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EXTRACTION AND QUANTIFICATION OF CAROTENE FROM DIFFERENT MARIGOLD GENOTYPES

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ABSTRACT

*The present study was carried out to estimate carotene at different floral stages and during storage in eight marigold (*Tagetes erecta*) genotypes. The flowers from each genotype were harvested at bud burst stage and full-bloom stage. The total carotene content ranged from 0.73-68.43 mg/100g. Flowers at bud burst stage contained more carotene as compared to the flowers harvested at full bloom stage in all the genotypes. Also, the pigment decreased with increasing period of storage from first day to 13th day of storage.*

Key Words: Carotene, Floral, Harvest, Marigold.

Marigold (*Tagetes* sp.) commonly known as ‘Gainda’ is one of the most popular and widely adapted ornamental and commercial flower crop grown in India. Marigold exhibits nematicidal properties and the oil from marigold leaves and flowers possess repellent properties against mosquitoes, flies, ants and warts. Marigold is also an important source of carotenoids (natural pigments) which includes carotenes, xanthophylls, saponin, flavonoids, triterpenes, resin, volatile oils, etc. The major carotenoid in marigold petals is xanthophylls of which 80-90% is lutein (Alam *et al.*, 1968). Orange flowers of *Tagetes erecta* are best for dye purpose (Kasemsap *et al.*). Timberlake and Henry (1986) reported that lutein from marigold petals are best source of carotenoids for coloring food stuffs. Poultry industry uses carotenoids and xanthophylls from marigold extracts for pigmentation of broiler skins and egg yolks. Lutein and zeaxanthine are the carotenoids present in macular region of the human retina and are related to the normal function of the macula responsible for visual acuity. Purified extract of marigold petals containing lutein dipalmitate is marked as an

ophthalmologic agent under the name “adaptinol” (Gau *et al.*, 1983). Tsao *et al.*, (2007) reported that xanthophylls inhibit auto-oxidation of cellular lipids, protect against oxidant-induced cell damage, cancer and cardiovascular disease and also protect against age related macular degeneration (AMD).

Marigold extracts have been commercialized internationally and are used as additives for poultry feed (color in egg yolks, skin, and fatty tissues). Marigold extract has also application in coloring foods like mustard, edible oils and other salad dressings, ice cream, yogurt, cakes, and dairy products. The extract with only the purified form with lutein content (known concentration) and a pure crystalline lutein isolated from marigold flower is allowed for food use. Tagetes meal and extract has been listed with a color index of 75125, and it is allowed in chicken feed only to a maximum limit of 1% (Vernon-Carter 1996). For the commercial extraction of these pigments from marigold, it is imperative to identify a genotype which has got a high content of pigments, so that it becomes economical to extract a particular pigment from these genotypes. Therefore, the present investigation was carried out to extract these pigments from different genotypes and to find out a suitable genotype for the commercial extraction of these pigments.

Material and Methods

Sample Collection

Eight marigold genotypes viz. 09/257A, 160-7-1, 10/105, 10/207, 09/258, Hisar Jaffri-2, 09/257 and 10/205 were collected from the Department of Horticulture, CCS HAU, Hisar in winter season. Fresh flowers of all the genotypes were harvested at two stages, i.e. bud burst stage and full bloom stage. The stage with fully opened flowers i.e., all ray and disc florets unfold, was considered as full-bloom stage, whereas stage with bud just opened (approximately 5-10% ray florets and disc florets opened) was presumed as bud burst stage. Flowers were harvested in the morning hours when there were no dew drops present on them. The flowers were taken to the laboratory and stored in open space at ambient conditions. Petals were separated from the capitulum manually for all the genotypes.

Extraction and Quantification of Carotene

The carotenoids were extracted by the method of Chen and Yang, 1992. The petals (~1.0 g) were extracted with 30 mL extractant (hexane-acetone- ethanol-toluene, 10:7:6:7, v/v/v/v) containing BHT, and then saponified with 2 mL of 40% methanolic KOH. The mixture was left in the dark at room temperature for 24h. Then, 30 mL hexane was added to the flask and was swirled gently for 1 min and then diluted to volume with 10% Na₂SO₄. The solution was shaken vigorously for 1 min and stored in the dark for 1 h until two phases separated. The upper hexane phase was used for further analysis. An aliquot of the hexane layer was loaded onto a column containing an adsorbent (activated magnesium oxide: diatomaceous earth, 1:1). Carotenes were eluted with hexane:acetone (90:10, v/v). The absorbance of carotenes were measured at 436, with a UV/VIS spectrophotometer.

Results and Discussion

The total carotene content in eight (09/257A, 160-7-1, 10/105, 10/207, 09/258, Hisar Jaffri-2, 09/257 and 10/205) different genotypes of marigold at different stages of flower harvest was estimated. The carotene content ranged from 3.69-68.43 mg/100g (Table 1). At bud burst

stage, the carotene content at day1, day5, day 9 and day 15 during storage ranged from 35.91 (10/205)- 68.43 (160-7-1) mg/100g; 20.86 (10/205)- 55.98 (09/257) mg/100g; 11.14 (10/205)- 40.38 (160-7-1) mg/100g and 4.45 (10/205)- 19.87 (160-7-) mg/100g respectively. At full bloom stage the carotene content at day1, day5, day 9 and day 15 during storage ranged from 31.12 (10/205)- 67.43 (09/257) mg/100g; 20.23 (10/205) – 47.89 (160-7-1) mg/100g; 11.24 (10/205)- 30.47 (160-7-1) mg/100g and 3.69 (10/205)- 14.41 (160-7-1) mg/100g, respectively. The flowers harvested at bud burst stage were having higher carotene content as compared to full bloom stage. Also the carotene content decreased with increasing period of storage from first day to 13th day of storage. Among all the genotypes, 160-7-1 had the highest carotene content at both harvesting stages. Significant differences were found with respect to carotene content between different genotypes. These results are in agreement to the previous work done by Kasemsap *et al.*, 1990 who reported that orange coloured flowers were suitable for extraction of pigments. This was also in accordance with the findings of Gregory *et al.* 1986 who stated that carotene content decreased with increasing period of storage.

Table 1: Carotene content (mg/100g) in marigold genotypes during at bud burst and full bloom stage during different days of storage

Carotene Content (mg/100g)								
Genotypes / Storage days	Bud burst				Full Bloom			
	D1 (1)	D2 (5)	D3 (9)	D4 (13)	D1 (1)	D2 (5)	D3 (9)	D4 (13)
09/257A	44.09±1.75	26.07±1.18	16.48±0.29	8.15±1.73	41.32±3.32	33.18±2.27	21.12±0.16	16.40±0.53
160-7-1	68.43±0.42	53.45±1.97	40.38±2.09	19.87±0.61	64.71±1.19	47.89±2.80	30.47±0.93	14.41±0.65
10/105	58.16±1.94	40.30±0.96	26.58±1.39	13.280±0.97	57.38±0.99	40.08±0.87	24.98±0.32	13.00 ±0.22
10/207	38.92±1.22	24.86±1.64	16.67±0.41	7.89±0.87	32.74±0.94	24.17±0.53	13.53±0.29	5.47±0.15
09/258	67.78±0.68	52.83±1.45	40.15±1.44	15.20±0.46	63.18±0.97	45.19±0.47	29.66±0.39	11.60±1.32
Hisar Jaffri-2	53.21±1.76	39.16±0.11	21.28±2.25	9.03±1.08	50.11±2.23	32.26±0.92	18.48±1.38	7.29±1.05
09/257	71.82±0.28	55.98±3.11	32.03±1.20	12.97±1.01	67.43±1.46	49.33±1.07	23.08±1.47	12.85±0.18
10/205	35.91±1.82	20.86±0.70	11.14±1.10	4.45±1.18	31.12±1.10	20.23±1.09	11.24±1.03	3.69±0.65

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LIBRARY: A KNOWLEDGE REPOSITORY

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ABSTRACT

Since ancient time the library is the source of data, information, knowledge and wisdom as library bridges the gap from past to present. In recent times the concept of the library has totally been changed and converted as knowledge repository. In addition, numerous nascent technologies have been emerged and their holistic integration with the library changed its shape and services. The present study will try to elicit the facts that how library grows itself from ancient to modern times.

Key Words: Library, Repository, Knowledge and Technologies.

1. Introduction of Library

Human beings are the pivotal part of the society and are the social animal and society is the 'web of social relationship'. Being the social animal he needs to communicate whatever he is thinking but for communication media is required. Moreover, among all the animals only human being is accomplished with the speech gift. Human beings have to use various kinds of means for communicating ideas, beliefs, faith, and solicitation with his/her fellow beings. He expresses by gesture, facial expressions, and shouting which are effective communicates emotions. Human beings are also communicating by touch, sense, picture, visual signs, scientific and technical signs, music, dance etc. If speech was the first potential step towards the development of human beings communication, the second ample milestone was invention of writing, since by virtue of writing, historical incidents could be recorded permanently and in details. Hence, there was no barrier to communication between existing human beings or the past and present. The third mighty step came with the invention of printing which what was written could be reproduced and distributed among the human beings. In addition to this knowledge could have been recorded but to make presentable the recorded literature to present generation and coming generation the need of the library has come in to existence. Now library has become the bridge between present and past generation. The invention of the alphabets played very important part in the establishment of the libraries. Human beings with their tremendous capabilities of data collection, information, knowledge, and wisdom have been mastering their situation since of very their inception. In the light of the material and demand of the society at a particular juncture of the human history the human being has developed methods of recording their data, information, knowledge and wisdom through the clay-tablets, wax-tablets, papyrus sheets, parchment rolls and through modern books and audio visual equipments.

It would be wise, here, to ponder over the opinion of Dr J. K Khanna where in the very beginning of his book entitled *Library and Society* he hypothesize under the heading 'Dedication' the importance of studies and the significant contribution of the library saying that "through the diffusion of education, the library strives-to enhance equality and social

justice; to promote intellectual freedom and advancement of knowledge; to generate in the young generation a sense of identity, of autonomy, of personal integrity, of purposefulness and maximum dedication, confidence in themselves and faith in the country's future" Library is the result of our beliefs maturation. It is essential a response to the total communication patterns of modern society. The advent and advancement of the human society, democracy; an extension of the horizons of education, research and the explosion of the knowledge and information have necessitated the services of well stocked, well organized, well staff and state of the art services.

2. Library: Etymological Investigations

The word Library is derived from the Latin "liber", "a book" but the word libraire in French does not have the same meaning, being used to denote a bookshop, by extension, a publisher, the word used in many other countries to signify a collection of books (public or private) is derived from a Latinized Greek Word, bibliotheca hence; bibliotheque in French, biblioteca in Italian and Spanish, Bibliothek in German, bibliotheca in Russian. The use of the word library denotes a building, room in which a collection of books is housed and organized. Dr S.R Ranganathan defined the word library as "a place where books are written". Obviously in this definition he did not mention of readers. In another sense, the term library is used to denote a place where books keep. Still another sense in which the term library is frequently used is "a collection of books". Even the latter half of the fourteenth century, the term library was defined in the Oxford Dictionary as a place where books were kept for "reading, study, or reference". By the nineteenth century, the word library denoted "a building, room or sets of rooms containing a collection of books for the use of public or some portion of it, or the members of the society".^[1]

3. Conceptualizing Library

After going through the etymological investigations it would be better to glance at the definitions of the library defined by the various renowned scholars of library and information science. The acknowledged grandfather of Indian Library studies Dr S.R Ranganathan defines the same in the following terms:

"A library is a public institution or establishment charged with the care of the collection of books and the duty of making them accessible to those who require use of them."

As per the Merriam Webster Free Online thesaurus Library is a "Collection of information resources in print or in other forms that is organized and made accessible for reading or study. The word derives from the Latin *liber* ("book"). The origin of libraries lies in the keeping of written records, a practice that dates at least to the 3rd millennium BC in Babylonia. The first libraries as repositories of books were those of the Greek temples and those established in conjunction with the Greek schools of philosophy in the 4th century BC. Today's libraries frequently contain periodicals, microfilms, tapes, videos, compact discs, and other materials in addition to books. The growth of on-line communications networks has enabled library users to search electronically linked databases worldwide".^[2]

According to *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* "a building in which collections of books, CDs, newspapers etc. are kept for people to read, study or borrow"(Oxford Advanced Learner's OUP. p-884).^[3]

As per the information available in *Reader's Digest Great Illustrated Dictionary* library can be described as:

“A repository of literary and artistic materials such as books, periodicals, newspapers, pamphlet, and prints, kept for reading and reference. 2. A collection of such materials, especially when systematically arranged for reference or borrowing”^[4]

Highlighting the utilitarian contribution of library it would be highly appropriate here to take in to account the broad contribution that a library shoulders in the construction of a future society when describing the same Barbara Kyle, a famous classificationist in Great Britain, has very aptly pointed out:

- i) Libraries preserve knowledge, so that nothing is lost.
- ii) Libraries organize knowledge, so that nothing is wasted.
- iii) Libraries make the knowledge available so that none may be deprived of it.

Carl M. White “a library thus, be defined as a collection of graphic, acoustic and holistic materials such as books, periodicals, manuscripts, newspapers, maps, charts, recordings, motion pictures, phonographs, records, music scores and microforms”.

According to Russia National Library “a library is a collection of sources, resources and services and the structure in which it is housed; it is organized for use and maintained by a public by a public body an institution, or private individuals.”

Before reaching to any conclusive remark it would again be better to a critical glance over the opinion of Dr J.K Khanna with regards to the library conceptualization. Describing the same Prof. Khanna writes that “The library is a powerful in creating an egalitarian society organized on the planned basis for elevating making to higher material and cultural levels, a cultivation of spiritual values, cooperation, un-selfishness, the spirit of service, the desire to do the right and extend goodwill and love with no caprice, no prejudice, and no discrimination. Inferentially it can be said that library in its simplest form stands for the collection of some useful materials for common use. ‘Academic libraries have been playing vital role for storage, organization, retrieval and dissemination of information. Considering this fact, libraries are expected to play the role of knowledge centers. It would be an exaggeration to call academic libraries as Knowledge Hub from where teachers, students and researchers are supposed to access the information. The prime function of libraries is to provide right information to right user at the right time’^[5]

4. Types of Library

Based on the usages for the smooth and seamless functioning of the whole system and as per the users requisites library can be segregated in to the following types and sub types.

Broadly there are four types of the library

- 1) Public Library
- 2) Academic Library
 - i) School Library
 - ii) College Library
 - iii) University Library

- 3) Special Library
- 4) National Library

The functions and services of all above mentioned libraries are depending up on the nature of the library and types of users.

5. Modern Concept

In the modern time library has become the service agency and even become the Information Resource Centre. Today's libraries are more than the collection of books due to emergence of new technologies. The new concepts of the library like Virtual Library, Electronic Library, Digital Library, E-resources have emerged and the utility of the library is enhancing day by day. The advent of these concepts efficiency to provide library services like charging and discharging (issue and return), inter library loan, reference service, Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI) service, Current Awareness Service (CAS), the virtual tour of any library of the world is possible and even classification of the books are easy due to availability of OPAC (Open Library Access Catalogue). In the twenty first century the users demand are different and nevertheless, if the libraries wish to sustain the thrust of information the following parameters are required.

- 1) Availability
- 2) Accessibility and
- 3) Accountability

Everything is growing at the very fast pace and the information has become the copious power as it can change any tradition, belief and education of the present society by molding the thought process of knowledge aspirants of existing society. Information is growing day by day and ubiquitous. Information is the basic pillar of the society and library is the main source for floating the information among the users community because library follows some parameters before floating information among the society and users. Moreover, e-resources concept has also emerged with the database of the library and it produced gorgeous result among the modern users community and leads 'more and more research'. Hence, library becomes the research centre where roots of the knowledge of the future can be explored, sought for, traced down and ponder over and to be used as transducers to the future society of suggestopedia.

6. Role of Library in the Development of the Knowledge Society

Knowledge society is based on the systematic rationale of knowledge as knowledge play an important role in the development of the society because in knowledge society, knowledge has the opulent strength to change any festival, tradition, beliefs etc. and can direct the society accordingly. Knowledge is the result of human thoughts, human needs and urge. Knowledge revolves under the premises of human achievements and human activities which are being done by the human beings in the routine way. Knowledge is the universe of ideas and 'the sum total of what is known as the whole body leading to the ultimate truth focusing on the factual informative principles acquired by mankind with the hope to show them their path of success as well as philosophical and spiritual resurrection'. Man has always been keen to communicate, to share the views, ideas, and wisdom of the others, moreover, to create new ideas, concepts, facts, facets etc. and to accumulate them for the benefit of present generation

and coming human generations and use them for the prosperity of their progeny. Knowledge leads human community and transforms them into the rational thinkers. It is the same rationality that differentiates them from any other animate creature on this planet. Thus, the rationality of human beings brought the bunch of information which is holistically known as Knowledge. Furthermore, to preserve the recorded knowledge and disseminate the knowledge to the needy person, library is essential because without the existence of library it will not be feasible to retrieve and disseminate the latest information amongst the user community. In addition to this, the information exchange is the real strength for uplifting the society. Thus, the concept of progressive society cannot be conceived in the absence of an established, upgraded and well equipped library system; and for the same, incorporating the every minute advancement in the library system of the concerned nation ensures the quality of the civilization.

7. Information and Communication Technology Integration (ICT) with Library Services

ICT, being a generic name of all the technologies involve in communicating with computers or it is an umbrella term that covers all technical means for processing and communicating information. ICT allows users to participate in a rapidly changing world in which work and other activities are increasingly transformed by access to varied and developing technologies.

