combine the structure and gathering of information, which libraries and archives have always done, with the digital representation that computers have made possible."

WHAT IS A DIGITAL LIBRARY?

We understand a digital library to be an electronic collection of real or virtual resources, which may also be available elsewhere. Information is found in digital form. These resources must be whole works, with which humans can have a complete cognitive or affective engagement, digital library can access either online or offline to the elements it organizes and

houses, and may include multimedia as well as multilingual data. Therefore, searches in a digital library can produce more useful results, save time and effort in searching, and in the best of cases browsers may directly access the text or multimedia content for which they executed their search.

DEVELOPMENT OF DIGITAL LIBRARY

An education institution's digital library environment will likely encompass both local collection and externally provided resources from such sources as subscription services and other libraries. Most of today's digital library environments are the results of custom development, but as packaged library solutions are now available, the next group of digital library adopters must reach a "make versus buy" decision. Much of the utility and long-term ease of maintenance of digital collections depend upon the types and quality of metadata that is stored with the digital objects, but agreed-upon standards for metadata are only beginning to emerge.

CHARACTERISTIC OF DIGITAL LIBRARY:

- Uses of communication network to access and obtain information.
- Storage of information in digital form.
- Coping either by downloading or online/offline printing from master file.
- Digital library will need both the skill of librarians and as well as computer scientist to be practical.
- Digital libraries will serve particular communities or constituencies, as traditional libraries do now, though those communities may be widely dispersed throughout the network.

PRINCIPLES OF DIGITAL LIBRARY

The purpose of a digital library is to provide coherent organization and convenient access to typically large amounts of digital information. The following principles provide working definitions of a digital library from both a conceptual and a practical standpoint:

- A digital library is an integrated set of services for capturing, cataloguing, storing and retrieving information.
- Digital library architecture emphasizes organization, preservation, and utilization of information.
- Digital library system is realization of architecture in a specific hardware, networking, and software situation.

ROLE OF DIGITAL LIBRARY IN EDUCATION:

Digital library plays an important role in higher learning. Universities have contributed to a class of publications referred to as "scholarly publication". The availability of personal computers connected to the Internet has allowed researchers to report results through these systems in addition to the traditional printed journals. In India, some universities are offering online courses in various disciplines.

ADVANTAGES OF DIGITAL LIBRARY:

- No physical boundary. The user of digital library need not to go to library physically; people from all over the world can gain access to the same information, as long as an Internet connection is available.
- Round the clock availability a major advantage of digital libraries is that people can gain access 24/7 to the information.
- Information retrieval. The user is able to use any search term (word, phrase, title, name, and subject) to search the entire collection. Digital libraries can provide very user-friendly interfaces, giving clickable access to its resources.
- Added value. Certain characteristics of objects, primarily the quality of images, may be improved. Digitization can enhance legibility and remove visible flaws such as stains and discoloration.

DISADVANTAGES OF DIGITAL LIBRARY:

Library and Information Centre may have to face a lot of challenges while transforming traditional library into digital library.

- Nearly all of the digitalized projects use OCR technology which is only 95 percent accurate.
- Digital libraries cannot repeat the setting of a traditional library. Several readers also find reading printed material to be easier than on a computer screen as it create problems for eyesight.
- Problem like developing electronic catalogues that can retrieve information scattered across digital libraries over a network.
- The success rate of digital library will fluctuate place because of diversified educational environment of the country.

CONCLUSION

It was concluded that Digital library can be viewed as a new form of information institution. Growth in Web-accessible resources and development in related technologies such as digital library have opened up exciting new possibilities for document access. it is clear that digital library technology is becoming an essential enabler of library services. In fact, one recent posting to a digital library e-mail list commented that the term “digital library” is starting to sound as anachronistic as “horseless carriage.” It is certain that all libraries of the future will be characterized by technology-based information services that extend and enhance the traditional mission of libraries in our society.

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INDIA-CENTRAL ASIA RELATIONS: A HOLISTIC APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

The Indian government announced a 'Connect Central Asia' policy in June 2012, which addressed its relationship with the region both collectively and on the bilateral mode. The policy has a vision of collective engagement with Central Asia for tackling issues of regional, political and security stability and bilateral mechanisms for developing relations with each of the five Central Asian States. This paper takes a holistic approach to assess the relationship between India and CARs. For this purpose, the paper is divided into four parts. The first part is introductory which traces the historical linkages between the two regions. The second part analyses the profiles of the all five Central Asian States. The third part investigates the current state of affairs including trade and economic relations and other boosters to enhance the relations between the two. And finally the concluding remarks with futuristic possibilities are recorded in the fourth part.

Key Words: CARs, SCO, Central Asia, India, Trade, Energy.

I

India and Central Asian Republics are close political partners. Cultivating closer economic, strategic, cultural and defence ties are key elements of their foreign policies.¹ Energy requirements, commercial interests, the desire to play a larger regional role and the need to balance Chinese influence in the region are the main driving factors to bring the both closer and closer. The 'Connect Central Asia' policy, which aims at increasing India's political, economic and people-to-people engagement with the CARs, is clearly an effort to strengthen its presence in the region.² But at present, India is only a marginal player in Central Asia. Countries like Russia, China and the US have much greater presence, and consequently, leverage in the region. In Central Asia, India is seen as a rising power but not in the same league as China.³ Trade figures are one indicator of this fact. In comparison to India's total trade of \$800 million with the region, the trade of other countries is significantly higher—China's total trade with the region amounts to nearly \$29 billion; Russia's and the European Union's is \$26 billion; Turkey (\$6.5 billion), Iran (\$4 billion) and the US (\$3 billion).

The Indian government announced a 'Connect Central Asia' policy in June 2012, which addressed its relationship with the region both collectively and on the bilateral mode. The policy has a vision of collective engagement with Central Asia for tackling issues of regional political and security stability and bilateral mechanisms for developing relations with each of the five Central Asian States (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan). High level interaction with Central Asian countries continued in the year. Vice

President M. Hamid Ansari visited Tajikistan and Uzbekistan; External Affairs Minister, Salman Khurshid visited Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan. The Second Track II-India Central Asia Dialogue was held in Almaty, Kazakhstan in June 2013 and the second regional HOMs conference of the Eurasian region was held in Tashkent in September 2013. Resident Defence Attaches are now posted in all the Central Asian countries.⁴

Historically, India was closely linked to Central Asia through trading routes as well as successive invasions of the subcontinent which swept down from the north-west.⁵ Post-independence India's relations with Central Asia were shaped by Delhi's closeness to the Kremlin, especially after the Sino-Indian border conflict of 1962. Constrained by its ties to the Soviet Union, as well as by a general inward-looking focus during the Cold War period, India's presence in the region was mostly limited to cultural exchanges.⁶ The collapse of the Soviet Union prompted a shift in India's foreign policy in the 1990s away from ideological alliances, and towards a more pragmatic approach. Central Asia was now referred to as 'our near abroad' and India began to develop bilateral relations with the five new Republics. 'Connect Central Asia' policy signalled that India would seek to build stronger political relations and strengthen strategic and security cooperation with Central Asian states. It proposed to step up India's engagement in the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) and the establishment of a new Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement to integrate its markets with those of Central Asia. In practical terms, it promised a cross-regional energy infrastructure, new flight connections with Central Asian states, and the development of IT, banking, and pharmaceutical industries in order to strengthen economic links.⁷

II

Kazakhstan, the largest—at 2.7 million square kilometers and 15.5 million people—and most developed of the CARs, currently accounts for 80% of the region's GDP. In the past, the country has attracted much journalistic attention due to its rapid economic rise as well as the self-aggrandizing, autocratic regime of its President, Nursultan Nazarbayev, whose new capital, Astana, shines with ultra-modern monuments to his leadership. The country has been under the firm rule of Nazarbayev ever since he became the General Secretary of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan in 1989. In April 2011, the President gained what BBC News termed a "crushing" victory, officially winning over 95.5 % of the electorates and extending his rule by another 5-year term. The monopolization of power by Nazarbayev and his family has faced criticism, though often muted, from the West over the years. International monitors say that police routinely tortures suspects and severely constrains media. Kazakhstan languishes at number 162 on the Reporters Without Borders' Press Freedom Index. Kazakhstan's main economic and political partner remains Russia due to the fact that almost a quarter of the state's population is ethnically Russian. However, in the past decade, Kazakhstan has also sought to secure relations with the West and China, as well as with India. Much of the interest it elicits from outside powers is due to its considerable natural resources, which gave it growth averaged 8% a year for the past decade. Less frequently talked about is the country's well-educated population and quality academic institutions as well as its recent commitment to innovation and high technology, which should further stimulate its economic rise.

The second most-developed state in the region, Uzbekistan, with a population of 28 million, has been vying with Kazakhstan for the position of unofficial leader of the Central Asian five.

Its GDP is the second largest in the region yet, at \$39 billion, makes up only a quarter of Kazakhstan's. The Uzbek economy has been growing moderately yet still relies on commodity production—natural gas, of which supplies are abundant, gold, uranium, and cotton. Like Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan has a president, Islam Karimov, who has remained at the helm since Soviet times (1990) and presides over a parliamentary system in which little doubt remains as to who holds the reins of power. In May 2005, Uzbekistan's military, following government orders, opened fire on a demonstration in the city of Andijan that was protesting against poor living conditions and corruption at the top. Estimated casualties number anywhere from a few hundred to 5,000, a number that has remained moot since the government did not allow independent investigations. After criticism from the United States over the massacre, the Uzbek government ordered the shutdown of its only American military base at Karshi-Khanabad, which had been used for operations in Afghanistan across the border. Since then, however, the state has shown some signs of moving closer to the West politically, leaving EurAsEC (Eurasian Economic Community) in 2008, and has even proclaimed an interest in joining NATO in the future. Uzbekistan also rejoined the CSTO (Collective Security Treaty Organisation) in 2006 after having left the organization in 1999, but its treatment of Russia remains wary, and President Karimov has expressed his intention of simultaneously maintaining cordial relations with the United States.

Turkmenistan is the other Central Asian country that borders Afghanistan and has served as a base for U.S. military facilities and transport of weapons, all the while publicly adhering to a neutral stance. With the third-highest GDP in the region, \$20 billion, Turkmenistan frequently plays a dual role in foreign affairs, strategizing to attract the greatest number of investors to its natural gas-rich territory. The decision-makers in the ongoing negotiations and power struggle have been President for Life Saparmurat Niyazov who ruled his five million citizens from 1985 and managed his own, outsized personality cult until his death in 2006 and, since then, his loyal successor, Gurbanguly Berdimukhamedov. Politically the most unreformed of all the CARs, Turkmenistan has been criticized for various civil rights abuses, including imposing severe travel restrictions on its citizens. This autocracy is completely sustained by sales of cotton, and especially, gas. The state's leaders have, therefore, been playing a deft diplomatic game in trying to diversify the gas market which has historically belonged to Russia. Turkmenistan has not joined any Russian regional association, but neither has it committed itself to Western ones, or China-centric ones such as the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, preferring to stay out of political games in favor of economic ones.

Kyrgyzstan with 200,000 square kilometres and 5.6 million people, officially a democratic parliamentary republic, has featured a somewhat different political trajectory over the last decade. While Soviet-era President Askar Akayev easily held on to power into the independence era, in 2005 he was ousted after a series of protests over his increasingly corrupt and authoritarian rule, in what became known as the non-violent Tulip Revolution. His successor, elected President Kurmanbek Bakiyev, was in power for five years before suffering the same fate in April 2010 and being replaced by interim president Roza Otunbayeva. Kyrgyzstan then elected the current Prime Minister, leader of the Social Democratic Party Almazbek Atambayev to lead the country beginning in 2012, with the voting judged as by and large fair and unobstructed by international monitors. Despite the largely functional electoral system, Kyrgyzstan's politics is rife with problems, not the least of which is its failure to curb

ethnic tension directed at the country's sizable Uzbek minority. In the aftermath of Bakiye's overthrow, South Kyrgyzstan was engulfed in violence between Kyrgyz and Uzbeks, in which upto 2,000 people, mainly Uzbeks, died, and human rights abuses were reportedly committed by various groups including Kyrgyz security forces. Kyrgyzstan has also suffered from economic difficulties—at \$12 billion, its GDP is the lowest in the region—having previously relied on the Soviet Union for all its commodity exports. While the country is rich in hydropower and minerals such as coal, gold, and uranium, these natural resources remain largely undeveloped due to lack of infrastructure, especially transport links. The economy has been dependent on remittances from migrant workers and handouts from international federations, China and Russia, which Kyrgyzstan's new leadership now views as its most reliable ally. President-elect Atambayev has recently announced his intention to close the U.S. military base at Manas when its lease comes up for renewal in 2014, citing his country's unwillingness to be involved in regional conflicts. Despite Kyrgyzstan already being a member of the WTO, Atambayev has declared his intention to join the new Russia-led customs union that also includes Kazakhstan and Belarus. The country's improving relationship with its former colonizer might even extend to uniting all of its military bases under Russian control, according to Atambayev's recent proposal.

The mountainous country of Tajikistan, which borders on Kyrgyzstan and Afghanistan, ties its Kyrgyz neighbor in population size and has been the poorest Central Asian country until slightly increasing its GDP to \$5.6 billion. A devastating civil war between different political factions followed its independence, lasting from 1992 to 1997. President Emomali Rahmon, who won the 1994 elections, has been in power since then. Tajikistan's politics is rife with corruption and weak governance, while its economy and rich reserves of hydropower and minerals such as gold and uranium remain severely underdeveloped. Although cotton has been Tajikistan's top commodity for decades, as with Kyrgyzstan, most of the country's income comes from remittances sent by Tajik migrant laborers, the majority of whom work in Russia. Tajikistan's geographic position as Afghanistan's neighboring state has defined much of its interactions with outside powers for the past decade. The country is used as a base for stationing troops and anti-terrorism training by outside powers along its Afghan border, a situation that it has largely welcomed. Russia maintains a military base near Dushanbe's airport while the country's most important airforce base, Ayuni, has been rebuilt by India yet is also manned by Russian personnel. Its principal airspace control center, OKNO, is under Russian jurisdiction. Tajikistan's infrastructure remains dependent on loans and assistance from other countries, such as Russia and Iran, which have each invested in hydropower dams, and China, which has lately helped improve Tajik roads and electricity transmission. Local initiatives have been harder to implement. Although Tajikistan has the largest water resources in the region, and 4% of the world's hydropower potential, power stations are only active at the Nurek Dam, fulfilling the country's needs but producing no surplus electricity. The much-touted hydro-electric project called CASAREM (Central Asia South Asia Regional Energy Market) has remained on the books since 2006 due to the political hardship of connecting Afghanistan and Pakistan as well as regional disagreements. It would deliver 1000-1300 MW surplus electricity from Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan to Afghanistan and Pakistan using Indian technology.