Although in the contemporary world there are so many challenges in front of the government, association, organization, yet ICT has come up as the potential tool to tackle the possible challenges of modern society. There are certain challenges like globalization, economic competition that cuts across national borders, social and upheavals, technological changes. These challenges could only be met by capacity building through the use of the latest technology and spreading awareness of them among users and learners. ICT has become fundamental to basic life. Thus information system plays an important role in society. It has helped in serving the needs of the user community of generation Z. Generation Z is smarter than any generation of the whole human history and it is supposed to lead homo-sapo-sapiens (homosapien-sapians) i.e. the kind of humanity which is supposed to be doubly wise than the early men who came on this planet in the form of homosapiens as the first human denizens. Every next generation is wiser than the earlier one as they are blessed with the advantageous heritage of the previous generations' efforts. This very inheritance equips them with the tools that are sufficient enough for becoming smarter, wittier and wiser than their forefathers. This citation from a study published in *The Tribune* dated May 31st, 2013 (Friday) is an eye opening instance:

The idea that the younger generation is somehow inherently more adept at using technology is slowly taking hold. In a recent survey by John Lewis, 71 per cent of parents admitted that they consult their children for technological advice, whether that's help online (setting up social-media profiles) or around the home (operating the TiVo). In other words, while adults are busy putting food on the table, children are becoming our technological overlords. (*The Tribune* dated May 31st, 2013, Friday)^[6]

Generation Z is all about the new generation breathing in and struggling for their survival in new millennium. The present generation clearly is about looking beyond convention, asserts Tilakraj Panjabi, Country Head DST, Worldwide Services, India. "People who belong to this

generation are energetic, active and have negligible patience and lack complacency.” They also die hard for success without caring for ethical concerns and for them ethical compromise is not a big deal as it is success that counts. For them communication, connectivity, knowledge gaining, and sharing happens mainly through the use of technology and social media. Taking this in to account this modern generation is named as cybernatics, netigens, and digital natives. They are makers and breakers of their own paths and thus ethical discourse becomes highly relevant in the given competitive environment where nobody is ready to accept defeat and so for as the development of the holistic environment of proper cyber culture for the digital natives: norms and ‘codes of conduct of netiquettes’ are to be framed and defined; and the same are to be accepted unanimously; and finally they must be implemented, executed and followed religiously. All the more to cater to the need of the Gen Z a highly complex and efficient library system is supposed to be established. On the contrary to that in ancient times the flow of information was pathetically slow and the communicating means were either very poor or highly restricted to limited periphery and so it was quite difficult to ensure availability, accessibility and accountability of the sources and resources to make it within the reach of every individual user. Now, societies have become modern and believe in technology usages even kids of five or six years old are also familiar with the critical usages of technology, they can easily send SMS or download ring tones, games from another mobile or by accessing internet so the impact of emerging technologies on the habits of the users can easily be seen. A user of this community which is restless for progress in minimum time with minimum possible efforts cannot be trained in the four concrete walled class rooms or even in the libraries which is equipped with the resources in the traditional form of dead tree media (i.e. printed books, magazines, fiction, novels, journals, newspapers, tabloids etc.). As the class rooms are being modernized from traditional class rooms to smart classes in the same way libraries will also have to be modernized from the traditional form to the most advanced forms i.e. e-books, e-journals, e-magazines, e-fiction, e-novels, e-tabloids, e-newspapers, e-resources, e-encyclopedias, consortium etc. In this regard it would be better here to ponder deeply over the statement of Chief Marketing Officer and Head-Talent, Aegon Religare Life Insurance Mr Yateesh Srivastava who holds the opinion that:

“Gen Z has the ability to search for information; process it speedily and disseminate it to a variety of people at their own discussion. This gives them the ability to bring the new perspective in a multitasking scenario”. (TOI-Ascent dated May 8th, 2013)^[7]

The services and the very concerns of this generation are supposed to be designed and tackled with patience, grit and a lot of perseverance where this new generation will need to be conditioned as per the academic needs of the pivotal concerns. They cannot be expected totally detached from technological environment as this will hamper their growth and disabled them in the world of spearheading competitiveness. Moreover, this generation feels “bereft if its access to technology and social network is restricted”.

Needless to say that everyone is aware and accepts that where there are merits of technological advancements, no doubt demerits will come automatically. People can feel the existence of merits and they even strive hard for the establishment of equilibrium of balancing between merits and demerits and harms and benefits. The mature sense of cosmopolitan

citizenship and a deep rooted ethical sense of belongingness and sensible usages of Information and Communication Technology teach community how to treat with the data and information ethically and responsibly. In information and communication technology era information floating is very fast and the same is desirable as well but on the contrary sometimes the information flows are used unethically even if users carry good intentions. On the one hand technology is emerging as the greatest repository of information and resources and at the same time on the other it is the root cause of many more unforeseen fears but to hold the new generation away from the technology will never yield the testier fruits for the generations of the futurity. It would be wise here to take into account opinion of Nigel Houghton as the answer to the corresponding questions of technophobia among the parents of the users of Generation Z:

If there's a message to come out of this, it's probably a nudge to technophobic parents to devote some time towards getting good advice and to familiarize themselves with new technology- not just to maintain technological order at home, but also because society increasingly demands it. "The government wants us to be able to do so much online," says Nigel Houghton. "There are 650 services provided by various departments which are moving online- and there are all the incredibly useful things that Internet connectivity can help with, such as getting cheaper utility bills." (*The Tribune* dated May 31st, 2013, Friday)

In the light of above said scenario it would be highly appropriate here to acknowledge the efforts of two young Indians who voluntarily took initiatives of providing the literature of Indian regional languages in digitized e-book form. Thus, it is the high time to realize that going digital is the best option to preserve the rich intellectual heritage of the humanity. In this regard two young Indians viz. Biswa Dutta and Karamjit took an initiative in the form of IndiLit by accomplishing the mammoth task of making literatures of Indian regional languages available digitally, rightly feel that to adopt to the new technology was an uphill task. They say:

Our platform creates a digital content which can be accessed globally. It doesn't compete with the physical book but complements it. Their commitment to retain the glory of regional languages for future generations could have been possible only because of the effective ICT intervention with the traditional resource available in the form of print literature.^[8]

A well managed library encourages its youthful members to broaden their knowledge horizons beyond the limited curricula set by the state boards, universities of education but a well equipped ICT enabled library with the latest technologies can help in providing the essence of the contents even at the point of access of any particular document or information and finger tip information at a particular moment of time is the demand of the day for which library up gradations in the Higher Educational Institutions are mandatory. ICT and Library both are like a pestle and mortar because if you see the scenario of last few years ICT merge with the libraries with certain challenges and put impact on the library services and made the use of library more convenient. Moreover, Library culture serves not only the literate youth but also creates centre of aspiration in the rural milieu. Apart from the core concerns related to the library consortium, it is also mandatory to locate and identify the clues and milieus of effective ICT integration with the enriched traditional library system for the establishment of

high-tech environment for the library users. Thus, the study will also be investigating the alarming factors and burning issues with regards to the library up gradations through ICT integration.

8. E-Library: Visualizing the Dream of Paperless Library

A traditional library includes the collection of sources, resources, and services, and the structure in which it is housed. It is organized for the use of the public body and supposed to be maintained by an institution or private individual. As it is a collection of useful material for common use. However, in electronic age the things are same but available in the electronic form and retrieval and dissemination, charging and discharging, accessing etc. in the different way and such latest emerging technologies are fulfilling the needs of the fourth law of library science viz. "Save the Time of the User". An electronic library is a collection or store house of information, documents, audio-visual, graphics materials, stored in a variety of media ranging from printed books, periodicals, posters, microfilms, reports, slides, films, video-audio disks, audio tapes, optical discs, magnetic tapes etc. Electronic library of the future is likely to be part of network. Paperless library is the demand of the 21st century users because the users approach is very different due to the emergence of the technologies. Mobile communication is the great revolution in this clinch even some libraries they are on web and the users can check the database of the concerned library on their mobile screen whenever they required.

Moreover, in order to make library meaningful, exciting, interesting, and accessible to all, technology must be linked with the process of accessing of library material. The new technology is capable of overcoming the barriers due to its importance and use in every field of education and library. Paperless library now-a-day is not a dream in fact it is reality in the process of making and the libraries have achieved the same due to emerging e-resources however, emergence of new technology has put forth so many challenges in front of the libraries and libraries are bound to overcome on these barriers otherwise not be easy to sustain in the present academic environment. Electronic resources are the demand of the present library users. Initially they are helping in saving the papers and by adopting this pattern and following the exercise a great service to the human environment can be rendered. Consequently, only e-resources are the responsible options for the establishment of a Paperless Library, Paperless education System and a society free from the stigmas dead tree media by establishing paperless examinations system and paperless universities. For the establishment and dream actualization of such an Information Society however, there is a need to develop proper climate along with proper IT infrastructure.

People are using web for online chatting, game playing, for social networking to explore things that interest them and to create web space of their own. Technology is finally faster, cheaper and easier. Educational Institutions of developed countries and under developed countries provide computers and internet access in the classroom and e-learning is integrated into the curriculum of almost all universities of the world. In such a paperless society or information society it is not feasible to ignore e-learning and m-learning. Instead of traditional chalk and talk method, the modern class room or training room equips the learners and trainer(s) with digital teaching aids not just presentation, but also networked terminals, projectors and touch, palms sensitive screens, allowing for sharing of audio and video clips. This is where the pillars of the future society are going to rest upon.

9. E-Resources: A Revolution in the Traditional Library System

E-resources are the great revolution in the academic field and are the prompt information sources whereas in tradition system information retrieval and dissemination both are very tough and time consuming process. Moreover, tradition system was working but under time consuming process and taken lot of time for proving any information even libraries prepare their catalogue cards for accessing of library materials without wasting time and the same system was effective but taken more time because suppose you wanted to know the name of vice chancellor of oxford university then the process started from the concerned reference sources which were little bit related to the query and some time it has taken one or more days in fact in many cases they had been taken one week. Although, the information were collected through a systematic way and services have been provided on behalf of the existing system to users but after crossing or followed a stiff process.

For the twenty first century modern and aware users, money is precious but the time is invaluable and priceless and so they are not ready to compromise on the frontiers of money and time both. Thereafter, the need of the automated system came in to existence and some government agencies like UNESCO, INSDOC, F.I.D, IFLA, NASSDOC etc. have taken steps towards library and information system automation and approved some grant-in-aid to the Indian Council of World Affairs, New Delhi, towards the maintenance of the library including subscription of journals since 1980-81 and to the Indian Renaissance Institute, Dehra Dun for the upkeep of M. N. Archives.

9.1 Initial Initiatives:

- a) Automation of Services
- b) Research Projects Data Base
- c) Programme(s) Activation
 - i) Selective Dissemination of Information Service (SDI)
 - ii) Current Awareness Service (CAS)
- d) Resource Sharing
- e) Micro-filming of Research Material
- f) Research Facilities to Scholars
- g) Updating of Union Catalogue of Social Science Serials/Periodicals

Copious coordination and cooperation among the various National level associations viz. (ILA, IASLIC, INDAAL, GILA etc.) should be strengthened.

Furthermore, in due course of time many new latest technologies evolved which were successfully integrated with the existing library system of the day. Today is the transition phase of the library because most of the libraries in India are working as hybrid library because these are working on manual system along with automated system. However, e-resources overcome the problems of charging and discharging along with procurement of library materials have become easy due to advent of e-resources. In fact e-resources have been proved very authentic and valuable as they enhanced the reading habit and communication of the modern users.

In ancient time users, communicators and orators always strictly followed English grammar rules but due to fastness of technology and the need of a language which can save their time, there emerged a dirge need of suggestopedia which gave birth to net-lingo and consequently people started experimenting with the language e.g. in a nation like India people started using hinglish as the most popular net-lingo, especially in case of SMS (sending through cell phone). This has major impacts of e-resources on the users' community. Presently, e-resources have become the part of the technical education and academic education due to MHRD (Ministry of Human Resource Development) and UGC (University Grant Commission). Since, financial implications are involved and Government has taken initiative to set up some agencies for enhancing the usability of e-resources and providing the same on stabilized reasonable prices to the academic institutions. For technical institution the governing body is AICTE (All India Council of Technical Education) and it is the apex body to supervise the technical education all over India. To cope up the demands of technical education and equip the users with better facilities than the existing system, AICTE has decided to provide the e-resources package on subsidized prices and launched a program viz. AICTE-INDEST CONSORTIUM (All India Council of Technical Education- Indian National Digital Library in Engineering Sciences and Technology) an initiative of Department of Secondary Education and Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India. The central point of AICTE-INDEST Consortium has made IIT Delhi. Similar efforts have been done by the Ministry of Human Resource Development and University Grant Commission for academic institution by establishing INFLIBNET (Information Library Network) and its head office has been established in Gujarat University Campus. INFLIBNET started functioning as an autonomous Inter University Centre (IUC) of University Grant Commission. Government of India involved in indite infrastructure for sharing of library and information sources, resources and service among Academic and Research institutions. INFLIBNET works in collaboration with Indian universities libraries to mold the future of academic libraries. Even they have started viz. N-List under INFLIBNET and its main objective is to enhance the usability of e-resources among the academic and traditional libraries and it has got copious success in enhancing the usability of e-resources. So e-resources proved milestone in the chronological development of the history of library and information sources.

10. Library in 21st Century

Since the very dawn of human civilization transfer of received information from any sources to the next generation has been an ailing concern to be addressed effectively and efficiently. Since the very inception of their conceptualization, Libraries emerged as the pioneering sources of information (whether they are tradition or modern). They have been functioning as an unbroken link of the continuous chain of knowledge originating from the past running to the intellect of present and ultimately promising to help by offering their invaluable services to the future humanity which is yet to come. The difference is only that in the tradition system accessibility of the library materials had been time consuming and in the modern library system the accessibility of the materials is to be fast and as per the expectation of the modern users.

Twenty first century libraries are not the outcome of any eye-blink or overnight transformation, rather it has been a seamless change which keep influencing the library system into a constant state of an unbroken flux which has gone through the multiple processes of

shaping and reshaping by getting the shape of hybrid, electronic, virtual etc. which must not be glanced at as an individual influence rather they must be conceived, understood, analyzed, interpreted and illustrated as a comprehensive whole. Trying to establish any sort of airtight compartmentalization will be wasted efforts.

The concept of the library has been changed totally in every way like, collection, users, selection procedure of documentation, accessibility etc. In olden days the libraries were kept open only for some special community people and only they could use the library materials and rest of the community were not entitled even to enter into the library premises and usages of library resources were strictly prohibited for them. Even in the modern era, though there are no such prohibitions, libraries are far beyond the reach of a huge number of human populations like tribal people, persons whose habitats are in the remote areas or the areas affected by extremism. But the 21st century library system suppose to offer its services to every users and attempts to be in the outreach of everyone where each one can use any type of the library even the users can use the library materials without visiting the concerned library and thus the problems and issues related to the distance factors will highly be minimized provided the users must be well trained and equipped with the latest technology. Shape of the futuristic library which will cater to the demand of users towards the latter half of the twenty first century would be modeled on the totally different parameters and the users demand would be different. Moreover, the information retrieval and dissemination, charging and discharging of library materials, accessibility of materials, all are very easy due to emergence of latest technology. Electronic library is likely to be part of network. Some libraries have their online database(s) and through their IPs address they are offering services to their bonafide users. Most of the libraries in India are having their Web OPAC and not only their users even any one can access the database and can take help in the development of their specific knowledge area by accessing their invaluable collection (without consulting any catalogue) of library material. Technology has changed the meaning of library and has also enhanced the usability of the library material. Even problems with regards to higher studies and doctoral and post doctoral research studies has highly been sorted out by the advent, establishment and optimized usages of e-resources in any field of studies. One need not to cover thousand miles just for the purpose of collecting and processing the data rather the same has been smoothened by the solutions offered by highly authentic and efficient e-resources.

11. Library Consortium: Need of the Day

After having a critical overview on the concept of library it would be better here to analyze the oft discussed professional jargons of the post modern era i.e. 'Consortium'. According to the information inscribed in Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary the term Consortium stands for 'a group of people', 'group of countries', 'group of companies' etc. who are working together on a particular project. Thus, Consortium may be considered as a purposeful collaboration of individuals, industries, enterprises or stake holders of any specific field to meet out and comprise some task or to achieve some specific goals by working together as team mates. The same aggravates the potential impact and speed-up the process to bring the desired results in the minimum stipulated time. Inferentially, the term 'Consortium' may specifically be associated to the 'Library' and ultimately gave birth to the origin of the concept of 'Library Consortium' so that the dream of having a knowledge society based on the foundation of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) may be conceived,

envisioned, conceptualized, realised and actualized and so Library Consortium becomes “an agreement, combination or group (as of companies) formed to undertake an enterprise beyond the resources of any one member” (Merriam Webster Dictionary). Library Consortium(s) is varying in their type, goals structure and membership and may be formal and informal licensed based for to achieve a common objective or goal. Consortium is totally based on library collection e.g. academic, medical, engineering, and public. But the objective of all types consortium is common (to enhance the usability of resources with minimum possible time and on affordable cost).

Library consortium is an umbrella terms which covers the concept like inter library loan, library networks, e-library, virtual library etc. Library Consortium is the single solution of these concepts even consortium gives the freedom a library having less collection but they can access any products on nominal price. It has been a growing concern that the size of the library doesn't matter, but the thing that matters is the finance capabilities and quality services offered to its users.

Needless to say that library in any academic organization formulates the brain supplement and in this regard higher education is no exception. The more up graded library will ensure the more up graded scholars. Rapidly changing sources and new edition to knowledge brought a paradigm shift in the library environment and so there is a clear cut dichotomy between traditional library set up and modern library set up. Now-a-days traditional libraries are lacking somewhere on efficiency front whereas modern library are so more efficient to sustain the thrust of informational need of 21st century user. This has been made possible only due to effective use of ICT applications and INDEST-Consortium. Usages of technology have been a giant leap towards redefining the success by optimizing the human potential.

Conclusion

Undoubtedly, library plays a fundamental role in the development of any organization, institution, association, society and even culture. The sources, resources and services of the library offers create opportunity for lifelong learning and support information literacy. Library helps shape the new ideas and perspectives. In addition, library is the authentic source to access the information. Even, library ensures the research level of the concerned organization, in fact without library it would be difficult to advance research and human knowledge or accumulate the world knowledge as heritage. It won't be an exaggeration to say that library is the heart of an institution. Today's users want access to information online. Theses and dissertations are available online and access in the public domain by the efforts of Library Information Network. So library has become the knowledge repository instead of store house of the books.

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RIGHT TO SERVICE LEGISLATION A TOOL TO REDUCE CORRUPTION: GOOD GOVERNANCE IN SPECIAL REFERENCE TO PUNJAB.

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ABSTRACT

India is a democratic country. Democracy is the best instrument for good governance provided that democracy is real, which means that there is public participation in governance. The author of the research paper emphasizing that the law of public service guarantee to citizens about their right to a timely service. In fact people are not aware about such laws. It is need of hour to bring awareness among people that this legislation will bring legal binding on the service-providers. This transparent and accountable environment to public servants amounts to good governance.

Governance has become a fashionable world. In the concise oxford English dictionary, there is a slight difference between the definitions of 'Government' ("The act or manner of governing"). This appears to imply that while 'Government' is what government do, 'Governance' is not necessarily restricted to governments. 'Governance' would then continue to include law and order, the assurance of basic needs and services, mechanisms for the settlement of disputes, a good judicial system, and so on, but would be guided by a vision of equality and social justice. It would be firmly wedded not merely to the Rule of Law but also would be an integral part of a democratic system

These statutory laws which time bound delivery of services for various public services rendered by the Government to citizen guarantee and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto and provides mechanism for punishing the errant public servant who is deficient in providing the service stipulated under the statute proven to be a tool to personal liability. In fact corruption is the one who is strong enemy of progress and development. Right to Service legislation are meant to reduce corruption among the government officials and to increase transparency and public Accountability.

Key Words: Legislation, Public, Services, Laws, India.