III

Economic cooperation is a major pillar of establishing strategic depth between India and CARs. India maintains a positive trade balance with CAR and more than half of India's trade to the Central Asian region is with Kazakhstan (55 percent). This is followed by Uzbekistan (20 percent), Turkmenistan (10 percent), Kyrgyz Republic (9 percent), and Tajikistan (6 percent). However, the volume of overall Indian trade with the region remains low, an emergent trend during 2008-2013 has been the increase in the export of Indian pharmaceuticals to the region. Growing at 16 percent annually in the CARs, pharmaceutical products now constitute India's primary export to the region. Sold mostly as over-the-counter drugs, India supplies Central Asia with more than 30 percent of its pharmaceutical needs. Imports from Central Asia largely include minerals such as zinc, sulphur and limestone. In addition, India began to import uranium for its civil-nuclear reactors from Kazakhstan through an agreement on Cooperation in Peaceful uses of Nuclear Energy that was signed in 2011. As of 2013, India was planning to import uranium from Uzbekistan. Altogether, while there has been a drop in Indian imports from the region, exports to CARs have been growing.

In addition to the low trade volume during 2008 to 2013, Indian private sector investments in the Central Asian Republics remained limited at a cumulative US\$ 29 million. So far, Indian investments in the region have included recreation, automotive manufacturing, pharmaceuticals and power projects. For example, the Indian company Minda Industries LLC has a joint venture with an Uzbek company to manufacture automotive products. An amusement theme park "Fun and Food Village" in Tashkent was established by the Polo Group, an Indian enterprise in 2011. JPM, an iron and steel manufacturing firm will setup a ferrosilicon manufacturing plant at Kyrgyzstan. IT Infrastructure and Services is in talks to acquire a majority stake in a Kazakh based company, Kazakhstan Caspi Shelf.

Global private investments into Central Asia have grown from US\$ 3 billion in 2005 to US\$ 19 billion in 2009.⁸ Post 2011, however, global private investments to the CARs declined. This has been the case with Indian private investments to the region as well. Due to the limited private investments, India's trade volume with the Central Asian region remains low, particularly when compared with the other major regional power, China. China's geographic proximity to the CARs and its aggressive economic clout has helped it emerge as the largest trading partner in four out of the five countries in Central Asia.⁹ China registered an annual trade of US\$ 29 billion with Central Asian countries in 2012, ahead of USA's trade of \$26 billion and Russia's trade of \$27 billion with the region.¹⁰ In addition to geography, Indian trade with the Central Asian region is also hampered by Pakistan's reluctance to allow India's goods to transit through its territory, forcing India to reroute its goods through Iran and Afghanistan. With India's registered annual trade with the CAR falling short of even a billion USD, India punches well below its weight in the region.

Central Asian countries also have strategic reasons for pursuing deeper relations with India. Greater engagement with India could allay fears of Chinese or Russian influence in the region rendering any of the five CAR nations too dependent on Beijing or Moscow. An engaged India augurs "a more benign geostrategic partnership for economic and political development in Central Asia than China, Pakistan, Iran or Russia." Moreover, with its strengths in capacity development and information technology, deeper development partnerships with India could prove a boon to the Central Asian Republics, which stand to benefit from diversifying their

exports. For example, petroleum products accounted for 68 percent of Kazakhstan's export earnings in 2010, lending urgency to the country's need to diversify its exports.¹¹ Similarly, aluminum exports were the source of over half of Tajikistan's exports earnings in 2010.¹²

Recognizing the mutual benefits of deeper relationships, India has now signed Strategic Partnership Agreements with three CARs, Uzbekistan,¹³ Tajikistan¹⁴ and Kazakhstan.¹⁵ Apart from seeking to bolster defense ties, these strategic agreements, envisage deeper cooperation in telecommunications, information technology, food processing and pharmaceuticals sectors.

In spite of India's limited trade and investment with Central Asia, this region has gained significance in India's foreign policy over the past decade. The rising importance of this region has been due to the region's strategic importance for India on several fronts: India's pressing energy requirements, CAR's proximity to Afghanistan, and an increased Chinese presence in the region. In December 2012, speaking at an event organized by the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), India's External Affairs Minister Salman Khurshid highlighted that India could soon import 90 % of its oil and more than half of its gas and coal requirements.¹⁶ Central Asia's energy sources are therefore likely to remain attractive to India. Second, with the 2014 drawdown of international troops in Afghanistan and India's worry that potential ensuing instability could impact Indian security, having friendly relations with Afghanistan's neighbors from the Central Asian Republics to China and Iran, is also in India's security interest. Third, recent Chinese investments have included acquiring key stakes in oil and gas fields in Central Asia. As India makes greater forays in Central Asia's energy sector, there is an increased likelihood of Beijing and New Delhi finding themselves in strategic competition with each other for similar energy resources.

The growing importance of the Central Asian region to Indian foreign policy was illustrated when India unveiled its strategic roadmap - the 'Connect Central Asia' policy in July 2012.¹⁷ Seeking to strengthen bilateral relations and help India emerge as a major player in Central Asia, the Connect Central Asia policy broadly outlines the role that India can undertake in the region. With a coherent development agenda at its nucleus, the policy aims to better integrate the Central Asian Republics with the Indian economic system and contribute to Central Asia's development. This 'Connect Central Asia' policy envisions agrarian assistance, use of India's IT knowledge base, closer military ties, infrastructure development, initiatives in higher education and building of hospitals with requisite medical assistance as the key sectors for Indian engagement. For example, the policy seeks to establish a Central Asian e-network that would aid capacity building in the health and education sectors of Central Asia by connecting Indian hospitals and universities to Central Asia to undertake tele-medicine and tele-education projects. The policy also envisions setting up a Central university in the region. This phase of Indian engagement aims at a project-driven approach that could result in an increase in the volume of Indian grants to the Central Asian Republics.

The policy also recognizes that an associated but key aspect to its success would be the development of Afghanistan as a hub to transport Indian goods via sea and from ports in Iran through Afghanistan into the Central Asian republics. Iran's Chabahar port, located in the Gulf of Oman, and the port at Bandar Abbas near the Strait of Hormuz will serve as potential entry points for transporting goods into Afghanistan and through Afghanistan to Central Asia.¹⁸ In May 2013, India allocated US\$ 100 million to develop the Chabahar port. Additionally a

trilateral draft pact between India, Iran and Afghanistan to develop the Chabahar port is actively under consideration. A rail-link from Chabahar to Zaranj in Afghanistan is also under discussion with Iran as India seeks to have a more viable access route to Central Asia. India is also involved in ongoing talks with Iran to complete unfinished portions of the International North South Transport Corridor (INSTC) linking Iran with the Afghan border resulting in shorter transit time for goods bound for Central Asia. The Russia-India-Iran initiated INSTC will thereafter connect to the Zaranj-Delaram Road (constructed by India in 2009) in Afghanistan and link with the Afghan ring road highway that connects to important cities in Afghanistan, some of which are close to the Central Asian Republics. Apart from establishing a secure route for Indian goods to reach markets in Central Asia, these initiatives could bode well for India's energy imports from Central Asia.

IV

For India, a decade of economic growth and the consequent rise in energy demand has resulted in a considerably wider set of interests in Central Asia. Apart from addressing shared concerns of instability in the border region between Afghanistan and Pakistan, more effective and deeper engagement with the oil and gas rich nations of Central Asia promises to help India diversify its energy imports which is a priority given India's rising energy needs. And though Iran – which is among India's most important sources of crude oil is set to receive temporary respite from Western sanctions, for India, long-term access to Iranian oil remains uncertain, with much depending on whether Tehran and the P5 can reach a more comprehensive agreement on Iran's nuclear program. The uncertainty surrounding India's access to Iranian oil in the long-term, plus China's successes in accessing natural gas from the Central Asian Republics means that India cannot but afford to pursue potential energy imports from this region.

India needs to change its approach to Central Asia and show greater pro-activity. India must shed piecemeal approach to Central Asia in favour of a holistic and long term approach. It must think big. India-Central Asia Trade is near \$ 700 million as compared to China's \$ 46 billion. This will require dealing with Central Asia not only at the bilateral level but also at a collective level. India could consider setting up an India-Central Asia Forum (on the lines of India-Africa Forum) to deal with the region in a holistic fashion, to engage with them periodically with regularity and to identify projects which are of common interests. Monitoring an implementation mechanism should also be set up. It would be desirable to set up a Central Asia fund to seed the various projects.

Given India's rising foreign policy interests in Central Asia, Indian development cooperation with Central Asia is likely to grow. Closer development cooperation between India and Central Asian countries would prove beneficial to both, since Central Asia could access appropriate technologies and knowledge from India and India could access the rich natural resources and upcoming markets in the region. For example, through projects such as the TAPI pipeline, India can hope for a greater role in tying Central Asia to South Asia. Projects such as the TAPI pipeline would also allow the CARs – including isolationist Turkmenistan - brighter opportunities for economic development.

Aside from the advantages a more engaged India offers Central Asia, for India, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan's continued support for India's bid for full membership in the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and its lobbying for a permanent seat at the UN Security Council (UNSC) serves as a welcome indication that many in the region wish to see India play a significantly bigger role. India's efforts to capitalize on such attitudes will almost certainly bode well for its broader strategic and development cooperation aspirations.

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TREATMENT OF DEATH IN SYLVIA PLATH'S POETRY

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ABSTRACT

The present paper attempts to study the treatment of death in Sylvia Plath's poetry. As a concept it has always bothered man. The knowledge that we must die gives us our perspective for living and we shape our life accordingly. Some people consider it fearful while others do not find it so. Death is one of the major themes of Sylvia Plath's poetry. Many of her poems are elaborate explorations of the concept of death and these poems underline her obsession with the process of decay of the human body after death. An attempt has been made to trace some of these aspects in her poetry. She feels that life does not end with death. The soul lives on and enters a new life. For Sylvia Plath death is not an end in itself but the beginning of a new life.

Key Words: Life, Death, Life, Reality, Suicide.

Death is one of the great themes of literature, perhaps more frequent than anything else. As a concept it has always bothered man. As a subject of literature it has been immensely popular. The attitude of man to the death of their fellows is of unique significance for an understanding of our human condition. The knowledge that we must die gives us our perspective for living, our conviction of the value of every moment, our determination to live in such a fashion that we transcend our tragic limitation. Life helps us to shape our thoughts about death. Hence to talk at all interestingly about death is inevitably to talk about life.

There are different views and attitudes towards death as expressed by so many people. Some consider it a fearful subject, while others don't find it so. John Donne describes death in terms of books and author. He says, "All mankind is of one author and is of one volume: When one dies, one chapter is not torn out of the book but translated into a better language; and every chapter must be so translated."

The troubled and gifted poet is known for her realistic attitude towards life. Her work is considered valuable for its ability to reach today's reader as it shows concerns towards some of the real issues of the life. To understand Sylvia Plath's poetry we need to be aware of three crucial biographical facts that cast their shadow on her work: one, the premature death of her father when she was barely eight; two, the separation from her husband, Ted Hughes, in whom she saw a father surrogate; and three, her suicide attempts, the first unsuccessful one at the age of twenty one, and the final successful attempt in her thirtieth year. On these three events is based the major poetry of Sylvia Plath.

Death is one of the major themes of Sylvia Plath's poetry. Many of her poems are elaborate explorations of the concept of death. It was also one of her major preoccupations, as can be seen from the documentation of her life. She attempted suicide at various intervals throughout

her life. However, the events in her life were not entirely responsible for each of her three attempts and eventual death. To the outsider her life seemed perfect but over the course of time, as in the case Virginia Woolf, she had numerous bouts of depressions and breakdowns. Her state of mind during these times has been fairly well expressed in her work. Her poetry with its treatments of death and suicide give us a deeper insight on death. It seems as if death is more than just an insistent fixation for her, it is more like a process or treatment.

Death for Sylvia Plath is not the end but a form of renewal. It is presented in various forms. So Plath gets fascinated with the idea death and of dying. Earlier, in one of letters to her mother, she had written:

“Oh, Mother, the world is so rotten!

I want to die! Let’s die together!”

Death & Co. converts an ordinary human encounter into a metaphor for death. The poem begins with the personification of death. Visited in her hospital bed by two acquaintances; the speaker envisions them as the two faces of death. The narrator in this poem notes how she feels :

“ I am red meat. His beak

Claps sidewise.....”

The second uses people in order to be loved, he is a pure narcissist:

“Bastard

Masturbating a glitter”

The voracious and the seductive sides of death appear to the speaker in a kind of vision. She simply notes this existence. The poem seems to represent death trying to grip the narrator and the fight that is put up against it:

“I do not stir.

The frost makes a flower,

The dew makes a star,

The dead bell,

The dead bell,

Somebody’s done for.”

Death is as common as the dew on the grass or the frost on a window pane. It is as beautiful and as icy as the latter. In fact **Death & Co.** is thus one of the Plath’s extended metaphor for the neuroses. The poem also establishes the notion that death not only takes the life away but also offers comfort to those who are in pain.

Lady Lazarus is one of her more famous poems which is generally understood about suicide. It reflects Plath’s own suicide attempts. Lazarus in the title is a reference to the New Testament. Lazarus was raised from the dead by Jesus. The poem too is about a sort of female Lazarus who can die and rise again. The woman in the poem, who is also the narrator, is famous for this ability. She speaks of dying over and over again:

“I have done it again

One year in every ten

I manage it”

And moves through:

“Dying

Is an art, like everything else,

I do it exceptionally well”

The poem establishes ‘Dying as an art’. It underlines her obsession with the process of decay of the human body after death. She tries to reach to perfection by escaping her body. The conflict of death continues in **Daddy** too.