Introduction

Right to Public Services legislation in India comprises statutory laws which guarantee time bound delivery of services for various public services rendered by the Government to citizen and provides mechanism for punishing the errant public servant who is deficient in providing

the service stipulated under the statute.¹ Right to Service legislation are meant to reduce corruption among the government officials and to increase transparency and public accountability.² Madhya Pradesh became the first state in India to enact Right to Service Act on 18 August, 2010 and Bihar was the second to enact this bill on 25th July 2012.³ Several other states like Bihar, Delhi, Punjab, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, and Jharkhand have introduced similar legislation for effectuating the right to service to the citizen.⁴

a new era of good governance, transparency and accountability in India. Without these three corruption has impeded in society. People's right to know is really essential for a successful democratic country. The legal basis of this right traced from constitution of India, who claim this right as fundamental right, which states that "All citizens shall have the right to freedom of speech and expression". This right also includes the right to know, because unless we know about something we cannot express anything about it or protest against it. The main legal aim on Right to Information is to set up such system that facilitate people's easy access to information, promote transparency and accountability in governance.

Everyone has a right to information affecting their lives but too often government secrecy and lack of accountability ensure that the public are deprived of vital facts.⁵

Transparency International India (2005) Report Emphasis Indian picture on corruption⁶:

[C]ommon citizen of India pay a bribe of Rs. 21,068 Crores while availing one or more of the eleven public servants in a year.

According to this survey: Corruption Index –

1. Police
2. Judiciary (lower courts)
3. Land administrator
4. Government hospital (non-availability of medicine)

Lack of transparency and accountability encourage the government officials to indulge in corrupt practices, which result in lower investments due to misuse or diversion of funds for private purposes. Due to this government social investment has no benefits to public. Here researcher want to express her views with example –

1. In government hospital , doctor & nurses don't attend health centres
2. Ration card holders don't receive subsidized food grains
3. Government teachers don't teach.
4. Public servants don't perform their duties.

With the Right to Public Services legislation, there will be unprecedented transparency in the working of public departments. Which results in better decision making & greater accountability of government for its functioning. This all led to reduction in corruption.

Democracy and Right to Public Services legislation

Democracy as defined by Abraham Lincon –

'It is a government by the people, of the people and for the people'.

If we interpret this **definition** then it is like –

'A government, who is accountable towards its people '

But we **compare** it to practical then it is like –

‘There is collision between government & democracy, which is the root cause of corruption’

It is true that every society has made endeavors for democratizing knowledge resources by way of putting in place the mechanisms for free flow of information and ideas so that people can access them without asking for it. They are thus empowered to make proper choices for participation in development process.

Now, question is, how laws provides protection to the burocrates to maintain democracy-

1. Officials secret Act, 1923.
2. Indian evidence Act , section 123 &124
3. Central civil service (conduct) Rules, 1964
4. Right to Public Services legislation

Basic aim of all above mentioned laws to provide maintained secrecy in some particular cases by avoiding people to access of all information through right to information.

The Punjab Right to Service ACT, 2011: Tool to Reduce Corruption

Here, ‘right to service’ means a right to obtain the service within the given time limit’ and the ‘service’ means any service, where The State Government may, by notification from time to time, notify the services, to which this Act shall apply.

☺ Display of services and the given time limit –

Section 11. The services and the given time limit shall be displayed locally and on website by the Secretary of the Department concerned for information of the public.

The Punjab Right to Service ACT, 2011

Section 14.

(1) The Chief Commissioner shall have powers of general superintendence and direction in the conduct of the affairs of the Commission. The Chief Commissioner shall preside over the meetings of the Commission as well as exercise and discharge the powers and functions of the Commission vested in him in accordance with the regulations framed under sub-section (4) of section 17.

Section 17.

(1) It shall be the duty of the Commission to ensure proper implementation of this Act and to make suggestions to the State Government for ensuring better delivery of services. For this purpose the Commission may,-

- (a) Entertain and dispose of revisions under section 10;
- (b) Take suo moto notice of failure to deliver service in accordance with this Act and refer such cases for decision to the First Appellate Authority or the Second Appellate Authority or pass such order itself as may be appropriate;
- (c) Carry out inspections of offices entrusted with the delivery of services and the offices of the First Appellate Authority and the Second Appellate Authority;
- (d) Recommend Departmental action against any officer or employee of the State Government who has failed in due discharge of functions cast upon him under this Act;

(e) Recommend changes in procedures for delivery of services which will make the delivery more transparent and easier: Provided that before making such a recommendation, the Commission shall consult the

Administrative Secretary in-charge of the Department which is to deliver the service;

(f) recommend additional notifications to be notified under section 3 and may also suggest modifications in the notifications already issued for better implementation of this Act; and

(g) Issue general instructions, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act for the guidance of designated officers, the First Appellate Authorities and the Second Appellate Authorities.

(2) Where the Commission is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds to inquire into a matter arising out of the provisions of this Act, it may, suo moto, initiate an inquiry in Respect thereof.

(3) The Commission shall, while inquiring into any matter under this section, have the same powers as are vested in a Civil Court while trying a suit under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, in respect of the following matters, namely:-

(a) Summoning and enforcing the attendance of persons, compelling them to give oral or written evidence on oath and producing documents or things;

(b) Requiring the discovery and inspection of documents;

(c) Receiving evidence on affidavits;

(d) Requisitioning any public records or copies thereof from any court or office;

(e) Issuing summons for examination of witnesses or documents; and

(f) Any other matter which may be prescribed.

☺ Powers and functions of the Punjab Right to Service Commission -

Conclusion –

The Right to Public Services legislation, if effectively implemented could change the nature of governance in the nation. The process of transparency and accountability in the government institutions should be initiated on priority, which would bring a sense of empowerment to the citizens as to verify the government's performance and accountability. The implementation of the Law on the right to know for setting up information regime therefore argues well for strengthening the knowledge society as well as for increasing the accountability of public bodies. It is true that the Right to Public Services legislation has become a weapon in hands of common man to stop corrupted bureaucrats. This Right to Public Services legislation created a positive impact on accountability & transparency in the governance of democratic nation. It has just begun to happen for the first time for establishing an open and participatory governance system that protects and promotes the socio-economic interests of every citizen, particularly the poor, who are receiving the benefits of development as per the entitlements. As the functioning of public authorities becomes more transparent and ensure proactive disclosure of the policies, Programmes and their outcomes, there would be greater participation by people in every sphere of development.

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EFFECT OF VARIOUS GROWTH REGULATORS ON IN VITRO REGENERATION OF TRITICUM AESTIVUM

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ABSTRACT

The technique of tissue culture are employed to generate variations for improving cultivars. This experiment was carried in laboratory of Department of Biotechnology, Dayanand college, Hisar during 2014-1015. In vitro regeneration in wheat plants were carried out from leaves of wheat. Three different concentrations of 2,4-D were used for induction of callus from wheat leaves used as explants. Highest percentage of callus were produced on MS medium supplemented with 5.0 mg/l of 2, 4-D. But size of callus produced on MS medium with 3.0 mg/l was larger than other. Then shoots were regenerated on varying concentrations of growth regulators but the highest number of shoots were regenerated from this callus on MS medium supplemented with 1.0 mg/l BAP and 0.5 mg/l kinetin. Best rooting was observed on MS medium supplemented with 0.4 mg/l NAA and percentage of rooting is 93.48%. Best combination of plant growth regulators for plantlet regeneration is 5.0 mg/l 2,4-D, 1.0 mg/l BAP, 0.5 mg/l Kinetin and 0.4 mg/l NAA producing 11 percent callusing, 18 shoots regenerated after 10 days and 93.48 percent roots were obtained. In vitro regenerated plants with multiple shoots and roots transferred to sterile soil in growth chamber and maintained in greenhouse exhibited normal growth and were phenotypically similar to plants germinated from seeds.

Key Words: Temperate, Wheat, Dominant, Beneficial, Human.

Wheat is the dominant crop in temperate countries being used for human food and livestock feed. Wheat is counted among the 'big three' cereal crops (wheat, rice and maize) with over 600 million tonnes being harvested annually. The present wheat is believed to have originated in Euphrates Valley as early as 10,000 B.C, making it one of the world's oldest crop. Wheat contributes to essential amino acids, minerals and vitamins, and beneficial photochemical and dietary fibre components to the human diet, and these are particularly enriched in whole grain products. About two thirds of the world populations live on wheat grain. In Bangladesh it ranks second next to rice (Razzaque and Hossain, 1991). Wheat improvement to be a difficult and important challenge for plant biotechnology. Earlier improved varieties were obtained through

selection and hybridization Moreover, tissue culture technique provide unique possibilities for overcoming the barriers of interspecific cross, asexual gene introgression, period of dormancy etc. has also facilitated rapid development of new varieties. Tissue culture technique also offers creation of variation through somaclonal and gametoclonal variations. These variations could be exploited for crop improvement program. Therefore, plant regeneration from callus cultures could provide useful germplasm for plant breeding program. The yield and quality of wheat have been gradually improved during the past several decades by traditional breeding methods. These methods have some limitations such as long time required and rather limited gene pool available for wheat breeders (Malik et al., 2003). It is self-pollinated annual plant and is the most widely grown cereal crop in the world (Zhou et al. 2003). Considerable efforts are being made to improve its productivity by using biotechnology. First requirement for the successful application of biotechnology in crop movement in to have efficient plant regeneration from cultured cells and tissues. (Kamil et al,2005) These procedures require that a whole plant should be regenerated from isolated cells or tissues. Many protocols have been developed but in wheat they are very much genotypic dependent (Bhalla et al. 2006). Both mature and immature embryos have been used extensively in tissue culture protocols, but mature embryos were found to be a better choice in comparison to immature embryos (Özgen et al. 1998). Immature embryos are better explant source when regeneration is considered, but they require time and growth facilities (Zale et al. 2004) whereas mature embryos are available throughout the year. Mature embryos can either be dissected (Yu et al. 2008) or used directly (Özgen et al. 1998). On the other hand mature seeds of wheat are readily available throughout the year, hence can be used for plant regeneration in any convenient time Dicamba (Satyavathi et al. 2004), Picloran (He and Lazzeri, 2001), 2, 4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4D) etc. have been commonly used in history by many workers for embryogenic callus induction. Second step is the optimization of the medium on which maximum plantlets are regenerated. Indole3Acetic Acid (IAA), 6-BenzylAminoPurine (BAP) and Kinetin were the most extensively used hormones (He and Lazzeri, 2001; Haliloglu, 2006). In this study, green leaf tissues of *in vitro* regenerated plantlets were used as explants in wheat tissue culture and a repeatable wheat regeneration from leaf to leaf was accomplished. This method will be of importance not only for plastid transformation of graminaceous species but also for improved plant regeneration systems starting from *in vitro* produced leaf material.

Materials and Methods

Plant Material and Sterilization

Plant material $\frac{3}{4}$ Mature seeds of *wheat* were used as starting material. Healthy and disease free seeds were washed under running tap water for 20 min. Seeds were then surface sterilized with 70% (v/v) ethanol for 60 sec followed by 1% sodium hypochlorite for 15 min and thoroughly rinsed five times with sterile distilled water. For *in vitro* germination, surface sterilized seeds were aseptically placed on 20 ml of half strength Murashige and Skoog's basal medium²⁹ without any hormones in culture tubes and incubated

at $26^{\circ}\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ in total darkness for 4 to 10 days. At different time intervals, the plantlets were aseptically transferred to Petri dishes with sterile Whatman 1MM paper (Millipore, Bangalore) and leaf segments (2-3 mm in length) were dissected from leaf base to tip of the seedlings. All the explants were carefully washed under running tap Water for 30 minutes followed by washings in tap water containing teepol and again

by tap water. These were then surface sterilized with 70% alcohol followed by 0.1% mercuric chloride and subsequently washed 4-5 times with sterilized double distilled water.

Culture Medium and Conditions

Murashig and Skoog (MS) basal medium fortified with 3% (w/v) sucrose, 100 mg/l myoinositol, 0.5 mg/l nicotinic acid, 10.5 mg/l pyridoxine HCl, 2.0 mg/l glycine, 0.1 mg/l thiamine along with auxins i.e. Naphthalene Acetic Acid (NAA), Indole-3-butyric acid (IBA), Indole-3-Acetic Acid (IAA) and 2,4-Dichlorophenoxy Acetic Acid (2,4- D) and in cytokinins Benzyl Amino Purine (BAP) and kinetin (Kin) were used individually and in coadjuvants adenine sulphate were used along and in combination with basal medium. The pH of the medium was adjusted to 5.8 before adding 0.8% agar. All the media were sterilized in an autoclave at 121°C for 20 minutes. The callus induction media contained agar solidified MS media (Murashige and Skoog, 1962) supplemented with three different doses of 2,4-D (3.0 mg/L, 4.0 mg/L, 5.0 mg/L, respectively). The explants were incubated in dark under 25 ± 10°C for 3-5 days. When callus initiation began the petridish were transferred to light with 16 hours photoperiod under the same temperature regime. The cultures were checked daily to note the initiation and the development of calli. After 30 days of inoculation, the developed calli were transferred to regeneration media. The regeneration media contained agar solidified MS media supplemented with different combinations and concentrations of growth regulators (MS as control, MS+ 1.0 mg/L of BAP, MS+2.0 mg/L of BAP, MS + 1.0 mg/L of kinetin, MS+ 2.0 mg/L of kinetin, MS + 100.0 mg/L of Casein hydrolysate and MS + 200.0 mg/L of Casein hydrolysate). All the explants, calli cultures were kept at 25±1°C under 3000 Lux light intensity and 16 hours photoperiod. The data were recorded for days to callus induction; number of callus initiated, callus size (mm), days to plant regeneration and number of plants regenerated.

Results and discussion

Callus Induction

The basal medium without growth regulators failed to respond for callus induction from any of the explants used. The calli at first formed at the excised edges of explants and then expanded throughout the explants. Nhut *et al.* (2006) used leaves, nodes and inter nodes of three genotypes of Anthurium and cultured explants on different medias and observed highest callus formation of 86.6% from leaf explants in MS and MMS medium. In the present study, leaf explants are used for callus formation on MS medium supplemented with different conc. of 2,4-D. The effects of three concentrations of 2, 4-D supplemented in MS medium to induce callus from the mature embryos were evaluated. Medium supplemented with 5.0 mg/L of 2, 4-D produced maximum calli (11.0%), while medium supplemented with lower concentrations of 2,4-D produced larger size (4.45 mm) calli within 4 days of inoculation. A beneficial effect of 2 and 3 mg/L of 2,4-D on callus induction of wheat mature embryos was also found by (Raziuddin *et al.*, 2010). Tomar and Punia (2003) reported that increase of 2, 4-D concentration in culture media produced good callus from mature embryo of wheat. Callus induction was influenced by the medium components and the genotype (Gadaleta *et al.*, 2006; Ayolie *et al.*, 2007; Monostori *et al.*, 2008; Ren *et al.*, 2010). Auxins, such as 2,4D in callus induction medium play a key role in somatic embryo induction, while their continuous presence may retard further progression of embryo differentiation and development (mahalakshmi 2003).

Table 1. Effect of different concentrations of 2, 4-D on callus induction of wheat from leaves

Medium composition	Percentage of callusing	Number of days for callus induction	Size of callus diameter in (mm)
MS+(3.0)mg/12,4-D	8.56	4	4.45
MS+(4.0)mg/12,4-D	9.27	5	4.25
MS+(5.0)mg/12,4-D	11.0	6	4.00

Callus regeneration

Callus was induced from explants leaf segments showed regeneration of somatic embryos and shoots. Recently, Kothari *et al.* (2010) emphasized on the synergistic obligation of both cytokinins and auxins for initiation of cell division and growth in plant tissue culture, where an array of experiments have fundamentally recognized the continuation of antagonistic as well as additive interactions involving these two types of growth hormones. When embryogenic calli were shifted to maintenance medium they proliferated. Some of the calli turned green in maintenance medium. It was observed that the plant regeneration ability of plated calli depends on the variety of growth regulators. The current study showed that the best combination of plant growth regulators that caused plant regeneration from callus was BAP(1.0), Kinetin (0.5 mg/l) highest number of shoot regeneration was observed (18 shoots). MS medium supplemented with only BAP also produced good number of shoots regeneration i.e.14. In many plants like *Saccharum officinarum* (Ali *et al.*, 2007), *Asparagus officinalis* (Bekheet, 2010), Raimoindi *et al.* (2000), *Muscari armeniacum* (Sujuki and Nokano, 2001) and in *Paspalum scrobiculatum* (Vikrant and Rashia, 2003) somatic embryos differentiated in medium containing 2,4-D alone or in combination with BAP and kinetin has been observed. It has been reported that cytokinins, such as Zeatin, 6-benzylaminopurine (BAP) and Kinetin when incorporated in the regeneration medium could improve shoot regeneration (Keresea 1983). The shoots obtained were transferred to MS medium containing different concentrations of NAA. Root initiation took place after 10-15 days of inoculation and well developed root system was attained in 3 weeks. The maximum percentage of root regeneration was 93.48% on MS medium containing 0.4mg/l NAA. Data analysis showed that the addition of NAA had a significant effect on the number and length of roots (2004). Nasircilar *et al.* (2006) observed regeneration in wheat callus cultures on MS + 2,4-D or MS + 1-naphthaleneacetic acid (NAA) media. The studies of Gautam *et al.* (1983) on *in vitro* regeneration of *Matthiola incana* showed that the addition of NAA at concentration of 1.0mg/l and 4.0mg/l induced high rooting in the explants.

Table 2. Effect of different concentrations of BAP and Kinetin on shoot regeneration from callus in wheat

Medium MS +Growth regulators(mg/l)	No. of shoots regenerated	Number of shoots (after 10 days) (mean±S.E)
MS+(0.5)BAP	14	1.99±0.41
MS+(0.5)kinetin	12	2.12±0.65
MS+(1.0)BAP+Kinetin(0.5)	18	2.98±0.89
MS+(1.0)BAP+Kinetin(0.0)	13	2.72±0.72
MS+(0.0)BAP+Kinetin(1.0)	12	2.25±0.70

Table 3. Effect of different concentrations of NAA on root initiation from callus in wheat

Medium MS + Growth regulators (mg/l)	Percentage of rooting	number of root/shoots	Root length (cm)
MS+(0.0)NAA	32.24	14.6±0.19	2.5±0.07
MS+(0.1)NAA	65.23	30.4±0.19	3.88±0.51
MS+(0.2)NAA	78.15	32.3±0.26	1.58±0.18
MS+(0.3)NAA	81.05	34.3±0.12	1.64±0.17
MS+(0.4)NAA	93.48	40.06±0.19	0.98±0.18

Hardening and acclimatization

The period of transition from lab to land is most critical step in tissue culture technique as during the process of *in vitro* regeneration in lab, plants are subjected to heterotrophic mode of nutrition and there is lack of adaptation or exposure to outside environment. So during the period of hardening, care is taken over (physical temperature, light intensities, relative humidity, air current) and other factors pH and atmosphere CO₂. Acclimatization procedure for successful establishment of plants have been demonstrated by Bekheet (2000), Chukwujekwu *et al.* (2002), Singh *et al.* (2004), Hazarika (2003) and Deb *et al.* (2010). plantlets *in vitro* regeneratrd were planted into small pots containing soil and sand (1:1) which were covered with polythene bags at room temperature (28-30°C). after one week plants were transferred to shade house and thereafter to fields.