“I have had to kill you”

The death theme is predominant here; and the belonging is made on a casual sorry note:

“You do not do, you do not do

Any more, black shoe...

Barely daring to breathe or Achoo. ”

Here she tries to analyze the very spring of her deep-rooted sickness and says:

“Every woman adores a Fascist,

The boot in the face, the brute

Brute heart of a brute like you.”

She points out that her personal life has been badly affected by her daddy’s death. She tells us in a pitiable and heart-rending fashion:

“I was ten when they buried you.

At twenty I tried to die

And get back, back, back to you.

I thought even the bones would do

So daddy, I’m finally through.”

The poem “Fever 103” is apparently about the illness and sorrow intolerable to the poet, but on a deeper level it charts out, “the purity of death”. In other words ‘purity leads to paradise’. The poem begins with the word ‘pure’:

“Pure? What does it mean?

The tongues of hell

Are dull, dull as the triple”

It is actually a kind of “Personal Catharsis” for the poet. She cries out in a rather feverish tone:

“Darling, all night/I have been flickering,

Off, on, off, on.

**The sheets grow heavy as a lecher's kiss/
I am too pure. for you or anyone/your body/
Hurts me as the world hurts God."**

Sylvia Plath's deftness of expression touches a new high when she is in great emotional crisis or in an inexplicable psychic disturbance, as she is here. About this poem she herself remarks, "This poem is about two kinds of fire- the fires of hell, which merely agonize and the fires of heaven, which purify. During this poem, the first sort of fire suffers itself into the second."

The two poems, **Two views of a Cadaver Room** and **Suicide off Egg Rock**, again deal with the issue of death and disaster. **Suicide off Egg Rock** also bears a close similarity to the description of Esther Green Wood's abortive attempt to commit suicide by drowning herself:

**"Everything Shrank in Sun's Corrosive
Ray but Egg Rock on the blue wastage
He heard when he walked into the water."**

Here again Sylvia Plath stresses on the finality of death. In **Two views of a Cadaver Room**, the presence of death is obvious:

**"The day she visited the dissecting room
They had four men laid out, black as burnt turkey,
Already half unstrung. A vinegary fume
Of the death vats clung to them."**

The vivid images of dead diseased bodies as in Brueghel's painting make it clear that the idea of death very dominant in this also.

Hence it is evident that death is an important trait of Sylvia Plath's poetry. Sylvia Plath's morbid fascination with death and how to attain it flow from her poetry. It makes it easier for one to comprehend death and that the will to die can be a hidden desire in man himself. The fact is that Sylvia Plath's death is an act which neither negates nor authenticates her work. Her death is not final. She feels that life does not end with death. The soul lives on and enters a new life. The soul is immortal and just changes its abode as it passes through death from one life to another. Thus, Sylvia Plath's belief in the cycle of birth and death convinces her that death may symbolize an end but it is the beginning of a new life.

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN POPULATION, ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

In this present paper we are going to examine the relevance of “Malthusian Theory” in understanding the role of population growth in environmental degradation. This paper suggests that “Basic Needs Approach to Development in a sustainable way” could save our environment and this beautiful earth. Yet Malthusian Theory is not relevant with today’s time because he was failed to describe the importance of law, technology development and socio- economic culture.

Key Words: Malthus, Environmental Degradation, Biodiversity, Poverty, Pollution, Sustainable Development.

INTRODUCTION

The most important creature of this earth ecosystem is “HUMAN BEINGS”, which gives us a close relationship and interdependence between the biotic and abiotic spheres and these spheres are linked by a food chain which supplies substance from one tropical level to another. Substances of **Tropical level I** i.e (Plants) and **Tropical Level II** i.e (Animals) provides food to human beings. Human beings are the most intelligent, developed and active species of this biotic sphere. Apart from this, human beings have a unique capacity to develop, manage, conserve and destroy this beautiful earth ecosystem.

With the beginning of industrial revolution we all are degrading our environment badly. During this period of rapid population growth in the history of the world civilization “**The Malthusian Theory**” was no doubt an important piece of work.

MALTHUS emphasized that “Human Species, if goes unchecked, grows in Geometrical Ratio where as Resources which are provided by the earth environment in limited form for the survival of human beings increases in Arithmetic Ratio ”. Therefore, it is clear that population growth will likely to burden the environment through its increased pressure and expansion. Acc. to Malthus “There are some +ve natural checks i.e. famines, floods, diseases outbreak, violence and earthquakes which can control the expansion of population and also with some artificial checks i.e. by birth control we can stabilize this population growth”. He gave more emphasis on Natural Checks because during his time period there was no scientific and technological development happened and also law were also not so strong .

The occurrence of deforestation, desertification, soil erosion, pollutions etc. have been naturally comes to life in his thesis of population. He was obsessed with increasing population size and its heavy demands on resources. While trying to understand the relationship between population and resources he treated the population as consumer and ignored the socio-

economical and technological aspect of the society. He blamed the poor for reproducing large number of children and depleting the resources. On the other hand, he could not think likely for the rich beings for their excessive behavior of consumerism.

HYPOTHESIS

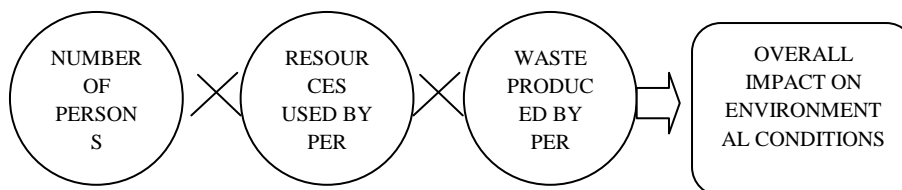
Malthus was biased and failed to correlate the socio- economical, scientific and technological factors with population growth and its impact on environment.

OBJECTIVE

The main objective of this paper is to study the Malthusian Concept about population, the effect of growing population on earth environment and importance of sustainable development in present scenario.

EXPLANATION

There is no doubt that the environment is deteriorating rapidly and the population growth and consumerism is responsible for this deterioration. Consumerism refers to the consumption of resources by the people in haphazard form. While early human societies with slow intellect used to consume much less resources, with the beginning of industrial era, consumerism has shown an exponential rise. It has been related both to the increase in the population size as well as increase in our demands due to change in lifestyle. Earlier we used to live a much simpler life and used to have fewer wants. In the modern society our needs have multiplied and so consumerism of resources has also multiplied. Our population was less than 1 million for the thousands of years ever since we evolved on this earth. Today, we have crossed 6 billion points and are likely to reach 11 Billion by 2045 as per World Bank estimates. But the reality is that the environment degradation is the main threat in today's world for existence of human beings.



GREEN HOUSE EFFECT

Troposphere, the lowermost layer of the atmosphere, traps heat by a natural process due to the presence certain gases. This effect is known as Green House Effect as it is similar to the warming effect observed in the horticultural greenhouse made of glass. The major greenhouses gases are carbon dioxide, ozone, methane, nitrous oxide, chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and water vapors. The Carbon dioxide is added to atmosphere mainly by burning of fossil fuels, volcanic activities, and respirations, industrial and vehicular pollution.

DEPELATION OF OZONE LAYER

The ozone layer at the upper part of the troposphere plays a vital role in protecting life on the earth from ill effects of UV rays emanates from the SUN. The main cause of ozone depletion are aircraft exhaust in the upper atmosphere, the use of CFC in spray cans, emission of halocarbons and uses of nitrogen fertilizers.

DECLINE IN BIODIVERSITY

Human beings share this earth with millions of plants and animals species. This mutual delicate balance and interdependence can be upset with consumerist behavior of the most developed countries of the world. The decline in biodiversity if not checked, can ultimately produce a situation where existence of the living world will not be possible. The degradation in environment, if continued will destroy the life on the earth in long run and also in the short run; it affects the quality of life and health of human beings. Various new types of sickness and diseases are cropping up as a result of environmental degradation (BHAGAT 1991). Consumerised behavior with unended desires, Industrial and vehicular pollution, construction of big dams and other construction activities and deforestation are the major causes of environmental degradation. The Malthusian perspective fails to understand the causes and consequences of environmental degradation and also lacks to provide an effective solution to the environmental problems. It can be inferred that population growth and related poverty are two determinants of environmental degradation. A Malthusian perspective is observed with no. of human population and role of the poor. Increasing population of human puts pressure on environmental resources and depletes them. The increasing no. of poor which is a consequence of population growth destroys environment ruthlessly. This approach fails to take into account the socio- economic and technological factors in environmental degradation. Whereas the reality is that the population growth is not the primary cause of environmental degradation nor is the poor are responsible for it. But environmental degradation affects the poor immediately and directly because most of the activities of poor are directly related to the environment which reduces their income and means of livelihood further. As a result, increasing poverty is a consequence of environmental degradation. This aspect of poverty and its relationship with environmental degradation has also attracted little attention in the UNCED Conference held in Rio-De-Janerio (1992).

The natures of production and consumption pattern are the real causes of present day environmental degradation. High income group people have affected and lavish consumption pattern. The rich depletes non- renewable resources more as compare to the poorones who survive on renewable resources such as forests, soil, and water etc. The dependence of the poor on environment is a necessity for their survival. With their miserably low purchasing power, the poor are unable to influence the course of industrial production. The main motive of the industry is to earn more profit as much as possible at the cost of environmental degradation. In 2012 the United Nation Conference on “Sustainable Development “was also held in Rio. It is commonly called as Rio+20 or Rio Earth Summit 2012.

“Management, Conservation, Environment friendly approach, Implementation of strict laws and Sustainable Development “this should be followed for the existence of this beautiful earth.

The principle of sustainability emphasizes on respect and care for the biotic nada biotic components and conservation of biodiversity. The challenges for achieving sustainable

development are numerous; the main threats are economic disparity and political instability, extreme poverty, under nourishment and diseases, high population growth, high consumerism in developed economics and increasing global energy use.

The Brundtland Commission Report, “Our Common Future” defines Sustainable Development as “Development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generation to meet their own needs” (WCED, 1987). The concept of sustainable development has three principal dimensions: Economic, Social and Environmental.

Sustainable development is a global concept and the preconditions for sustainable development are equality and social justice, economic efficiency and ecological harmony. The main Agenda for sustainable development has a focus on carrying capacity based on sustainable development; structural changes in economic sector and preservative environmental planning.

CONCLUSION

Malthus gave more emphasis on “Balance between population and resources which we need for life.” Whereas, in view of the consumer culture, we do not have even a scant regard for the environment. So far, environmental conservation is concern, we must have to create a favorable industrial cultured value which requires a complete change of the consumer behavior of the wealthy section of the society and also an effective social and economic strategy for environmental conservation. “Basic Needs Approach to Development in Sustainable Way “must be adopted.

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EMERGENCE OF NEW REGIONALISM IN POST COLD WAR PERIOD

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ABSTRACT

After Second World War the whole world was divided in two blocs on the basis of ideology. The dominant factors in international relations were politico-military relations. After the demise of Soviet Union the world became unipolar. The political and military relations lost their previous relevance and economic relations came on forefront. In post cold war period the nations started to search new economic allies which led the emergence of new economic alignments in form of new regionalism.

Key Words: Regionalism, WTO, Multilateralism, EEC, GAAT, EU, NAFTA, SAFTA, FTA.

In the post-cold war economic scenario regionalism is sweeping the global trade system like wildfire, while multilateralism is progressing at a glacial pace – a correlation that leads many observers to anxiety that regionalism's boon is multilateralism's bane. This anxiety has pushed regionalism up to the global economic agenda and prompted a new wave of research on this issue. Thinking throughout the 1950s straightened the economics and established the intellectual paradigm that directed research on regionalism for decades.

Historically speaking, from 1960 to the late 1980s, in case of Europe regionalism was limited upto the European Economic Community (EEC) which contained a third of world trade in a highly effective customs union and a slew of Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs) among developing countries that covered an insignificant portion of world trade.

However, it became complicated in the late 1980s when Canada and Mexico changed their minds on regionalism¹. The United States had long been interested in regional preferential trade, but Mexico and Canada resisted, fearing supremacy by their giant neighbour. Canada proposed Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with the USA in 1985 that come into force in 1989. Mexico offered FTA with the USA in 1990 and this changed into North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) at Canada's insistence. The US-Mexico initiative generated a wave of Latin American requests for bilateral FTAs with the former and gave greater urgency to arrangements among Latin Americans most notably Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR).

The rise of North American regionalism coincided with two other main development in world trade system. First, General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) negotiations were lurching from crisis to crisis in the late 1980s. Second, European regionalism was reignited by the European Act and the breakdown of the Soviet Union.

Krugman² and Bhagwati³ observed that regionalism is a stumbling block to global free trade, whereas Summers⁴ and Bergsten⁵ viewed regionalism as a largely benign or even as a constructive power in the world trade system.

Summers argued that “plausible” regional arrangements are natural trade blocs and thus can raise world welfare. He also asserted that regionalism and multilateralism are the two legs on which the world is walking towards global free trade.

Paul Krugman, Jagdish Bhagwati and other intellectual leaders of regionalism put forth many explanations of the reasons for the growth of regionalism. GATT’s members were not satisfied with its slow progress, especially when the tariffs issues become complex and its membership had increased. Besides, negotiations of regionalism were easier than that of multilateral trade negotiations. Moreover, the conversion of US from devoted multilateralist to enthusiastic regionalist removed one of the key checks on regionalism. Additionally, aggressive unilateralism of the USA scarred Western Hemisphere countries to seek a ‘safe harbour’ against its policies and a breakdown in the GATT system.

Regionalism has been raging for two decades and it shows no signs of dwindling. It seems that the existing Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs) are not going to be scattered and are more likely to be signed in future. Discussion on whether RTAs help or obstruct multilateral liberalisation is something of a luxury. The real issue is forced by the trade policy makers today is how to increase the chances of successes of RTAs towards world trade system. How regionalism and multilateralism can work together require working of a detailed knowledge of matters related to rules, origin, and working of non-tariff barriers under RTAs⁶.