The *in vitro* plants obtained were similar in respect to morphology and growth characteristics as compared to their wild parents.

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COGNITIVE CONSTRUCTIVISM IN INCLUSIVE EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

Many theories of learning have been proposed in the last century until recently, behavioural psychology has influenced education to such a starting degree that it had a virtual stronghold on how textbooks were defined and how teachers planned and implemented lessons. Constructivism reflects this philosophy; Cognitive Constructivism is based on the work of Swiss developmental psychologist Jean Piaget. Piaget's theory of cognitive development proposes that humans can not be 'given' information which they immediately understand and use. Instead, humans must 'construct' their own knowledge. They build their knowledge through experience. Experiences enable them to create schemes - mental models In their heads. These schemes are changed, enlarged and made more sophisticated through two complimentary processes: assimilation and accommodation.

Key Words: Experience, Construct, Latin, Theory, Century.

Meaning of Constructivism

The Verb 'to construct' is derived from the Latin word 'Con struere' which means to arrange or to give structure. Ongoing structuring (organising) processes are the conceptual heart of constructivism. Constructivism is a theory about knowledge and learning; it describes what 'knowing' is and how one comes to know (Fosnot, 1996). "A basic assumption is that children learn when they are in control of their learning and know that they are in control," (Green & Gredler, 2002).

Constructivist epistemology assumes that learners construct their own knowledge on the basis of Interaction with their environment. Constructivism focuses on knowledge construction, and not on knowledge reproduction. Our view of the external world differs from others because of our unique set of experiences.

"We don't describe the world we see; we see the world we can describe."

Types of Constructivism

1. Radical constructivism (Propagated by Von Glasersfield)
2. Social constructivism (Propagated by Lev Vygotsky)
3. Cognitive constructivism (Propagated by Jean Piaget)

This paper specially deals with cognitive constructivism in view of its specific implications for teaching- learning process at school without going into the purview of social radical and onstructivism.

Cognitive Constructivism - Introduction

Cognitive constructivism is based on the work of developmental psychologist Jean Piaget. Piaget's theory has two major parts: an "ages and stages," which predicts what children can

and cannot understand at different ages, and a theory of development that describes how children develop cognitive abilities (Chambliss,1996). The theory of development is the major foundation of cognitive constructivist approaches to teaching and learning. Piaget's theory of cognitive development suggests that humans cannot be "given" information which they automatically understand and use they must 'construct' their own knowledge.

Humans have to build their knowledge through experiences. An experience allows them to create mental images in their head. The role of the teacher in Piaget's theory is to provide a classroom full of interesting things to encourage the children to construct their own knowledge and to have the ability to explore. The classroom must give the students opportunity to construct knowledge through their own experiences. They cannot be 'told' by the teacher. There is less emphasis on directly teaching specific skills and more emphasis on learning in a meaningful context.

Cognition in Piagetian constructivism generally regard the purpose of education as educating the individual child in a fashion that supports the child's interests and needs; consequently, the child is the subject of study, and individual cognitive development is the emphasis. This approach assumes that students come to classrooms with ideas, beliefs and opinions that need to be altered or modified by a teacher who facilitates this alteration by devising tasks and questions that create dilemmas for students. Knowledge construction occurs as a result of working through these dilemmas.

Theory of Cognitive Constructivism

Piaget work has Identified four major stages of cognitive growth that emerge from birth to about the age of 14-16.

Approximate Age	Stage	Major Development
Birth to 2 years	Sensory motor	Infants use sensory and motor capabilities to explore and gain understanding of their environments.
2 to 7 years	Pre-operatlonal	Children begin to use symbols. They respond to objects and events according to how they appear to be.
7 to 11 years	Concrete operational	Children begin to think logically.
11 years and beyond	Formal operational	Children begin to think about thinking. Thoughts are systematic and abstract.

A child will develop through each of these stages until he or she can reason logically.

Difference between Cognitive Constructivism and Social Constructivism

	Cognitive Constructivist	Social Constructivist
The mind is located:	in the head	in the individual-in-social interaction.
Learning is a process of:	active cognitive reorganisation	acculturation into an established community of practice

Goal is to account for:	the social and cultural basis of personal experience	constitution of social and cultural processes by actively interpreting individuals
Theoretical attention is on:	individual psychological processes	social and cultural processes
Analysis of learning sees learning as:	cognitive self-organisation, implicitly assuming that the child is participating in cultural practices	Acculturation, implicitly assuming an actively constructing child
Focus of analyses:	building models of individual student's conceptual reorganisation and by analyses of their joint constitution of the local social situation of development	individuals' participation in culturally organised practices and face-to-face interactions

Comparison of Classroom Scenario

Brooks & Brooks (1993) offer an interesting comparison of the visible differences between the traditional and the cognitive constructivist classroom: A cognitive constructivist classroom provides children opportunities to observe, work, explore, interact, raise question enquire and above all share their experiences with others.

Traditional Classroom	Cognitive Constructivist Classroom
Student primarily work alone.	Students primarily work in groups.
Curriculum is presented part to whole. with emphasis on basic skills. (bottom-up) Curriculum is presented whole to part with emphasis on the big concept (top-down).	Strict adherence to a fixed curriculum is highly valued. Pursuit of student questions is highly valued.
Curricular activities rely heavily on textbooks of data and manipulative materials. Curricular activities rely heavily on primary sources.	Students are viewed as "blank slates" onto which information is etched by the teacher. Students are viewed as thinkers with emerging theories about the world.
Teachers generally behave in a didactic manner, disseminating information to students.	Teachers generally behave in an interactive manner mediating the environment for students.
Teachers seek the correct answers to validate students lessons.	Teachers seek the student's point of view in order to understand student learning for use in subsequent conceptions.
Assessment of student learning is viewed as separate from teaching and occurs almost entirely through testing.	Assessment of student learning is interwoven with teaching and occurs through teacher observation of students at work and through exhibitions and portfolios.

They build up school knowledge on their experience base and get a task of understanding. They often are assessed on what they know rather than what they don't know.

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ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION IN HIGH AND LOW PERFORMANCE MALE FOOTBALL PLAYERS

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ABSTRACT

The present research was carried out to compare the motivation of high and low performance male football players. Achievement motivation is defined as the need for success or to attain excellence by the individuals to satisfy their needs through different means, who are driven to succeed for varying reasons both in

ternal and external. The research method was quasi-experimental and carried out as a field study using a questionnaire. The Sport Motivation Scale (Brière et al. 1995) was used to determine the motivational factors. The results of t-test showed that there is no significant difference between high and low performance male football players in the level of achievement motivation.

Key Words: Achievement, Football, Male, Performance, Sport.

Achievement motivation is an important psychological variable in sports and its need to achieve high level of competition. Without knowledge of this variable players cannot give their best in competition. A number of studies have demonstrated the impact of psychological factors on sports performance. Psychological and physiological factors play an important role in determining the performance level in all games and sports. Achievement motivation is one of those factors under consideration. Achievement Motivation is to strive for success or the need to perform well. Achievement Motivation is considered as the central human motivation. Achievement motivated sports persons are more concerned with their personal achievements rather than rewards of success. People with greater achievement motivation continue long lasting tasks more effectively and reveal greater persistence. Many studies are conducted on

achievement motivation and its effect on performance which suggest that achievement motivation is the most significant predictor of performance and is very essential for participation in a competition. A number of motivation theories in the academic area have been adopted for better understanding of achievement motivation in sport. According to the Cognitive Evaluation Theory of Deci and Ryan (2002), motivation differs in individuals depending on the difference in their perceived competence and self-determination. Wilson et al. (2006) showed that various motivation exists in individuals for participation in sports exercises (relatedness and growth). He also showed that flawed leadership styles can decrease intrinsic motivation. Sarmento et al. (2008) compared the motivation of professional, semi-professional, and amateur football players and showed that amateur players presented a higher level of motivation in comparison to professional players and their sportive competence was at a lower level

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Selection of Sample: The subjects were selected for the study those who have played football game at different level of performance, i.e., State level, Inter-college level, University and National level. For the present study, 50 male football players (age: 17-23 years) from six Kurukshetra University were selected. The purposive sampling was used for the study. The study was delimited to independent variable i.e. achievement motivation

Measurement Tools- The questionnaire used in the research is the Sport Motivation Scale (Brière et al. 1995). It includes 7 subscales which evaluate extrinsic motivation (identified, introjected, and extrinsic regulation), intrinsic motivation (intrinsic motivation to know, to accomplish things, and to experience stimulation), and amotivation. This questionnaire has high validity and its Cronbach's alpha has been reported to be 0.82.

Statistical techniques

The data obtained from total sample was analyzed for the information with the help of statistical techniques at 0.05 level of significance as per data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results revealed that there is a significant difference between high and low performance male players in identified regulation and that its level is higher in high performance males, there is no significant difference between high and low performance male players in introjected regulation, there is a significant difference between high and low performance male players in extrinsic regulation and that the level is higher in high performance male players, there is no significant difference between high and low performance male players in intrinsic motivation to know, there is a significant difference between high and low performance male players in intrinsic motivation to accomplish things and its level is higher in low performance male players, there is a significant difference between high and low performance male players in intrinsic motivation to experience stimulation and its level is higher in low performance male players, there is a significant difference between high and low performance male players in intrinsic motivation, there is a significant difference between high and low performance male players in extrinsic motivation there is no significant difference between high and low performance male players in amotivation, and there is no significant difference between high and low performance male players in sport motivation, but

the mean level of sport motivation is considerably higher in high performance males than low performance male players.

Table 1. Mean and standard deviation of sport motivation and its subscales in the research groups

S.No	Variables	High Performance Male		Low Performance Male	
		Mean	SD	Mean	SD
1	Identified Regulation	10.90	1.17	8.10	1.20
2	Introjected Regulation	8.29	1.70	8.45	2.04
3	Extrinsic Regulation	8.56	1.70	6.03	1.50
4	Intrinsic Motivation to Know	8.62	1.47	8.09	1.70
5	Intrinsic Motivation to Accomplish	8.17	1.30	10.08	1.40
6	Intrinsic Motivation to Experience Stimulation	7.76	1.90	14.07	1.45
7	Intrinsic Motivation	31.36	2.50	41.40	1.25
8	Extrinsic Motivation	34.85	1.41	28.01	1.10
9	Amotivation	2.98	1.10	2.10	1.00
10	Sport Motivation	75.29	1.71	72.0	0.58

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RESERVATION POLICY: AS AN ASPECT OF DISTRIBUTIVE JUSTICE TO WEAKER SECTIONS

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ABSTRACT

Equality is the key to having peace in the world. The concept of equality envisages the idea that all men are born free and equal, and there should be no discrimination on the basis of religion, race, caste, sex, colour or creed. It is a sine qua non for the effective exercise of right guaranteed in the Constitution. But it is not practicable to accept the notion of equality without 'protective discrimination' as a means of doing justice. The road to distributive justice is a two lane highway- one requiring the equal treatment of the equals and other requiring the unequal treatment of unequal's. The notion of protective discrimination aims at unequal treatment of unequal's, i.e., those who are the victims of manmade asperities for centuries together need to be compensated. Mere proclamation of abstract equality will be of no use to such persons groaning under the abject poverty and the deadening weight age of backward ness. They need 'protective discrimination' or 'adventitious aids' to develop their personality and to participate in the mainstream of national life, the way, the Constitution vouchsafes and ordains for them. The present research paper is giving an analytical view of the reservation policies in India that provide socio-economic equality to the downtrodden and backward groups of the society.

Key Word: Reservation, Education, Justice, Discrimination, Schedule Caste, Schedule.

Meaning of Reservation

Reservation normally implies a separate quota which is reserved for a special category of persons. Within that category, admission in educational institutions and appointments to the reserved posts may be made in the order of merit. However, the category for whose benefit reservation is provided is not required to compete on equal terms with the open category. Their admission to the reserved seats and selection and appointment to due reserved post is made independently on their internal merit and not as compared with the merit of candidates in open category. The very purpose of reservation is to protect the weak category against competition from the general category candidates. As due Supreme Court has explained in Indra Sawhney,

"The very idea of reservation implies selection of a less meritorious person".

The only justification for reservation is social justice. It is a constitutionally recognized method of overcoming backwardness.

Constitutionality of Reservation Policy

Preamble

The Constitution of India, in its preamble, reflects the resolve to secure to all its citizens 'Justice, social, economic and political; liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship and equality of status and of opportunity

Reasonable Classification

Article 14 forbids class legislation, it does not forbid reasonable classification of persons, objects and transaction by the legislature for the purpose of achieving specific ends. But classification must not be arbitrary or evasive". It must always rest upon some real and substantial distinction bearing a just and reasonable relation to the object sought to be achieved by the legislature. Classification to be reasonable must fulfill the following two conditions:-

1. the classification must be founded on an intelligible differentia which distinguishes persons or things that are grouped together from others left out of the group; and
2. the differentia must have a rational relation to the object sought to be achieved by the Act.

Constitutional 1st Amendment Act 1951

In *State of Madras v. Champakam Dorairajan* Madras Government had reserved seats in State Medical and Engineering Colleges for different communities in certain proportions on the basis of religion race and caste, The State defended the law on the ground that it was enacted with a view to promote the social justice for all sections of the people as required by Article 46 of the Directive Principles of State Policy. The Supreme Court held the law void because it classified students on the basis of caste and religion irrespective of merit. The Directive Principles of State Policy cannot override the Fundamental Rights. To modify the effect of these decisions, Article 15 was amended by the Constitutional 1st Amendment Act 1951. Under this clause, the State is empowered to make special provisions for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the Scheduled Castes and Schedule Tribes.

Promotion of Educational and Economic Interest of Weaker Sections

Article 46 enjoins the States to promote with special care the education and economic interest of the weaker sections of the people, and in particular of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and to protect them from social injustice and of all forms of exploitations.

In Democracy: Inequality a Shame on Humanity

India claims to be a largest democracy in the world. The major factor which makes a democracy meaningful and success that is the quality of its men and women. Democracy becomes meaningless to the people if they are to remain uneducated and number of illiterate remains high. Even today the modern Indian state, despite its commitment towards addressing the problems of caste, has completely failed to address the questions of increasing Dalit access to modern education.

The Indian Republic which would like itself to be address as a 'welfare state' has failed on both the fronts- neither did it bother to transform an essentially retro-grade social system and nor did it sincerely attempt to acquire its 'welfare's' characteristics. Therefore the noble

values of equality, democracy and justice which the state proclaimed to adopt at the time of its birth on Jan, 1950 continued to be dishonoured to the day

Unique Indian Caste System

To be born a Hindu in India is to enter the caste system, one of the world's longest surviving forms of social stratification. Embedded in Indian culture for the past 1500 years, the caste system follows a basic precept: All men are created unequal. The Purusha Sukta, a hymn in Rig-Veda says that the Brahman came from mouth, the Kshatriya from the arms, the Vaishya from the thighs and Shudra from the feet of the supreme Purusha. Each varna in turn contains hundreds of hereditary castes and sub-castes with their own packing orders. A fifth group describe the people who are 'achhuta' or untouchable, the primordial being does not claim them.

Untouchables are outcastes people considered too impure, too polluted, to rank as unworthy beings. These privileged castes exploited the disadvantaged ones in innumerable ways with the result that latter got virtually dehumanized. Even within the high caste there are groups and subgroups, the exploiters and the exploited but they could all enjoy common social privileges like drawing water from the same well, visiting the same temples, living and receiving education with members of the other caste, etc, but the very same privileges were completely denied to the so-called lower caste. The above discrimination led to a virtual breakup of Hindu society into two broad classes the 'higher' and the 'Lower' castes (which in itself smacks of prejudice against the latter), having little or no social intercourse with any semblance of equality of status and a complete isolation of lower castes. The very fact that a particular child was born in a particular non privileged caste conferred upon it the same ignominious status which had been the lot of its forefathers. In spite of the fact that, as virtual slaves, they had been contributing significantly to the economy of the land, being the tillers of the soil and the hewers of wood, they were kept aloof and could not interact socially with other castes. They were denied access to drinking water facilities, eating places, village roads, bala-wadis co-operatives, village ceremonies and functions, etc, for upper caste. They remained associated with the most menial occupations like those of sweepers, scavengers, attendants at cremation grounds, hide and leather workers. They were usually considered to possess unclean habits loathed by higher castes such as eating beef, carrion, etc. They were blamed for polluting the higher castes by their touch, even by a look

It is very unfortunate and shameless for all of us that when Untouchable parents gives birth to an untouchable child, condemn as unclean from the first breath.

Dr. Ambedkar said:

The caste are anti-national

We must overcome these difficulties, if we wish to become a nation in reality

Need of Reservation in Educational Institutions

Education is the soul of human civilization and development which is lacking among the Scheduled Cast. To compete with general communities, it is necessary to equip them educationally. Education is an input not only for their economic development but also for instilling in them self-confidence and inner strength, thereby enabling them to face the new and unforeseen challenges

Education and Aspirations

Education influences the levels of aspirations of Scheduled Castes in the sense that once Schedule Caste children succeed in getting entry into institutions of higher learning they begin to identify themselves with the goals set by the other children belonging to non- Schedule Castes. They make the non- Schedule Caste groups as their normative groups. They compete with non- Schedule Caste students in the attainment of those goals which were earlier forbidden to them. They like to take full advantage of the secular education and make use of the special privileges granted to them. They are fully aware of the fact that they can easily get entry into prestigious public services and grab many of the opportunities to which they had hitherto no access.

Thus, those who have achieved greater socio-economic status tend to have higher educational aspirations for the educational and occupational careers of their children than those with lower education. The educated Schedule Castes realize the importance of education because it helps in occupational mobility which, in turn, leads to better economic conditions and better social status. The higher the level of education, the greater is the chance of moving away from caste-based occupations, which are generally low and inhibit higher status in society. Therefore, educations become a means to forsake all those occupations which are considered degrading. A study indicated that as formal education increased in standards and numbers gradually from one generation to another, there was more mobility from traditional occupations to liberal occupations to professional occupations.

Educational Development and Social Integration

In all societies of the world, education as an instrument of socialization is also considered as a powerful catalyst for social change. It is also considered as sine qua non of attaining a better socio-economic status in society. It adds dignity, grace and prestige to ones social personality. It directly influences one's attitudes opinions and behaviour patterns. It is also considered a powerful medium for reducing prejudices and discriminations in society, torn by communal and racial conflicts. It is also considered important for generating both horizontal and vertical mobility. Even proponents of conflicting uses of education share a common belief that education makes a difference and thus is worth personal and collective investment.

In the Indian context, education has an added importance. Social reformers have put considerable faith in education only for the speedy abolition of untouchability, thereby leading to the socio-economic progress, but also as the most effective change-agent and the pivotal factor for the upkeep of the democratic set-up and emotional integration of the country, so very essential for our nation torn by casteism and caste conflicts.

The framers of the Constitution also thought that provision of better education facilities would not only improve the socio-economic conditions of the Schedule Caste but would also be helpful in the removal of the bane of untouchability and, indirectly, in the elimination of alienation amongst them. Educational requirements are a pre-requisite for entry into higher prestige jobs and into higher income categories. It is a pre-requisite for their mobility through both occupation and income. Therefore, a series of measures have been taken both at the level of the Central Government and the State Governments to spread education and literacy among the Schedule Castes mentioned in Chapter IV, so that though educational advancement the other two disabilities, social and economy, may also be resolved. The Commission for the

Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes also commended as far back as 1982 that Government of India and the State Governments had been making progress in educational development of the Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes by making liberal financial allocations for a variety of educational schemes in various Five-Year Plans.

With all the opportunities and constitutional safeguards provided, it was expected that the Schedule Castes would feel a reduce sense of alienation and segregation, which will ultimately pave the way for social integration in all its facets. Now the question arises as to what extent education provided so far has been able to achieved the cherished goals of influencing the attitudes and behaviour patterns of the Schedule Castes, and consequently of helping them in elimination or reducing their social inequalities, disabilities discrimination and feeling of alienation, as well as in promoting social integration based on a sense of equality.

Social scientist conducted many studies during the post independence period to evaluate the effect of educational development of the Schedule Castes. A brief review of these studies reveal that the educational effort of the Government and some other agencies have contributed positively to uplift the status of the Schedule Castes. It has been observed by such scholars that increase and spread of education among Schedule Castes has provided them with more opportunities for political participation they have gained greater economic independence and higher status: they have come to occupy elite positions; there is perceptible improvement in their socio-economic status and so on. But the impact of educational development has not been felt equally by all the communities among the Schedule Castes. Some Schedule Castes have been benefited more to the exclusion of others. Education has led to the emergence of a new elite group among the Schedule Castes and also to the alienation of the educated elite from their own community. It has created new inequalities and new areas of social inequalities

Conclusion: In the last I want to say that the existing system of reservation should be reviewed at regular interval. The state should also endeavour to identify most backward groups amongst the backwards and put them on priority within overall prescribed percentage of reservation to ensure their socio-economic development. This will silence the criticism that benefit of reservation hardly reaches the most backward section of SEBCs. It is also time to initiate a debate whether a policy of creamy layer or some other strategy to benefit the lowest rung of the Scheduled Castes be not adopted so that the benefit of government policies are not cornered by the relatively advanced sections of SCs. Simultaneously, the officials, the public servants of the country, in whose hands the responsibility of implementing the policy of reservations rests, have to ensure that the benefit of reservation policy should percolate to the grass-root level, i.e., most backward, poor, subjugated, depressed and helpless people of these communities, then we can realize the needs of an equal society which was the dream of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. The Massiah and champion of rights of the depressed classes.

The most important conclusion which researcher derives from this research work establishes that there is wisdom in justifying reservation policy for structurally disadvantaged groups. As the aim, vision and mission of our Constitution and Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar is equality irrespective of any bias on the basis of caste, colour, creed or sex. Backward classes should be nurtured, educated and uplifted properly and judiciously so that they could be empowered. To balance the society it is paramount that subjugated classes should be educated, sensitized, respected, employed and empowered at par.

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KINANTHROPOMETRIC PROFILE AND MOTOR-FITNESS COMPONENTS COMPARISON BETWEEN JUMPERS AND LONG DISTANCE RUNNERS

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ABSTRACT

The main objective of this study to find out a comparative assessment of the selected kinanthropometric variables and motor fitness components between elite jumpers and long distance runners. The research was conducted on national level 30 jumpers and 30 long distance runners of their age ranges 18-25 years. Thirty two kinanthropometric measurements as independent variables and seven motor fitness components as dependents variables from AAHPER youth fitness test(1966) battery were evaluated of each subject. SPSS (11.5) computer software was used to analyze the data and it explored that the weight and Linear measurements i.e. sitting height, trunk length, arm length, hand length; body diameter measurements i. e., wrist, elbow, shoulder and ankle diameter; body girth measurements i. e. shoulder, upper arm, chest, abdomen, thigh and calf girth; triceps, suprailliac, calf skin folds; body composition variables i.e. body density, percent fat and fat weight; and motor fitness components i.e. Straight Knee Sit-ups and 600-Yard Run & Walk have been found highly significant difference between jumper and long distance runners at one percent level of confidence.

Key Words: Kinanthropometry, Body, Composition, Motor, Fitness, Jumper, Long.

Today's many sports are played by the peoples in the world, but athletic is one of the most popular sports. Because of its tradition, its universality and prestige, as well as the wide range of skills and qualities that encompasses, it is the basic sports "par excellence". In addition, athletic constitute the most important element of the modern Olympic games. Specific anthropometric characteristics are needed to be successful in certain sporting events. It is also important to note that there are some differences in body structure and composition of sports persons involved in individual and team sports. The tasks in some events, such as shot put or high jump, are quite specific and different from each other and so are the successful physiques. This process whereby the physical demands of a sport lead to selection of body types best suited to that sport is known as "morphological optimization" (Bloomfield et al., 1995).

Singh.K.et.al. (2010) compared the anthropometrical characteristics and somatotype of High and low Performer Pole vaulters. Twenty male vaulters of age 18-25 years were assessed for the study (10 high performer and 10 low performer). The t –test was applied on the gathered necessary anthropometrical measurement of the pole vaulters. Results of the study have shown that high performer pole vaulters were significantly greater in weight, total arm length, upper

arm length and sitting height and were also significantly greater in all circumference except upper arm circumference compared to low performer pole vaulters. The high performer pole vaulters were also significantly greater in shoulder, knee, and ankle diameters and lean body mass compared to low performer pole vaulters. Where, as no significant difference in the somatotyping of high performer and low performer pole vaulters were observed. **Daudayal and Singh (2007)** conducted a study on selected anthropometrical characteristics of Indian elite male athlete of different throwing events. Purpose of the study was to find out the anthropometrical differences among four type of throwers (shot put, discus, javelin and hammer throwers). For this purpose 100 Indian elite male throwers 25 each were selected from various national level tournaments. The analysis of variance was applied on gathered data of selected anthropometrical variables. Results of the study had shown that the shot putter were greater in weight, Femur Biepicondylar, Humerus Biepicondylar, Hip Breadth, Shoulder Breadth, wrist breadth, skin folds, biceps muscle girth, calf muscle girth, thigh muscle girth, chest girth, chest depth, endomorphy, mesomorphy, upper arm length – lower arm length index, hip breadth stature index and fat percentage than other throwing groups. And the discus throwers were greater in height, forearm muscle girth and total leg length than the other throwers groups. Whereas the javelin throwers were greater in total arm length, ectomorphy and ponderal index than the other throwing groups and the hammer throwers were greater in shoulder breadth- stature index than the other throwing groups. In athletes, body composition measures are widely used to prescribe desirable body weights, to optimize competitive performance, and to assess the effects of training (Sinning, 1996). These researchers, Sharma and Shukla(1988), Battinelli (2000), Wood et al. (2000), Chauhan, M.S. (2003), Pritam, et al.(2009), Sharma and Dixit (1985) and Ragad, AI (2010) etc. also have given the characteristics of various sports person for specific games and also shown similar results.

Material and methods:

Selection of Subjects: For the purpose of the present study, Sixty (N=60), Male National level (jumper and long distance runners) between the age group of 18-25 years were selected as subject in the present study. The subjects were purposively assigned into two groups: Group-A: jumpers (n=30) and Group-B: long distance runners (n=30).

Selection of Variables:

The kinanthropometric measurements 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). Body composition variables i.e., body density, fat percentage; fat weight and lean body mass were calculated by using Durnin and Rehaman's Equation (1967) and Siri's Equation (1961) respectively.

Motor fitness components: AAHPER youth fitness test (1966) battery i.e. 50Yard Dash, Standing Broad Jump, Straight Knee Sit-ups, Pull-ups, Shuttle Run, Softball throw for distance and 600-Yard Run & Walk test were used to measure speed, Dynamic Balance, flexibility, Muscular Endurance, agility, Muscular Strength and Endurance respectively.

Statistical Technique Employed:

The data were analyzed by applying 't' test to find out significant mean difference between sprinters and throwers with the help of SPSS (11.5) computer software.

Results & Discussion:

Table: I Significant difference in the Anthropometric variables of **Jumpers & Long Distance Runners**

Sr. No	Variables	Jumper		Long Distance Runners		T Test Values for Equality of Means			
		Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	't' Ratio	df	Sig. Value	CI
1	Weight	68.533	2.559	60.083	4.709	8.6356**	58	0.0000	10.4087
2	Height	177.220	4.979	168.270	3.365	1.3287	58	0.1891	8.3550
3	Sitting height	87.388	3.194	84.647	3.096	11.8643**	58	0.0000	72.3437
4	Trunk Length	56.563	2.538	56.287	2.715	3.2490**	58	0.0019	6.1897
5	Arm Length	78.537	3.560	75.304	2.143	2.2111*	58	0.0310	0.3557
6	Hand Length	19.210	0.816	18.490	0.528	4.2616**	58	0.0001	4.7511
7	Hand Breadth	8.547	0.310	8.110	0.693	-0.9594	58	0.3414	0.1811
8	Leg Length	96.947	2.486	87.067	3.046	0.3745	58	0.7094	0.0063
9	Foot Length	26.577	0.927	25.983	1.515	0.6532	58	0.5162	1.4226
10	Wrist Diameter	5.690	0.240	5.447	0.344	3.1583**	58	0.0025	3.8721
11	Elbow Diameter	6.707	0.216	6.330	0.166	3.8422**	58	0.0003	5.3995
12	Shoulder Diameter	41.903	1.267	41.473	3.088	7.5565**	58	0.0000	0.4764
13	Hip Diameter	31.210	1.094	24.997	8.519	0.3983	58	0.6919	1.9242
14	Knee Diameter	9.133	0.521	14.753	22.092	1.8300	58	0.0724	1.2423
15	Ankle Diameter	7.010	0.289	6.823	0.361	3.1497**	58	0.0026	0.7142
16	Shoulder Girth	111.217	3.872	106.470	6.099	4.0594**	58	0.0001	1.0750
17	Upper Arm Girth	27.963	2.002	27.833	3.981	8.1573**	58	0.0000	11.1462
18	Chest Girth	87.017	2.887	83.467	4.156	3.9623**	58	0.0002	9.3523
19	Abdomen Girth	78.047	3.687	74.217	5.301	6.2681**	58	0.0000	8.9100
20	Hip Girth	93.487	3.363	86.733	4.849	-1.3930	58	0.1689	2.4559
21	Thigh Girth	51.620	3.672	51.033	4.499	4.6970**	58	0.0000	9.3505
22	Calf Girth	34.383	2.108	34.033	2.042	13.7639**	58	0.0000	11.3169

****Significant at 0.01 level & * Significant at 0.05 level N = 60 d.f. = 58**

Required value for being significant at .01 Level of significance= 2.66 and significant at .05 Level of significance= 2.00 ; CI= Confidence Interval

It clearly shown in the Table-I that indicates the Mean, S.D. 't' ratio of Jumper and Long distance runners weight and linear body measurements. Results shows that the 't' ratio of weight, sitting height, trunk length, arm length, hand length; body diameter measurements i. e., wrist, elbow, shoulder and ankle diameter; body girth measurements i. e., shoulder, upper arm, chest, abdomen, thigh and calf girth are significant at 0.01 level of significance, whereas 't' ratio of arm length is significant at 0.05 level of significance. It clears that these variables varies between the jumpers and long distance runners. Further the mean values of jumpers of aforesaid variables are higher than that of long distance runners.

It implies that, jumpers have more body weight and linear measurements as compare to long distance runners which helps him in the execution of different jumping events because more

diameters of different body joints provide more range of movements which helps jumpers to cover more height or length. More girth measurements of jumpers provide more strength to perform jump, whereas it hinders the performance of long distance running events.

Table: II Significant difference in the body composition variables of **Jumpers & Long Distance Runners**

Sr. No	Variables	Jumper		Long Distance Runners		T Test Values for Equality of Means			
		Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	't' Ratio	df	Sig. Value	CI
23	Biceps Skin Fold	2.783	0.757	2.950	0.577	-0.9772	58	0.3325	1.1387
24	Triceps Skin Fold	6.603	1.968	5.703	3.889	3.3941**	58	0.0012	4.0274
25	Sub Scapular Skin Fold	8.463	0.650	8.207	2.149	0.7056	58	0.4832	1.6498
26	Suprailliac Skin Fold	6.430	2.217	6.100	3.340	3.5987**	58	0.0007	7.3870
27	Thigh Skin Fold	28.413	14.094	17.907	13.780	2.4894*	58	0.0157	4.6305
28	Calf Skin Fold	8.777	2.841	6.407	2.970	3.3752**	58	0.0013	4.3671
29	Body Density	1.064	0.005	1.063	0.014	8.0470**	58	0.0000	551.6162
30	Percentage Fat	15.128	2.516	16.214	5.543	7.5370**	58	0.0000	21.7680
31	Fat Weight	10.441	1.919	10.121	3.950	13.4765**	58	0.0000	26.6460
32	Lean Body Mass	58.424	2.478	51.868	7.233	0.6262	58	0.5336	1.0771

**Significant at 0.01 level & * Significant at 0.05 level

N = 60 d.f. = 58

From table II, it can be seen that the 't' ratio of skin folds and body composition variables i.e. triceps, suprailliac, calf skin folds, body density, percent fat and fat weight are significant at 0.01 level of confidence. Only thigh skin fold is significant at .05 level of confidence. It clears that the mean values of skin folds and body composition variables of jumpers are higher than that of long distance runners.

It implies that more accumulate of adipose tissue in body reduce speed of athlete, whereas it helps the jumpers to apply more force.

Table: III Significant difference in the Motor fitness variables of **Jumpers & Long Distance Runners**

Sr. No	Variables	Jumper		Long Distance Runners		T Test Values for Equality of Means			
		Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	't' Ratio	df	Sig. Value	CI
33	50Yard Dash	80.700	3.834	77.367	13.195	0.4509	58	0.6537	1.7949
34	Standing Broad Jump	107.000	4.579	89.800	11.631	0.5533	58	0.5822	2.7091
35	Straight Knee Sit-ups	47.567	8.728	24.367	3.567	2.9194**	58	0.0050	17.7096
36	Pull-ups	11.400	2.955	8.867	2.825	1.1309	58	0.2627	2.4930
37	Shuttle Run(10X4 yards)	103.133	3.839	100.567	4.141	0.4077	58	0.6850	1.6350
38	Softball throw for distance	2166.500	197.376	1724.767	226.813	0.1598	58	0.8736	1.7587
39	600-Yard Run & Walk	192.733	7.225	130.833	27.648	3.1776**	58	0.0024	0.3966

**Significant at 0.01 level & * Significant at 0.05 level

N = 60 d.f. = 58

As Table III shows, Mean, S.D. and 't' ratio of jumper and long distance runners motor fitness components. Results indicates that the 't' ratio of Straight Knee Sit-ups and 600-Yard Run & Walk are significant at 0.01 level of confidence. It clear that these motor fitness components varies between the jumper and long distance runners. Further the mean values of standing broad jump, pull-ups, sit-ups and softball throw of jumpers are more than that of long distance runners, whereas 50Yard Dash, Shuttle Run and 600-Yard Run & Walk are time variables, Since time is inversely related to performance hence decrease in time indicates higher the performance and vice-versa. Due to this, mean values of these running variables of jumpers are more than that of long distance runners.

It implies that mean score of sit-ups of jumpers are more than that of long distance runners. It indicates that jumpers have more body strength which helps him to cover more distance, on the other hand mean score of all running test of long distance runners are batter than that of jumpers. Which indicates that long distance runners have more ability to run as compare to jumpers.

Conclusion:

1. While observing results presented in table-I, it can be summarized that jumpers have more weight, sitting height, trunk length, arm length, hand length, wrist diameter, elbow diameter, shoulder diameter, ankle diameter, shoulder girth, upper arm girth, chest girth, abdomen girth, thigh girth and calf girth as compare to long distance runners and there exists highly significant difference between them.
2. The result have shown that jumpers body accumulate more fat at triceps, suprailliac and calf sites and they also have more body density, percent fat and fat weight than that of long distance runners and they differ significantly at 0.01 level of significance.
3. It has been concluded that the jumpers were better in Straight Knee Sit-ups and and 600-Yard Run & Walk as compare to long distance runners, whereas mean score shows that long distance runners were better in 50Yard Dash, Shuttle Run and 600-Yard Run & Walk as compare to jumpers.

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CSR FOR SUSTAINABLE RURAL AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT OF JHARKHAND-A CASE STUDY OF ACC JHIKPANI

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ABSTRACT

The idea of CSR first come up in 1953 on most contemporary definition is from the world bank group , starting CSR is the commitment of businesses to contribute the Sustainable economic development by working with employees their families ,the local communities and societies at large . To Improve their lives in ways that , are good for business and for development , the businesses houses started realizing that they would have to rise over and above the profitability and take care of all those associated with their survival in the society directly or in indirectly. This research paper moves around developing an understanding about the corporate social responsibility , delving into its concepts and finding your its score taking the study of ACC Jhinkpani , towards the upliftment of common masses and protection of the environment and development of tribal areas as well as nation. Corporate social responsibility (CSR), also known as sustainable responsible business (SRB), or corporate social performance, is a form of corporate self-regulation integrated into a business model. Ideally, CSR policy would function as a built-in, self-regulating mechanism whereby business would monitor and ensure their adherence to law, ethical standards, and international norms. Business would embrace responsibility for the impact of their activities on the environment, consumers, employees, Tribal communities, and all other members of the public sphere. Corporate Social Responsibility is a very well-known concept in the present day world.

Key Words: Corporate Citizenship , Corporate ,Social, Responsibility, Productivity , CSR.

Corporate social responsibility (CSR), also known as sustainable responsible business (SRB), or corporate social performance, is a form of corporate self-regulation integrated into a business model. Ideally, CSR policy would function as a built-in, self-regulating mechanism whereby business would monitor and ensure their adherence to law, ethical standards, and international norms. Business would embrace responsibility for the impact of their activities on the environment, consumers, employees, Tribal communities, and all other members of the public sphere. Corporate Social Responsibility is a very well-known concept in the present

day world. In fact the corporate giants are very conversant with corporate social responsibility or corporate sustainability –in today's parlance.. The responsibility they have towards the Tribal society and the community as a whole cannot be denied. A tremendous surge and then a sustained consistency in the progress of the concept of CSR has been witnessed over a span of quite a number of years, elevating it to the highest pedestal of importance in all aspects of business and production, be it private or public.

In the modern times the concept CSR incorporates and strives to explain and clarify numerous co related and uncorrelated issues peculiarly, particularly or especially pertinent to SOCIAL and environmental interests and public welfare, keeping in full view the interests and benefits to tribal peoples of its surrounding. Responsibility has more or less taken the shape of accountability and obligation. Business ethics has also been brought into the arena of corporate social responsibility. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is a commitment to improve the tribal areas community . However it is not charity but it is a core business strategy of an organization. It is not a common term, in fact many Indian companies talked about responsible business or triple People, Planet and Profit).Some others of corporate citizenship or stewardship, responsible entrepreneurship and triple bottom line. Responsible competitiveness is nothing other than CSR.