Multilateralism under GATT meant narrow integration, i.e. mainly tariff cutting. However, the issues of liberalisation of tariffs, trade in services, trade-related intellectual property rights, trade-related investment measures, multilateral investment disciplines, technical trade barriers, government procurement, competition policy, trade facilitation etc. were remained confined to regionalism.

Past two decades have witnessed a resurgence of new regionalism in world politics. Old regionalist organizations have been revived, new institutions are formed. Call for strengthening of regional arrangements has been central to many of the debates about the nature of the post-cold war international order. The number, scope and diversity of regional arrangements have developed significantly.

In present times regional economic integration schemes such as the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Organization of American States (OAS) have re-emerged as political entities. They have been joined by a large number of aspiring micro-regional bodies such as the Visegrad Pact and the Pentagone in Central Europe; the Arab Maghreb Union (AMU) and the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) in the Middle East; ECOWAS and possibly a revived Southern African Development Community (SADC, formerly SADCC) led by post-apartheid South Africa) and by loosely institutionalized meso-regional security groupings such as the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE, now OSCE) and more

recently the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF). In the economic field, micro-regional schemes for economic cooperation or integration such as the Southern Cone Common Market, Mercosur, the Andean Pact, the Central American Common Market (CACM) and CARICOM in the Americas; the attempts to expand economic integration within ASEAN; and the proliferation of free trade areas throughout the developing world stand together with arguments for macro-economic or 'bloc regionalism' created around the triad of an expanded EU, the NAFTA and some further development of Asia-Pacific regionalism. The relationship between these regional schemes and between regional and broader world initiatives is central to the politics of contemporary regionalism.⁷ Regionalism is a means by which tensions between globalization and localism and modernity and tradition are resolved. In physical sense, 'region' means boundary or space defined by the extremes of culture and nature. The root of the word 'regionalism' is the Latin *regere* meaning 'to rule' and stems from the Roman imperial practices of territorial management. In general sense, regionalism is a geographical term for "socio-political movements which seek to foster or protect an indigenous culture in particular regions".

Region can thus be defined as a group of countries significantly interdependent over a wide range of different dimensions. This pattern of interdependence is indicated by patterns of economic and political transactions and social communications that differentiate groups of countries. Hence, regions do not just exist as material objects in the world. They are more than the flow of goods and people across physical space that can assume to be represented directly and accurately by cartographic depictions. Regions are also social and cognitive constructs that are rooted in political practice⁸. Besides, regionalism is a set of cognitive practices shaped by language and political discourse, which through the creation of concepts, metaphors, analogies, determine how the region is defined, They serve to explain about the actors who are included and excluded within the region and thereby enable the emergence of a regional entity and identity⁹.

The end of the cold war has fundamentally changed the world trade system. A world of regions is shaped by economic and social processes and structures of regionalisation. It is described as the geographic manifestation of international or global economic processes. It is referred to political structures that reflect and shape the strategies of governments, business corporations and a variety of non-governmental organizations and social movements¹⁰.

Many international trade policy scholars described such 'regionalism' as to economic integration between two or more countries based on formal agreements. Because of these agreements, the trading countries concerned grant each other conditions that are preferential in comparison with other countries. However, it does not necessarily refer to unions of countries in specific regions but also to trade agreements among countries on different continents. This can be treated as a concept of inter-regionalism. India-EU economic ties can be studied in this form of regionalism.

Monetary Union: Monetary and exchange rate policy is harmonised; in addition, an economic union standardises elements of economic policy with the objective of creating a uniform domestic market (such as the EU and particularly the EMU).

The first micro wave of regional trade agreements occurred mainly among developing countries after European integration in the 1960s and 1970s, but they generally did not attain

their desired objectives of economic and monetary unions or remained unimportant. The robust increase of regional trade agreements since the middle of the 1990s is particularly noteworthy¹¹.

The term 'New Regionalism' was conceived by Ethier,¹² who is considered as an advocate of regional trade agreements. He considered regionalism as the result of the multilateral liberalisation of trade, which leads to a strengthening of trade integration among countries that are geographically closer to each other. This trade integration can lead to fewer trade diversion problems and agreements between industrial and developing countries should tend to have additional benefits. Hence, regionalism is considered as 'a state-led or states-led project designed to reorganize a particular regional space along defined economic and political lines'. It is viewed as a political project led by states that are intended to organize the world, politically and economically, into regions.

Regionalism is 'the body of ideas promoting an identified geographical or social space as the regional project, or it is the presence or the conscious construction of an identity that represents one specific region' which reflects three important points. First, it focuses on a particular geographical area. Second, it contains a regional project that follows particular objectives. Third, it suggests the formation of institutions. In this sense, regionalism is both a political strategy intended at attainment of certain objectives and the mechanism for achieving those objectives¹³. This shows that the 'geographical area is transformed from a passive object to an active subject capable of articulating the transnational interests of the emerging region'¹⁴. In this sense, regionalism represents 'the advocacy of regional cooperation' which 'can be a political slogan' as well as an ideology; developing a regional consciousness; encouraging a regional identity; and, a desire for a regional political and economic order in a particular geographical area¹⁵. It has also been identified as 'a states led project objective of which is to reorganize particular geo-economic spaces'.¹⁶

Boas, Marchand and Shaw argue that 'regionalism is obviously a political project, but it is not necessarily state-led, as states are not the only political player around . . . we undoubtedly believe that, within each regional project (official or non-official), several competing regionalizing players with different regional visions and ideas coexist'.¹⁷ That is, both state and non-state players are important. In fact, they believe that 'the state is most often one of the regionalizing actors, equally important are Non-Government Organizations(NGOs), new social movements, media, companies as well as a range of actors based in the second economy of the informal sector'.¹⁸

Winters¹⁹ defined regionalism as 'any policy designed to reduce trade barriers between a subset of countries, regardless of whether those countries are really attached or even close to each other'. Mansfield and Milner²⁰ consider a region in terms of geographic proximity whereas Cohen²¹ emphasized common currency as a basis for regionalism. Regionalism, thus can be referred loosely to the growing number of integration links of varying intensity between individual nation-states.²² However, it is best exemplified by the quickly increasing number of new Regional Integration Agreements (RIAs) around the world in the post-1990 era.

Thus, it can be concluded that the concept of region is clearly fundamental to regional analysis. It refers to a limited number of states linked together by a geographical relationship

by a degree of mutual interdependence. It is usually related with a programme and strategy and may lead to formal institution building. It generally refers to the political activities that have a region as their dimension and context. It represents the body of ideas, values and concrete objectives that are aimed at creating, maintaining and modifying the provision of security, wealth, peace and development within a region and support by any set of actors to reorganize along a particular regional space. Further, the debate on old regionalism began in 1950s and stagnated in the 1970s and the concept of new regionalism started to emerge in the mid-1980s in the context of the comprehensive structural development and transformation of the world system. The new regionalism is a worldwide phenomenon that is taking place in more areas of the world than ever before. It is more extrovert than introverted which reflects the deeper interdependence of today's world political economy and the intriguing relationship between globalization and regionalisation. Thus, the renewed trend of regionalism is a complex process of change, simultaneously involving state as well as non-state actors and occurring as a result of global, regional, national and local level forces.