Jhinkpani had a population of 11,835. Males constitute 51% of the population and females 49%. Jhinkpani has an average literacy rate of 55%, lower than the national average of 59.5%: male literacy is 65%, and female literacy is 45%. In Jhinkpani, 15% of the population is under 6 years of age. Jhinkpani is also famous for ACC cement factory which is one of the best plant which is having ISO certificate.

ACC Limited is India's foremost manufacturer of cement and ready mix concrete with a countrywide network of factories and marketing offices. Established in 1936, ACC has been a pioneer and trend-setter in cement and concrete technology. ACC's brand name is synonymous with cement and enjoys a high level of equity in the Indian market. It is the only cement company that figures in the list of Consumer Super Brands of India. Among the first companies in India to include commitment to environment protection as a corporate objective, ACC has won several prizes and accolades for environment friendly measures taken at its plants and mines. The company has also been felicitated for its acts of good corporate citizenship.

ACC has a large workforce of about 9,000 people, comprising experts in various disciplines assisted by a dedicated workforce of skilled persons. ACC employees, referred to as the ACC Parivar, come from all parts of the country and belonging to a variety of ethnic, cultural and religious backgrounds. ACC employees display a strong sense of loyalty to the Company and their special stellar qualities as 'value-adding' human capital are well known in the industry.

ACC has clearly stated guidelines concerning recruitment, termination, career advancement, performance appraisal, professional and employee ethics and code of conduct. The Company's personnel policies and processes enshrine equal opportunities to all and non-discrimination with regard to gender, caste, creed, ideology or other opinion, whether social, political or religious. Also ensured is a due process for employee consultation and participation in organizational development and policy formulation.

The importance of Corporate Governance has always been recognized in ACC. Much before Corporate Governance guidelines became applicable and mandatory for listed companies, ACC had systems in place for effective strategic planning and processes, risk management, human resources development and succession planning. The Company's core values are based on integrity, respect for the law and strict compliance thereof, emphasis on product quality and a caring spirit. Corporate Governance therefore in ACC is a way of life.

ACC is a professionally managed Company with a majority of its Directors being Independent Directors. The Board of Directors has always consisted of persons who are professionals in their respective fields and with unquestionable integrity and reputation. The role, responsibility and accountability of the Board of Directors is clearly defined. Members of the Board have full freedom to express their views on matters placed before them for deliberation and consideration.

It is the continuous endeavour of the Board of Directors to achieve the highest standards of Corporate Governance through the adoption of a strategic planning process, succession planning for attracting, motivating and energizing human resources, identification of major risks and the way and means to manage such risks, an effective communication policy and integrity of Company's internal control systems.

ACC was the first recipient of ASSOCHAM's first ever National Award for outstanding performance in promoting rural and agricultural development activities in tribal areas. Decades later, PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry selected ACC as winner of its Good Corporate Citizen Award for the year 2002. Over the years, there have been many awards and felicitations for achievements in Rural and Tribal community development, Safety, Health, Tree plantation, afforestation, Clean mining, Environment awareness and protection.

Other prominent awards won by us over the years comprise some coveted ones conferred by organizations of repute.

Our overall business strategy incorporates our CSR agenda that identifies the community living around our cement plants as one of our major focus groups for whom the company aims to make comprehensive plans to address their overarching issues and challenges such as enhancing employability, providing education to tribal people of Jhinkpani district, CSR Strategy healthcare, capacity building and creating basic rural infrastructure in tribal areas. The second focus group comprises regulatory authorities with whom we pledge to cooperate to address issues of concern to society such as the environment, land use, employment in rural areas of its surrounding. Thus our strategy is to enhance the company's reputation by upgrading the standard and quality of life of the Tribal community around our plants as also to improve the environment in which we operate. The key focus areas identified by us are also of public concern in India. Thus our interventions can be said to be aligned with the national priority.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY.

- To understand the concept of CSR
- To find out the scope of CSR
- To know how the ACC Jhinkpani has fulfilled its responsibility towards society, community state and nation

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Exhaustive literature survey regarding the topic and related concept has been done, Secondary data collected from various sources including books, research papers, newspapers magazine and websites is used for the purpose of study.

Results & Discussions

C.S.R and its Role for Tribal People

Corporate in India as anywhere else in the world are striving to improve the public image of business. Company believe in being and becoming good corporate citizen. They see the value of giving back to the community which contributed to their success. The essence of the corporate social responsibility (CSR) is the continuing commitment by the business to behave ethically and contribute to economic development while improving the quality of life of work force, their families as well as society at large. There are to primary choices in life to accept condition as they exist or accept the responsibility of changing them worldwide organization have begun to realize that responsible practices enhance profitability and ensure long term survival .

In a situation where the we requires innovative companies to address the serious global challenges faced by humanity, including high resource consumption , pollution ,population growth , demographic and geopolitical changes ,India with its rapidly changing business environment may indeed prove to be one of the most important countries on the planet over the next several decades . Corporate social responsibility is represented by the contributions under taken by companies to society through its business activities and its social works to tribal communities.

Nation cannot progress without the development of the common man. the ACC, CSR team for their efforts in giving new direction to the poor population and the communities around the district considering the pace of these community development efforts local tribal population is benefited by acc cements Jhinkpani CSR team Chaibasa.

Community Engagement

ACC Plants meet requisite due diligence and compliance requirements of Government of India's clearance procedure. This includes detailed Environmental Impact Assessment and Social

Impact Assessment of the project. ACC's focuses the interventions for :

1. Providing Education for Society's Future
2. Supporting Sustainable Community Development
3. Building Infrastructure for Livable Communities
4. Community health

ACC delivered the programs through partnerships with 16 NGOs, local banks and government departments.

Education for Tribes Future School Education

Most of the schools are run in collaboration with DAV or with the best institution available locally, serving community and employee's children.

ACC schools and colleges maintain high standards of education and are often the best in the district. Nearly 10,000 students receive education each academic year through these schools

Support to local Government schools: ACC also supports nearly 65 Government schools, in some of the most backward districts, across India. This intervention aims at ensuring all children enrolling themselves in schools and reducing dropout in the schools.

Goat Rearing - a time tested livelihood

Jhinkpani in Jharkhand is predominantly a tribal area with a large number of small and marginal farmers. Like farmers elsewhere in the country, they often get into the trap of moneylenders and many lose their land for small sums of money. They are then forced to migrate to other places searching for other jobs where they continue to be helpless. Research has shown that, in earlier generations, farmers resorted to rearing goats to cope with hard times. Whenever needed they would sell their goats for ready cash. Thus for small farmers, the livestock they owned proved to be valuable short-term assets. Recognizing this, ACC Chaibasa decided to promote this time tested source of revenue. Landless and marginal farmers were identified in neighboring villages with the help of the Gram Sabha. These farmers were then trained on scientific methods of goat-rearing and assisted to build sheds to shelter the animals from cold and insanitary conditions. These measures helped to multiply and improve the livestock. The result was better returns.

Building infrastructure for live able neighborhoods

ACC plays a vital role in facilitating the creation and maintenance of basic infrastructure around all its operations such as roads, safe drinking water, deepening of ponds and repairs to village buildings. We make every possible effort to make these basic necessities available to our neighborhood communities.

Together for Communities

Our CSR initiatives focus on holistic development of host communities and create social, environmental, and economic value to the society. ACC's CSR initiatives are delivered by its CSR team under guidance of Plant Directors, Business Heads and CEO. Each plant has a CSR Coordinator who is a nodal point of contact for community dialogue. A formal Community Advisory Panel (CAP) is constituted at each plant location, consisting of relevant local stakeholders and opinion leaders such as panchayat representatives, villagers, district officials and union representatives. Periodic needs assessments surveys and regular dialogue with community through CAP help identifying community's development needs. The priorities are discussed with the community to formulate a Community Development Plan comprising of projects, schemes and action plan. The projects are implemented in collaboration with like minded organizations like governments, voluntary organizations and development banks. Community participates in a formal community engagement event, an integral part of ACC's CSR activity, conducted at each plant location every year. Community offers its feedback on progress and outcomes of the projects conducted during the year. This helps in making the CSR initiatives more appropriate to community needs and enhance the sustainability.

Livelihood, Employability & Income Generation

ACC promotes skill development among the rural youth. Industry and Services sectors need skilled persons, while a large part of the rural youth is unskilled and unemployed. Our CSR

programmes connect the youth to high standard skills training institutions, providing partial financial support, wherever necessary as well as extending help in enrolment and in obtaining placement. Our livelihood and income generation initiatives helped in training and placing 2342 persons with various employers. On an average these candidates are now earning more than ` 5000 per month.

Health & Sanitation

ACC organizes health camps and mobile van health services for the community around its plants. ACC hospitals complement the local government's Primary Health Care centers and Community Health Care centers. In 2012, a total of 1,35,009 people benefited from the Company's health and nutrition related initiatives through medical camps, oral health and nutrition awareness programs. Through 144 Anganwadi centers, ACC reached out to more than 11,150 Mothers and children with immunization, Ante & Post Natal Care and growth monitoring programmes. To promote health and dignity among communities around plants, 7 community toilets and 310 toilets for individual households were constructed in a participatory manner.

volunteering activities.

Infrastructure Development for Livable Community: Company plays a vital role in facilitating the creation and maintenance of basic infrastructure around its operations such as roads, drains, provision of safe drinking water, deepening of ponds, repairs to schools, anganwadi and other community amenities.

EC8: Development and impact of infrastructure investments and services provided primarily for public benefit through commercial, in kind, or pro bono engagement.

During 2012, ACC's CSR initiatives for infrastructure development benefitted 1,26,000 people. Each plant contributed in creation of water harvesting structures and installation of hand pumps for drinking water. Excavation of pond for irrigation and other water uses directly benefitted 5700 people, whereas drinking water initiatives benefitted 14,283 people. In partnership with Government under the Indira Awas Yojana two Low Cost Houses were also constructed for 2 poor homeless families at Jhinkpani. In addition, 7 Community Toilets and 147 toilets for individual households were constructed to promote sanitation among neighboring communities in various locations.

Health & Hygiene

Good health is central to human happiness and well-being. It also makes an important contribution to economic progress, as healthy populations live longer and are more productive. Many people do not realize the significance of good health, and even if they do, they may still disregard it. Most water and sanitation related diseases can only be prevented by improving a number of hygiene behaviours. Keeping this in mind, ACC organised a number of health camps for the community in the months of April and May.

Blood grouping & Hemoglobin profiling

ACC along organized Haemoglobin tests and blood grouping camp at villages, with ASHA (Health staff), and Auxiliary Nurse Midwifery (ANM). Around 300 adolescent girls attended the camp. Community Advisory Panel members participated too. 17 girls were identified with anameia and referred to local hospital for further treatment.

Hand pumps for clean water

Majority of people in the project area villages around Chaibasa plant have access to groundwater either by means of hand pump or through the traditional use of buckets. The bucket-rope approach is used when water is to be lifted from a well or an open source. Water pumped through hand pumps is safe for drinking purpose because the chance for contamination is very less. Hence this is the most preferable option for drinking water in these villages.

In the Community Advisory Panel (CAP) meeting held in April 2014, it was decided to install 30 borehole hand pumps.

The process adopted for site selection was twofold, firstly collection and segregation of applications according to the

villages, then after reviewing the application by community members, finalizing sites for installation of hand pumps. Till date 24 hand pumps have been installed in 10 nearby villages and remaining are in the pipeline. Mostly, the hand pumps were installed in locations where people do not have any source of safe potable drinking water in and around the periphery of 300 to 600 meters. Approximately 1800 villagers of nearby 8 to 10 villages will get drinking water through this noble support extended by ACC.

Promotion of rural sports

To promote rural sports, ACC Jhinkpani has organized a village level cricket tournament among eight different teams of five different villages, The main objective of this tournament was to maintain a healthy relationship with the rural youth and to promote rural sports. Before conducting this tournament a village level cricket committee was formed with two nominated persons from each of five project villages by the CAP (Community Advisory Panel) members. This committee has been empowered to make decision regarding selection of players formation of teams and schedule of games. In close consultation with this committee team has organised this tournament.

Creating Women Entrepreneurs

ACC Jhinkpani with support of NGO partner Udyogini is empowering women by encouraging them to become successful entrepreneurs through the formation of Self-Help Groups (SHGs). 190 SHGs comprising 2550 women have been formed with 140 of the groups linked to Banks. ACC Jhinkpani has engaged with specialists to provide Grass Root Management and Skill Enhancement Trainings on activities like incense-making, imitation jewellery and vegetable cultivation through kitchen-gardens. Market linkages have been provided in each case while giving training to SHG members with necessary marketing skills. Literacy classes are conducted for women to help them maintain accounts and perform transactions with banks.

FINDINGS:

The status of the right to socio-economic development of the tribal population of Jhinkpani is perhaps the lynchpin in the realization of tribal rights in Jhinkpani. Unless the district entire ST population has access to equitable and just development mechanisms in a participative manner, there was no hope of realizing their socio-cultural rights, which is arguably already available to them. For instance, most ordinary tribals were unaware of their rights on account of illiteracy, thus rendering these rights rather empty promises.

These issues also have a close correlation with socio-cultural rights such as land, forests, etc. but have been indicated by the respondents to have a central link to the contest for resource between tribals and the State and the tribals and other competing societal groups, including commercial interest of non-tribals (for instance, forests are central to tribals in their socio-cultural identity as well as for their livelihood security. However, the same forest is also coveted by the logging industry).

The overall literacy rate of the ST population in Jhinkpani in 2011 was a mere 40.7 percent compared with 53.6 percent for all the population of Jharkhand. The literacy gap for the ST population was quite large, particularly for ST women (Table 4). As can be expected, the literacy attainments of ST population as well as ST women in rural areas of Jhinkpani were poorer than those in urban areas

Clearly, tribal rights were far from being realized as far as access of literacy and education for ST population in Jhinkpani was concerned. The gap between the literacy attainments of the ST population and the State and district averages was rather large, even after more than half-century of concerted development effort. The picture becomes even more grim when considering the literacy rates of ST women.

In such grim picture, the availability and access to educational infrastructure such as schools, their staffing patterns etc. becomes central in realization of the right to education for the ST population of Jhinkpani

As far as work participation of the STs in Jhinkpani was concerned, the picture is not very rosy. While the State averages for work partition was 37 percent in 2011, the same average for ST population in Jhinkpani was 46 percent. This higher work participation may not necessarily indicate more productive employment, when read with poorer literacy and consumption figures, it would indicate poorly paid work or working in the fields, which have poor scope of productivity. This view is bolstered when the urban-rural divide in work participation is taken into account. The ST population report a significantly higher work participation rate (50 percent) compared with the State averages (41 percent).

Fieldwork experience also indicates that higher work participation in rural areas entails toiling in fields with little or no infrastructural support and/or participating in lowly remunerative traditional livelihood strategies, such as foraging for food or gathering and selling non-timber forest produce. It would not be fair to classify these activities as productive employment on account of the low returns, as well as the well-entrenched network of non-ST contractors and traders in all parts of Jhinkpani who purchase their traditional produce at rates which do not guarantee fair returns to tribal communities.

Turning to the urban work participation, the ST population report a work participation rate of 34 percent compared with a marginally lower 32 percent for the State averages. The near equal work participation by STs and all communities in urban areas hide the fact that most STs are engaged in low-paid, unskilled labour in urban 50 areas.

Lower literacy rates, education and skills of the STs preclude any higher paying employment opportunities and precludes them from working in modern industry and commerce

A significant gender gap in work participation also exists, albeit smaller for the ST population. While the work participation rate for ST women was almost 45 percent, the same figure for all

social groups was 25 percent. Thus, ST women seem to be more economically empowered in Jhinkpani. However, these figures once again conceal the fact that the ST women are often recorded as ‘workers’ on account of their poor economic situations and not otherwise. Tribal women have to carry out hard and tiring manual labour and collecting minor forest produce to ensure daily food for the families. In the case of Jhinkpani, based on the field study, it can be confidently asserted that the higher work participation by ST women is not a reflection of greater economic independence and empowerment.

Conclusions

It is evident to think deeply and act wisely about CSR. Every business house owe some responsibility towards the society, nation and world in general which provide it with all human material and natural resources. Considering the long run growth and sustainable development following the norms of CSR, devising new policies and effective implementation is inevitable to bring the sustain a balance between corporate world and society, present generation and upcoming generation, man and nature.

As far as the ACC cement group is concerned specially for Jhinkpani area, it has gone a long way in fulfilling its duty and responsibility towards the society and the nation. It has reached the masses to elevate their lives to nurture their dreams and to hone their skills.

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CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT IN WESTERN HARYANA

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ABSTRACT

Civil disobedience movement was the second main movement of Gandhiji its started with historical Dandi march from Sabarmati Ashram 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.

Large number of people of Hisar 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.

Leader of the movement in this area were Pt. Neki Ram Sharma and Ghopi Chand Bharghwa. Villages and cities of Hisar District were active from begning to last National Leader K.A. Desai started this movement in Village Barwa. Different programme like picketing, Boycot of foreign cloth and mobilization of public were in good responsce. Leader of this area were kept in Gujarat Special Jail in poor condition.

Key Words: Civil Disobedience Movement, Historical Dandi March, Sabarmati Ashram.

Civil-disobedience movement was popular in whole of India. But this paper deals with Western 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

At a meeting held at Lahore on 29th January, 1928, under the presidentship of Lala Lajpat Rai, Dr. M.A. Ansari, Maulana Abul Kalam, Mohammad Ali urged non-cooperation with the Commission and asserted that only a Round Table Conference composed of British and Indian members of equal status to frame a constitution for India could satisfy India's political

demands. They called upon the people to observe strike on 3rd February, 1928, the day of the statutory commission's arrival in India.¹ In Jullundur, Ludhiana and Hisar district, there was a very half-hearted hartal by a few shopkeepers for a part of the day.²

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.³ At the same time, however, The Tribune, reported that the hartal was observed at Bhiwani and Hisar, though at some places it was only partial.⁴ 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.⁵ 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, Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya, Sardar Mangal Singh, Dr. Mohammed Alam, Sardul Singh Caveeshar. Lala Duni Chand, Lala Bodh Raj Raizada, Hans Raj, Dr. Gopi Chand Bhargava, Maulana Zafar Ali, Abdul Qadir Kasuri, 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.⁶ As a result of the attack, Lala Lajpat Rai died on 17 November, 1928.⁷

Thereafter, the Punjab Provincial Political Conference met at Rohtak on 8 and 9 March, 1929, under the Presidentship of Dr. Satyapal. Many important resolutions were passed at the Conference. A resolution of condolence on the death of Lala Lajpat Rai was moved from the Chair and passed by all standing in solemn silence. Lala Bodh Raj moved a resolution condemning the action of those police officers who had assaulted Lala Lajpat Rai on the day of Simon Commission's arrival at Lahore.⁸ Lala Sham Lal moved a resolution which sympathized with the peasants of the Skinner's Estate, a reference to which has been made earlier, and promised them support in their struggle against the officials of the Estate.⁹

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.¹⁰ In Hisar, similar work was undertaken by Pandit Thakur Dutt Sharma, Bakshi Ram Kishan and Lala Manu Ram also helped. At Sirsa, the local workers went round the city. Many Congress members were enlisted.¹¹

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.¹² Pandit Neki Ram Sharma was the member of the Reception Committee of the Lahore Congress.¹³ 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.¹⁴

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.¹⁵

On 26th January, 1930, the Independence Day was celebrated all over the province with unprecedented enthusiasms, great grandeur. Thousands of people hoisted national flags over their houses and many had illuminations at night. Prominent leaders like Gopi Chand Bhargava, Dr. Satyapal Pandit K. Santhanam, Maulana ZafarAli Khan, Caveeshar, Dr. Khan Chand Dev, Mulana Adbul Qadir Kasuri, Dr. S.D. Kitchlew, Sardar Kharak Singh and Pandit Neki Ram Sharma unfurled the national flags and participated in the processions.¹⁶

On the whole as a result of the celebrations, the Congress succeeded in giving a large measure of publicity to its programme and prepared ground for the Civil Disobedience Movement that it soon was to launch.¹⁷

Under the circumstances, Gandhi ji called a meeting of the Congress Working Committee which met at his Ashram on Sabarniati on 14, 15 and 16, February 1930. It decided to launch Civil Disobedience.¹⁸ And 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.¹⁹

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)²⁰

An important Provincial Conference was held at Gujranwala on 5-7 April, 1930, Maulana Zafar All Khan, a popular leader of the Punjab, was the President of this Conference Congress workers from all over the province attended the Conference. Among the leaders who attended the Conference were Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, Lala Duni Chand, Dr. Satyapal, Dr. Gopi Chand Bhargava, Babu Purshotam Das Tandon, Dr. Mohammad Alam, Maulana Atta Ullah Bukhari, Major Tara Singh and Sardar Kishan Singh.²¹

At its meeting held on 26th April, 1930, the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee appointed Chhabil Dass, members In Charge of the movement in the Punjab for preparing Salt and picketing of liquor shops. He was to be assisted by a Committee of seven persons which included Lala Duni Chand. Dr. Mohammad Alam Hamid and Lala Mohan Lal. A committee of seven persons which included Dr. Gopi Chand Bhargava, Mrs. Zutshi, Lala Achint Ram and others, was formed to assist him in his work.²²

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.²³

Dr. Gopi Chand Bhargava also spoke in the same way to the Police and to the army at Lahore on 30th April, 1930. While exhorting the Police and the Army to revolt, he said, "It is now time that persons employed in the police and the Army should give up service and have this country liberated. The Punjab is a military province and if brave men do not rebel who else will rebel. A person who at present does not work against the government, is a traitor".²⁴

Programme for the Salt Satyagraha in Punjab, as we have seen, was announced by Dr. Satyapal on 8th April, 1930. As such at Lahore on 11 April, 1930 the Satyagrahis, led by Dr. Satyapal and Dr. Mohammad Alam, started from Bradlaugh Hall followed by huge crowd of people, to break the Salt Laws near the river Ravi. Dr. Gopi Chand and other Congress leaders garlanded them. A group of ladies including Mrs. Lajpat Rai, Smt. Paravati Devi, daughter of Lala Lajpat Rai, Mrs. K. Santhanam put marks of Sindhur and Sandal on their foreheads and garlanded them amidst repeated shouts of jails.²⁵

On 23 April, 1930 a jatha of eleven men of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha arrived at Bhiwani and Sirsa to go to villages to break the Salt Laws and to do Congress propaganda.²⁶

At Bhiwani, the local merchants formed a foreign Cloth Boycott Committee to see that the pledges, the individual merchants had given, were duly observed.²⁷ People at different places also signed pledges not to use the foreign cloth.

Picketing continued in October 1930, a fresh agreement was arrived at between the Congress and the local foreign cloth dealers in Hisar in which the merchants agreed not to sell foreign cloth altogether till it was allowed by the Congress and to get their stock of foreign cloth sealed by the Congress.²⁸

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.²⁹ The liquor shops were picketed at many places such as Hisar 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.³⁰

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.³¹

The government cancelled licences of some of the leaders for their Congress activities. The licences of Pandit Neki Rain Sharma of Bhiwani for a revolver and a gun were also cancelled after his conviction in 1930.³²

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.³³ The Aman Sabha had its branches at Bhiwani and Hisar. 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.³⁴

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.³⁵

Soon after the Congress leaders were released from Jail, the Congress started the work of setting up a parallel government. The appointment of Congress Thanedars were made in the Hisar district also.

The Congress workers exhorted the people to bring their cases of disputes before the Congress Thanedars. People were told about the significance of the National Week and were exhorted to use Khaddar. At Lahore, Dr. Gopi Chand Bhargava appealed to the people to promote inter-communal unity, discard foreign cloth and resort to peaceful picketing of foreign cloth shops.³⁶

The Congress leaders alleged that although after 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.

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.³⁷

Boycott and picketing³⁸ of the foreign cloth shops were the most common forms of open activities in the towns.

On 28 April, 1932, the son of Dr. Gopal Chand Bhargava who was undergoing imprisonment in the Borstal Jail, Lahore was attacked by the local police in lieu of the fine of Rs. 200 imposed on him and his wife in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement.³⁹

Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, Lala Duni Chand of Ambala, Raizada Hans Raj, Dr. Gopi Chand Bhargava, M.L.C. interviewed some of these prisoners including Bhagat Singh and B. K. Dutt and had conversations with them.⁴⁰

In the Gujarat Special Jail as a result of the poor state in the Jail, J. N. Sahn, Editor of the Hindustan Times, lost 6kg in weight in 17 days and Dr. Gopi Chand Bhargava 12 kg in the same period.⁴¹

Not only this, in the last quarter of the year 1930, the privilege of remission that were generally entitled to for doing labour work in jail was denied to them. Eminent physicians like Dr. Ansari, Dr. Gopi Chand Bhargava, Dr. Khan Chand and Dr. Satyapal were prohibited from treating⁴² their fellow prisoners. All interviews with them were banned by the government.

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 in spite of the fact that these iron utensils were rejected by the Punjab Jail Committee also.⁴³

At last on the basis of preceding account of Civil Disobedience Movement it is clear that people of Western 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 Western 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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COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ISOMETRIC EXERCISE, YOGA AND COMBINATION TRAINING ON PERCENT FAT ON COLLEGE MALES

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ABSTRACT

Physical activity has very serious implications for the health and well being of all individuals. The objective of the study to see the effects of three different types of exercises, (Isometrics, yogic physical culture and combination training) as well as to compare these effects on percent fat of college males. The results shows that body fat and per cent fat have decreased significantly after the isometric and combination exercises. Isometric group and combination group showed a significant reduction in percent fat after the exercise schedule. The inter group comparisons showed that, isometric and combination groups had significant preponderance over the yogic physical culture group in the reduction of percent fat.

Key Words: Isometric, Exercise, Yoga, Combination, Training, Percent, Fat.

Physical activity has very serious implications for the health and well being of all individuals. Adoption of this new life style has resulted in a new category of disease, termed hypo kinetic disease (diseases resulted from lack of exercise) which is directly or indirectly the result of physical inactivity, and includes coronary heart disease, hypertension, obesity, anxiety and depression and lower back problems.

Physical fitness is not only essential for total effectiveness of all the individuals but also of paramount importance to athletes and sportsmen. 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.

METHODOLOGY

The objective of the study to see the effects of three different types of exercises, (Isometrics, yogic physical culture and combination training) as well as to compare these effects on body percent fat. Therefore, three experimental groups and one control group were formed.

Extraneous to the purpose of the study all these four groups 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 physical culture 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 administered the criterion tests (skin fold measurements and physical fitness measurements) as pre-test before being exposed to the exercise schedule. The purpose of administering pre-test to assess the initial state of body percent fat and physical fitness of the 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.

RESULTS

Percent fat is the amount of fat in 100 kg. Body weight. The mean per cent fat for pre and post tests for all the groups and the t-values comparing the means are given in table I. The results given in table II indicate that t-values 11.02 and 7.12 are significant. It may be inferred from this table that the isometric and combination groups showed a significant reduction in per cent fat after the exercise. These results when further sub stained from table that the isometric and combination groups showed a significant reduction in per cent fat after the exercise. These results when further substantiated from table II, it was found that the two exercise groups (isometric and combination) show more mean gain scores than the control group. (t-value 5.62 and 4.74 respectively). Again, the t-ratio 5.31 comparing the isometric with yogic physical culture group with

TABLE I

Significance of difference between pre and post test mean scores of 'per cent fat' (N = 37)

Sr. No.	Mean		SD			SE		t-ratio
	Pre-test	Post-test	Pre-test	Post-test		Pre-test	Post-test	
1.	13.5712	11.4705	5.0191	4.6302	.8251	.7612		-11.0243
2.	12.4175	11.9563	4.2537	3.6011	.6093	.5920		-1.943
3.	12.95777	10.8756	2.9802	2.6649	.4009	.4381		-7.1268
4.	12.3322	12.2861	3.3990	3.2607	.5588	.5360		-1513

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 II

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		-5.3149	-.0504	-5.6299
Group II			4.2502	-1.0448
Group III				-4.7488
Group IV				
Gain scores	-2.101	-.461	-2.082	-.046

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.

The combination group are significant at .01 level, When the mean gain scores were viewed, it was found that the isometric group (M=-2.10) and the combination group (M=-2.08) are better than the yogic physical culture group (M=-0.46). The statistical inferences indicate that with the isometric and combination exercises, reduction in per cent fat does take place. But out of these two groups, the isometric group predominates the combination group, whereas yogic asanas do not contributes towards the reduction in percent fat. This means that the exercises isometrics, yogic and combination, combination training is not more helpful than any other in decreasing the percent fat.

CONCLUSION

Body fat and per cent fat have decreased significantly after the isometric and combination exercises.

Isometric group and combination group showed a significant reduction in percent fat after the exercise schedule. The inter group comparisons showed that, isometric and combination groups had significant preponderance over the yogic physical culture group in the reduction of percent fat.

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HABITAT EVALUATION OF INDIAN PEAFOWL (*PAVO CRISTATUS*) IN HARYANA.

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ABSTRACT

Study was conducted to reveal the habitat preferences of Indian peafowl in Haryana. Macro- and microhabitat data was collected around randomly located sampling points and the locations of sighted francolins on line transects. Macrohabitat and microhabitat data were compared between habitat plots at random locations and at locations where birds were sighted on transects. The Indian peafowl utilized a greater proportion of cultivation as compared to other habitat types. Data on nine microhabitat variables was collected at the locations of Indian peafowl sighted on transects and at random locations. The birds utilized a greater proportion of ground cover, which was followed by canopy cover and shrub cover at 0.5m and 1m heights. For the Indian peafowl, principal component analysis was performed on the original set of five macrohabitat variables and nine microhabitat variables with the default option of Pearson's correlation coefficient matrix as the input.

Key Words: Indian, Peafowl, Habitat, Use, Line, Transect, Method, Macrohabitat, Microhabitat.

Habitat, corresponds to the address of an organism. Specifically, it refers to the physical and biological environment in which a species is usually found (Garson & Kaul 1992.). The habitat studies on the galliformes are limited as compared to other avian families. The habitat studies have been done on Ring-necked pheasant in England and America (Hill and Roberts 1998). Suitable habitats for Indian peafowl have been described as cultivated areas close to human habitations and light scrub jungle (Whistler 1941). The species generally avoid dense forest, swampy ground, bare and treeless areas and thickly populated areas. They utilized cover which provided them sufficient food and water. Indian peafowl prefer scrub cover in vicinity of crops such as Wheat *Triticum aestivum*, Sugarcane *Saccharum officinarum*, Sorghum *Sorghum vulgare*, Mustard *Brassica campestris* and pulses. These crops provided suitable food and cover to the Indian peafowl (Roberts 1991.).

The study of the habitat use by a species is central to the aim to study community and niche relationship as well as to give an idea of conservation and management of population or habitat (Browne, S. J. & Aebischer, N. J. 2003). The study of the habitat preferences of a species can be looked at in two stages. One is at the macrohabitat level and second at the microhabitat level. The macrohabitat level looks at the presence or absence of a species from an area or a particular habitat in comparison to the presence and absence from the other area or from other habitats (Evans, R. M. 1990). Microhabitat determines the finer distribution of a species within a particular macrohabitat type (Dowell, S. D., Aebischer, N. J. & Robertson, P. A. 1988). Microhabitat structures have been extensively researched as a primary determinant of the species occurrence.

Material and Methods

We studied habitat preference of Indian peafowl in various districts of Haryana, India. The study area comprised agricultural fields where sugarcane, wheat and rice were the predominant crops. Sugarcane was harvested once a year while wheat was harvested in April and rice October each year. The soils in the district are mainly silty loam (Khadar), loam (Bhangar and Naardak), and light loam (Seoti). The soil analysis of the soil samples taken from the forest areas suggested that pH varies from 6.7 to 8.1.

Restricted stratified random sampling was used for assigning points, defined by random numbers, in patches of structurally different habitats in areas used by the Indian peafowl. The selected strata were grassland, scrub, forest, bare ground and cultivation. Macro- and microhabitat data was collected around randomly located sampling points and the locations of sighted francolins on line transects. Macrohabitat data was collected visually on a percentage scale for the selected strata.

Data on microhabitat variables were collected in a 0.05 ha (radius = 12.62 m) circular plots (Bibby *et al.* 1992) centered on random locations, the locations of sighted francolins on line transects and the random locations Tree density was collected by the dimension of number of trees in a circular plot. All trees within the circular plot were counted by species and their GBH (Girth at breast height) was measured. Canopy cover (%) was estimated using a gridded mirror of 30 x 30 cm dimensions. There were 12 squares in the grid and each square measured 2.5 x 2.5 cm. (Bibby *et al.* 1992).

Data on ground cover and litter cover was collected in two randomly located 1 x 1 m quadrats marked within the circular plot, and mean values were calculated. Ground cover height and litter depth was measured at four corners of each 1 x 1 m quadrat with a scale.

Results

Habitat data on five variables at macrohabitat level was collected at the locations of Indian peafowl sighted on transects. The Indian peafowl utilized a greater proportion of cultivation as compared to other habitat types. There was no significant difference between the mean values of data on variables at locations of birds sighted on transects and at random locations (Table 1).

Table I. Descriptive statistics of macrohabitat of Indian peafowl sighted

Macrohabitat Category	Habitat plots	N	Mean	Standard Error
Forest	Bird sighted	33	12.52	0.803
	Random	87	13.85	0.437
Cultivation	Bird sighted	33	10.52	0.889
	Random	87	12.31	0.585
Grass	Bird sighted	33	14.45	0.586
	Random	87	10.88	0.411
Scrub	Bird sighted	33	12.63	0.501
	Random	87	11.62	0.404
Bare ground	Bird sighted	33	12.46	0.606
	Random	87	13.05	0.409

Microhabitat data were compared between habitat plots at random locations and at locations where birds were sighted on transects. There was a significant difference between heights of ground cover at bird sighted on random locations (Table 1). Data on nine microhabitat variables was collected at the locations of Indian peafowl sighted on transects and at random locations. The birds utilized a greater proportion of ground cover, which was followed by canopy cover and shrub cover at 0.5m and 1m heights.



Fig 1. Roosting Indian Peafowl



Fig. 2 Foraging Peafowl and Peahen

Eighteen transects and twenty two call count stations were surveyed at different sites of each district such as Karnal, Ambala, Kurukshetra and Yamuna Nagar. 3-4 study sites were marked in each district for survey of population indices of Indian peafowl. Variability in habitat variables were observed at different sites. Indian peafowl were recorded in most of the survey sites except few with high human disturbance (Fig.3).

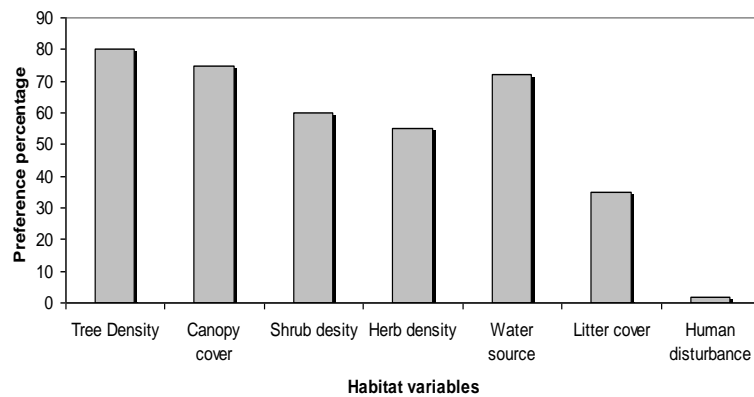


Fig. 3 Microhabitat use of Indian peafowl sighted on Transect Discussion

All Galliformes species are under great pressure of habitat loss and degradation and severe human disturbance. Indian peafowl and Swamp francolin are considered as endangered species in Bangladesh (Sarkar 2004). Santipillai, C and Wijeymohan, S. (2004) in his study on

Indian peafowl recorded that the species receive greatest pressure from hunting especially in the North Sri Lanka, where atleast two decades long arm conflict and availability of firearms, overharvesting of edible species have driven population of Indian peafowl to local extinction.

These crops provided suitable food and cover to the Indian peafowl (Bump and Bump 1964). Ali & Ripley (1983) have recorded that Indian peafowl is a tree roosting species and prefer to roost on Acacia, Sheesham *Dalberzia sisoo*. Indian peafowl preferred to nest in variety of habitats like grassy patches, sugarcane, ploughed fields and scrub (Roberts 1981; Ali and Ripley 1983). Habitat and community studies are multi dimensional in nature and are desirable to use multivariate statistical procedures to identify variables that may be useful in assessing habitat (Potts, G. R. & Aebischer, N. J. 1995). For the Indian peafowl, principal component analysis was performed on the original set of five macrohabitat variables with the default option of Pearson's correlation coefficient matrix as the input. Orchards show maximum encounter rates regarding female, male and chicks of Indian peafowl. Cropland on other hand shows significant encounter rates regarding male and female Indian peafowl. Whereas habitats like wasteland and scrubland do not show significant vlues of encounter rates. Similarly human disturbance exerts negative influence on density indices of Indian peafowl, whereas presence of water source have positive influence on density indices.

Whistler (1941) and Bump (1964) in his study concluded that Suitable habitats for Indian peafowl were cultivated areas close to human habitations and light scrub jungle. Indian peafowl utilized cover which provided them sufficient food and water. Iqbal *et al.* (1996) studied habitat use of swamp francolin and evaluated that species used sugarcane fields and grasslands as its major habitat. The female Indian peafowl preferred sugarcane and eucalyptus whereas male preferred sugarcane and sorghum. Browne & Aebischer 2003 using transect data recorded that Indian peafowl was mostly recorded in open tall grasses of height category 0-20cm whereas more sightings were recorded than expected by chance in 0-20% tree and shrub cover (Evans, R. M. 1990). In his study on Swamp francolin in Nepal concluded that species use more frequently elephant grass as roosting cover whereas nests were equally distributed in shrubland, marshes, woodlands and fence rows near swampy rice fields.