Therefore it should be understood in both senses during the era of bipolarity in the cold war and regionalism under unipolarity in the post-cold war period. In both cases, it must be understood as a response to the dominant order, providing states with a means of balancing against major powers or bandwagoning with them. Further, it has also to maintain an interdependent relationship with multilateral institutions and broader global processes. Since the mid-1980s, there has been an explosion of various forms of regionalism on a global scale. The widening and deepening of the EU is the most pervasive case, but it is also made visible through the revitalization or expansion of many other regional projects around the world.

EVOLUTION OF ECONOMIC ALIGNMENTS

Initially studies on regionalism started on a vague note, therefore, it has been called addressed as an 'elusive' concept. It frequently appears in the studies of regional cooperation, regional organization, regionalisation and regional integration.

At the level of regional cooperation level; It generally appears under certain economic conditions – regional economic interdependence – and aims to improve economic efficiency and thus to reinforce market-driven regionalisation. It is also used to 'connote those state-led projects of cooperation that emerge as a result of intergovernmental dialogue and treaties'²³. Various economic regional integration schemes which are created and implemented by countries are the most concrete manifestation. These state-led schemes are mostly economic integration in nature, which lead to a voluntary removal of obstacles to the mutual exchange of goods, services, capital and persons by countries and generally involves a shift of policy-making in economic areas from a national level to a supranational level.

Therefore, regionalism is related with a policy programme and strategy and it generally leads to the creation of regional cooperative organizations and institutions. From this perspective, it is an acknowledgment of the existence of interdependence as well as increasing positive interdependence by means of global co-operation or coordination between adjoining countries. It implies a complex performance, harmonization and compromise of national political and economic interests among countries, which is followed by an adjustment of regional interstate relations.

The concept of regionalism is all about perceptions, identities and ideas and more generally a perception of regional awareness and belonging. One of the five kinds of regionalism²⁴ is 'regional awareness and identity' which 'is a shared perception of belonging to a particular community..... often stated in terms of common culture, history or religious tradition'. This is a historically and culturally deep-rooted definition which gives significance to the particularities of each individual region and explains the uniqueness of each, leaving little space for a dialogue between different regionalism experiences.

It also signifies a practice and process of norm creation. The new regional cooperative enterprises not only ensure the commitment of national government and the credibility of cooperation²⁵, but also serve as 'norm entrepreneurs' which are essential to construct cognitive frames from which regional norms and joint obligations emerged²⁶. They are also critical in stimulating new norms to develop, consistent with the norm entrepreneur's ideational commitment.

The world economy after World War II has become much more integrated. The world trade liberalization has become possible as a result of eight successive rounds of negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and there has been an accelerating trend toward regional integration in every corner of the world. The "first wave" of regionalism began in the 1950's and 1960's has been eclipsed by the exponential growth in the number of RTAs, many of them among developing countries, formed in the post-cold war period.

The most intense policy-driven exercise in regional economic integration has been the transformation of the European Common Market its evolution into the European Union (EU). The EU has followed regionalism aggressively as a means of encouraging investment and competition, and to reinforce multi-polarity in the international system²⁷.

Theoretical analysis of regional trade agreements, i.e. old regionalism, is more complex. The core theoretical analysis of RTAs is the theory of customs unions. It refers to a full spectrum of levels of economic integration. The lowest level of economic integration is characterized by trade preferences or partial scope agreements which liberalize trade in specific goods or sectors. This kind of agreement, with its selective liberalization, does not conform to GATT/WTO rules on RTAs.

In case of a common market, members move beyond a customs union and shallow economic integration or commodity trade reforms, to permit the free movement of labour and capital within the union. The European Economic Community (EEC) by the early 1990's had achieved a common market. With the decision to become the European Union, in which members adopted compatible fiscal and monetary policies, and (many) a common currency (the Euro), the Europeans are achieving full economic or deep integration, or an economic union.

Although alignments are generally related with the emergence of the EU in the aftermath of the Second World War, attempts to impose regionally based political orders and trade relations were made by both Nazi Germany and Japan either before or during the war. However, during this period three main types of regional institutions can be identified. First, 'multipurpose' institutions representing Americas, Commonwealth, the League of Arab States (LAS), the Organization of American States (OAS), successor to the Inter-American system and the Organization of African Unity (OAU). Second, regional security alliances like NATO,

the Warsaw Pact, the Rio Pact, SEATO, CENTO, and ANZUS were established in 1950s. Third, institutions with a principally economic focus have to promote regional economic integration, notably the early European institutions and later attempts to replicate them elsewhere. Multilateral regulation of such institutions was provided through the GATT, which envisaged non-discriminatory regional arrangements. Such institutions, with the Europe leading the way with the creation of the European Community (EC) in 1958, proliferated in the 1960s in such a way that the world was 'filled with proposals for NAFTA, PAFTA, LAFTA... and ever more'²⁸.

Further, economic regionalism which occurred mainly among developing countries, had an underlying security focus, and hence was clearly distinguishable from the earlier wave of economic regionalism that had been inspired by the creation and successful early years of the EC. It was mostly sub-regional in scope (with sub-regional refers to sub-continental, or at least encompassing a smaller geographical space and fewer states than the earlier pan-regional groups) though it also included both a pan-European security institution, the CSCE, and a pan-Islamic one, the ICO. The more familiar examples of this second regional wave are the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the South African Development Community (SADC), the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), and the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), the Arab Maghreb Union (AMU) and Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)²⁹.

Just as the international system had carefully stated the parameters and possibilities of regionalism during the cold war, it was system change and its consequences that also help explain the post-cold war changes and developments. Though arguably more complex and diverse than previous regional waves, the new regionalism was no less a response to the shifting political, economic and security imperatives of the post-cold war. On the one hand, the example of Europe, the effects of globalization and uncertainty about the capacity of multilateral institutions all provided incentives to other countries to foster projects of economic integration, notably with the creation of free trade areas (FTAs). On the other, the end of cold war also changed the parameters of the security domain making regional security more vulnerable and accessible to local actors³⁰.

The regionalism of the 1990s was promoted by the decentralization of the international system and the removal of superpower 'overlay'³¹. The end of the cold war era was similarly informed by a renaissance of ideas about the possibilities of universal institutions and projects and the fostering of global peace. The third wave of regionalism was characterized by diversity of forms and organizations.

For evidence of the 'new regionalism', an expression coined in the 1990s, one could single out the sheer growth in numbers, as well as the expansion of capacity, membership and range of tasks, of different organizations³². Also important is the phenomenon of interregional cooperation, where different regions craft and coordinate common strategies and policies. A final dimension relates to the growth of transnational advocacy networks, civil society groups and NGOs, which enter and increasingly participate in the regional domain³³.

Like the third wave of democratization, there were few regions which did not participate in this new wave. New institutions were formed in the Asia-Pacific region, like the Asia Pacific

Economic Cooperation forum (APEC), in the Americas, the Southern Cone Common Market (MERCOSUR) and in the former Soviet space, the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). China, with the creation of Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), also entered into regional security arrangements for the first time. Major reforms were introduced in a number of existing institutions, notably in Europe, the Americas and Africa, where additional protocols, treaties and conventions were signed relating to conflict prevention and management, human rights and democracy.

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