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TECHNIQUES OF ORIENTATION AND MOBILITY FOR VISUALLY IMPAIRED

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ABSTRACT

The ability to move in and around the environment is critical and many a times inability to do so affects the individual psychologically, socially, emotionally, economically and physically (Stone, 1995). One of the main effects or impacts of blindness is in the ability to move around. Mobility refers to total physical movement which involves a change in spatial location accomplished in an upright position under one's own power. Orientation involves having an awareness of space and an understanding of the situation of the body within it (Stone, 1995).

Key Words: Technique, Orientation, Mobility, Movement, Visually.

Mobility

Mobility is defined as physical “movement” and the negotiation of any obstacles and hazards. It is the aim of obtaining freedom of movement without coming to any harm, safety in travelling as well as minimizing the level of stress placed upon a visually impaired person. It describes all situations ranging from moving around within a single room, in a house to travelling from one town to another or even between countries.

It is the action of travelling, of going from one place to another. To be mobile, a person should be able to gather and use sufficient information from the environment to avoid hazards and to reach his destination safely.

In order to do this, a visually impaired person may use a long cane, a guide cane or just a bamboo stick.

Orientation

Orientation is the ability to locate oneself in one's environment. It is a skill that is related to the use of the remaining senses of a person to establish one's position in, and in relation to significant objects in the environment.

The process of using the available environmental information to select and follow the correct path is called orientation. It has been established that when vision of a person is completely or partially impaired, he has to depend upon his remaining senses to be able to move around freely. The senses of hearing, touch, smell, kinesthetic and taste can all be used to help him to recognize his position in relation to the obstacles and landmarks around, in the environment.

The training that teaches the visually impaired persons to move around the environment freely and independently is popularly known as “Orientation and Mobility” (O&M).

IMPORTANCE OF ORIENTATION AND MOBILITY

The ability to move in and around the environment is critical and many a times inability to do so affects the individual psychologically, socially, emotionally, economically and physically. One of the main effects or impacts of blindness is in the ability to move around.

(A) PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT

Training in O&M would enable them to avail a variety of real experiences and enhance their understanding of the concepts, give them more confidence and all these would result into personal development.

(B) Independence in Movement

The loss of power to move about freely and safely is arguably the greatest deprivation inflicted by blindness (Koestler, 1976). As being able to travel freely is very important for the sense of independence, O&M training is an important pre-requisite for the integration of visually impaired persons into the community and working life. It enables them to become more independent in indoor as well as outdoor mobility.

(C) Self Confidence

When an individual is not able to travel around freely, it has devastating effect on his/her self concept (Stone, 1995), self confidence and desire to compete and progress. Most people with visual impairment remain confined to their homes, live a solitary life and accept visual impairment as fate accompli. Such individuals have to depend upon others even while moving in a familiar environment. They have to depend upon the convenience of others for their movement, daily activities and participating in social activities. While independence in movement would develop self confidence and enable them to perform these activities at their own convenience and pleasure.

(D) Safety of the Individual

It is not just an overcoming of practical difficulties, but it is also a step towards developing and maintaining one's own self-image. Mobility education will also be one way to get young people fit and the improved fitness will lead to an ability to undertake more intensive training (Stone, 1995).

(E) Comprehensive Rehabilitation

To be able to move independently within environment is one of the pre-requisites for employment (Hill, 1996), gainful occupation, economic rehabilitation or income generation. It is a step toward comprehensive rehabilitation, self confidence and liberation from the solitary home confinement of a person.

MOBILITY TECHNIQUES

To travel safely in relation to the environment, a visually impaired person can use one of the following techniques or a combination thereof:

1. Sighted Guide
2. Walking Alone
3. Cane Techniques
4. Guide Dogs
5. Sighted Guide
6. While the principal objective of O&M training is attaining freedom in movement, help of another person is essential under certain circumstances. A visually impaired may require assistance of a sighted guide while crossing a busy road, moving in a less familiar environment, searching a visual sign or moving in a crowded place.

7. While approaching narrow spaces, the guide should:
8. move his guiding elbow towards the mid line of his back;
9. extend his arm and move side-ways so that the visually impaired person is directly behind the guide.
10. When both approach the stairs, the guide should:
11. announce the change is about to occur;
12. stop right in front of the stairs so that visually impaired person is one-half step behind;
13. climb the steps in the normal way with visually impaired person following a step behind;
14. both should shift their weight forward by leaning forward;
15. Similarly while descending, the same procedure should be followed. However, both should shift their weight backward by leaning back a bit.
16. To guide a visually impaired person to sit in a chair the guide should:
17. bring visually impaired person to the chair;
18. place his hand of the guiding arm on the back of the chair- and tell him which way the chair is facing;
19. Walking Alone
20. Basic Technique :
21. Trailing : It is essential to impart training to visually impaired persons as it:
22. helps them to walk straight and provides them with tactual information; and
23. enables them to detect landmarks or find doorways.
24. Procedure
25. Back of the hand should be used to follow a wall, edge of a table, or other similar objects.
26. Stand next to the object he wants to follow.
27. Extend the arm that is closer to the object and back of his fingers should touch the object.
28. Walk by trailing fingers along the surface towards his destination.
29. Protective Techniques
30. Upper Arm and Forearm Technique: This technique generally:
31. protects the upper body around the chest and head;
32. can be used for protection from low tree branches, open doors, sharp wall curves, corners of walls, cupboards or other such obstacles which may be vertically placed in the path.
33. Basic Techniques
34. The first step in the technique is that a person should raise either the left or right arm to shoulder height.
35. Then the person should bend elbow to form an angle of 120 degrees and fore-arm is held across in front of the face.
36. Hand is turned so that the palm faces away from the person and the fingers are slightly bent back towards the body.
37. Person moves in this position in the direction desired.
38. Locating Dropped Articles: This technique:
39. protects head when bending down to locate a dropped object;
40. enables to locate dropped articles in unfamiliar surroundings;
41. enables to make a systematic search of articles; and
42. saves time
43. Basic Technique
44. First stop whatsoever the person is doing.

45. Listen to the dropped object until it stops moving.
46. Face in that direction.
47. Approach close to the area and kneel down using upper-hand and forearm technique or keep head and body straight and place palm down.
48. Begin a systematic search in the following pattern:
49. Circular: move hand in ever increasing circles or
50. Perpendicular: follow a square pattern making a series of horizontal movements each separated by one hand's width.
51. If object is not found in front, check the left or the right side before moving forward.
52. Cane Techniques
53. Use of a Long Cane
54. Traditionally, the white cane:
55. is used primarily as an extension of the fore finger to help in locating obstacles along the route and provide with information about the environment;
56. is accepted as a symbol of the visually impaired;
57. is regarded as the proven mobility aid- is inexpensive, handy and has adjustable length;
58. plays a vital role in the education, social integration and comprehensive rehabilitation of the visually impaired.
59. Using the white cane correctly, person can walk safely and independently.
60. By providing a means of getting to and from work, it enables them to seek a variety of jobs and expedites their economic rehabilitation.
61. The length of the cane is:
62. determined by the height of the user;
63. generally 90 centimeters;
64. should reach the breastbone when held vertically; and
65. should touch the ground about one meter in front when a person holds it.
66. Qualities of a Good Cane
67. good conductivity
68. durability
69. light weight
70. low cost
71. strength and resilience
72. cosmetic and elegant appearance
73. easy availability
74. easy reparability
75. meeting the specific length requirements
76. Holding the Cane
77. Person can hold the cane in either hand.
78. Grip: While holding the cane
79. thumb should be on the front of the top;
80. forefinger should be fully extended;
81. second finger is curled behind to support the cane;
82. other fingers should be kept relaxed.
83. elbow should be slightly bent near the body.

84. Hand Position: The hand holding the cane should always be in line with the middle of the body and in front of the navel.
85. Using the Cane:
86. Wrist Movement: The cane is moved from side to side by the flexion and extension of the wrist with the tip touching the ground lightly at each movement. The arm should not be moved.
87. Arc: The cane tip should touch the ground a little wider than the width of the person's body.
88. Instep: Simultaneously with the extension of one foot forward, the cane should move in the reverse. For example, as the left foot steps forward, the cane moves to the right and as the right foot comes forward, the cane goes to the left.
89. Rhythm: The cane tip is lifted just clear of the ground as it traverses between two points of contact. The cane should be moved back and forth at a steady speed as the visually impaired person walks.
90. The Guide Dog
91. Using trained guide dogs for mobility is popular in Europe, South Africa, Australia and America.
92. Basic Techniques:
93. Usually, the dog is controlled by the left hand and the right hand is used for the long cane technique.
 - a. The dog is trained to follow commands generally given by raising the harness or operating the lead.
 - b. The visually impaired person should also understand the cues provided by the dog e.g. stopping at an entrance, deliberately going round an obstacle.
 - c. Generally the dog precedes the person. However, while leaving the bus, the dog should follow and while climbing down the stairs, the dog should walk along with the person.
 - d. The person must have complete control of the dog since it cannot be expected to perform certain functions such as identifying the type and the speed of approaching vehicle etc.
 - e. It must be realized that the Guide Dog is a mere animal and cannot be expected to perform miracles.

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EVOLUTION OF PANCHAYATI RAJ

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ABSTRACT

The genesis of the concept of Panchayati Raj is often erroneously traced from the institution of the traditional panchayats of the village communities which had come into existence in the ancient period for performing the functions of conflict resolution and system maintenance soon after the conversion of pastoral societies into the agrarian ones following the emergence of agriculture as the main mode of production. It is also fallaciously linked with the caste (Jat)/sub-caste/ (up-Jat) gotra (clan) and cluster (Khap) Panchayats which had come into being during the medieval era for the resolution of intra and inter caste/clan disputes and for providing defense against external aggression.

Key Words: External, Defense, Khap, Panchayat, Society.

It is also wrongly associated with the institutions of the Statutory panchayats that had been created in the colonial period on the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Decentralization (1907) for discharging the civic functions by mobilizing their own resources and for reducing the financial burden of the provincial governments. Likewise, it has been romantically linked with, without the least justification, with the Gandhian ideas of Gram Swaraj and Decentralization which envisaged free India as a commonwealth of economically Self-sufficient and politically independent and politically independent villages. Another perspective in this context is to view Panchayati Raj as an extension of the institution of the village Panchayats as rural local self government bodies that had been promised by the makers of the Indian Constitution in the non-justiciable Directive Principles of State policy to accommodate and pacify the Gandhians who were they perceptive as a Non-Gandhian/Anti-Gandhian Constitution framed by the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly of India. Here it will not be out of place to reproduce Article 40 of the Indian Constitution on the organization of Panchayats, “The state shall take steps to organize village Panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self government”.

Another widely prevalent misperception is to see the Panchayati Raj as a logical step for the creation of the Gram Panchayats by various State Government after the First General Elections in 1952 to fulfill the promise that had been made by the Congress Party, which had come to power in almost all the states of the Indian Union, during its election campaign. The enactment of the Gram Panchayat Acts by various states after these campaign. The enactment of the Gram Panchayat Acts by various states after these elections has to be seen in this perspective.

The fact of the matter is that the Panchayati Raj is the name of the scheme suggested by balvantrai Mehta Study Team (1957) for streamlining the process of rural development after it found that bureaucratically operated Community Development Programme (1952), that had been launched for awakening the dormant forces of progress in rural society and to bring about a silent revolution, had failed due to lack of popular support. It was the realization of the hard truth by the Study Team that neither the Collector/Deputy Commissioner, District Development Officer, Block Development Officer and his Extension Officers and the Village Level Workers (the Gram Sewaks) nor the nominated District Advisory and Block Advisory Committee can bring about transformation in rural society. the Team rightly believed that the nominated block Development Councils and the District Development Councils can not perform the role of decentralized planning in an effective manner and this task will have to be assigned to the democratically elected block level bodies. It aptly felt that the existing institutions like District Boards, School Boards and the Gram Panchayats are not fit instruments for designing and implementing rural development programme. That is why it suggested a scheme of democratic decentralization which envisaged the creation of a democratically elected and organically linked structure of democratic decentralization with Gram Panchayats at the village level at the base, Panchayat Samiti at the block level in the middle and the district level Zila Parishad at the top.

For insulating this development mechanism from partisan politics and for keeping the political parties out of these, they suggested an indirect system of elections. The members of the Gram Sabha were to elect the Panches and Sarpanches, they in turn were to elect the members of the Panchayat Samities who were later on to elect the members of the Zila Parishad. The Cooperative Societies and the Market committees were also to be associated with Panchayat Samitis by giving them a representaion so there could be cooperation and coordination between them in the puruit of the goal of rural development. The Mahila Mandals, Youth clubs, the Bharat Sevak Samaj and other voluntary organizations and the Community Based Organizations too were to be linked with the Panchayati Raj Institutions for mobilizing popular support.

The Collector/Deputy Commissioner was to the Chairperson of the Zila Parishad for ensuring coordination and cooperation between the District Administration and Panchayti Raj Institutions and for giving guidance to the elected represenatives in the task of planning and implementing the rural development programmes and for ensuring the asistance of the district level officer of various line departments to the Panchayati Raj Institution and for giving guidance of the elected representatives in the task of planning and implementing the rural development programmes and for ensuring the assistance of the district level officers of various line departments to the Panchayati Raj Institutions.

The MPs, MLSs and the MLCs were also to be associated with the Panchayati Raj Institutions for linking the Gram Sabha, the Gram Panchayat, the Panchayat Samiti and the Zila Parishad with the state legislatures and the Union Parliament. They were also supposed to act as the friends, philosophers and the guides of the elected representatives of these bodies.

The key role in planning and implementation of the rural development programmes was to be prayed by the block level institutions, the Panchayat Samiti, because the block, according to Balvantari Mehta Study Team is niether as small as a village to lack leadership and resources nor as large as district which is too distant from people. Moreover, it is not only associated in

the rural psyche with the phenomenon of rural development but also has the rural administrative and technical infrastructure consisting of the BDO, the Extension Officers of various departments like agriculture, cooperation, health education, industries, veterinary and engineering as well as the village level extension workers (VLWs), the Gram Sewaks.

While the Gram Panchayat was to not only perform the function of implementing its own rural development plans but also those of the Panchayat Samities. The Panchayat Samiti was to coordinate the functions of the Gram Panchayats, prepare and implement its own plans and implement these with the assistance of the Gram Panchayats and also to perform the agency functions for implementing the plans and programmes of the Zila Parishad, State Government and the Government of India. The Zila Parishad was to be mainly a supervisory and coordinating body.

This scheme of democratic decentralization suggested by Balvantari Mehta Study Team (1957) was approved by the National Development Council and the conference of the Ministers of Local Self Government. However, a consensus emerged at these that in view of the significance of the experiment on the one hand, there should be no rigidity in the implementation of this scheme and every state should be free to evolve its own model of democratic decentralization of Panchayati Raj.

That is why there emerged in due course of time, two models of Panchayati Raj in various states. The first is known as the Rajasthan Model. This was almost completely based on the scheme of democratic decentralization suggested by Balvantrai Mehta Study Team. It made the block level body, the Panchayat Samiti, as the key unit. Indirect elections, made provisions for the association of the MPs and the MLAs with the Panchayati Raj Institutions, gave a key role of the District Collector in it and laid emphasis on close relationship between the PRIs and the Cooperative Institutions.

The second, the Maharashtra Model, made the district level body, the Zila Parishad as the unit for the decentralization of the powers of planning and implementation, provided for the direct elections, excluded MLAs and MPs from the PRIs and kept the District Collector outside the sphere of the Panchayati Raj. Instead, it created the institution of the Chief Executive Officer of the Zila Parishad as the head of the Development Administration in the district and put all the Line Departments under its control. The Panchayat Samiti was virtually reduced to the status of a Committee of Zila Parishad under this system.

But out of these two models of democratic decentralization, the Maharashtra model was found to be more functional for decentralized rural development than Rajasthan model. That is why the Study Teams on Panchayati Raj set up by the Government of Karnataka and the Government of Punjab in 1960s recommended the adoption of Maharashtra model for strengthening Panchayati Raj Institutions in their states. Even S.K. Dey, Nehru's conscience keeper, had also expressed the view that Panchayati Raj has struck deep roots in Maharashtra and Gujarat which had adopted this model and has failed to do so in the northern state which had gone in for the Rajasthan model.

Be that as it may, Nehru's apprehension about the future of democratic decentralization or Panchayati Raj proved true and gradually the Panchayati Raj System that had been arduously created by him was wrecked by his successors who did not share his passionate commitment for democratic decentralization.

The Janata Party, which came to power at the Centre in the 1977 parliamentary elections, failed to fulfill its promise of revitalizing this scheme of democratic decentralization because of the instability during its rule owing to the struggle for power in the fractions of the Janata Party the Congress (O), BJP, Jan Sangh Socialist Party and CFD.

The Report of the High Powered Committee on Panchayati Raj headed by Ashok Mehta (1978) recommended introduction of direct elections, creation of a two tier structure consisting of Zila Parishad and Mandal Panchayats and assignment of a dynamic role to them in rural development through their empowerment for the revitalization of Panchayati Raj Institution. It, however, suggested the abolition of the Panchayat Samitis and Gram Panchayats. But these recommendations could not be implemented as Janata Government was voted out in 1979 and the Congress (I) Government which was opposed to democratic decentralization was voted to power in 1980 parliamentary elections. However, their Non-Congress Government of West-Bengal, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh did take concrete steps for strengthening Panchayati Raj Institutions in their states in the post-elections period (1980-83). But in the rest of the country, the Panchayati Raj Institutions remained virtually paralyzed due to gradual erosion in their powers and depletion of their resources. The creation of the District Rural Development Agencies in 1980 for the implementation of the rural development programmes of the Government of India proved to be the proverbial last straw on camel's back.

But the poor governance of the Rural Development Programme by the Government agencies led to the shiponing off of virtually 85 paise out of every rupee Spent on these and those for whom these poverty alleviation and employment generation programmes were meant could receive only the remaining 15 paise. It was the realization of this dismal state of affairs that made the late Rajiv Gandhi to constitutionalize Panchayati Raj Institutions and to empower them to become institutions of self government so that these could make and implement plans for economic development and social justice.

For ensuring inclusive rural development, he suggested adequate reservations for women and weaker sections. But his initiative of 64th Amendment in 1989 for the institutionalization of the above objectives could not be implemented as the Amendment failed to get the requisite two-third majority support in the Rajya Sabha because it was perceived by the Non-Congress parties as a disguised attempt to erode the limited autonomy that the states possessed in Indian federal polity with a strong center.

However, P.V. Narshima Rao, who became Prime Minister of India in 1991, was able to get Rajiv's vision constitutionalized in 1992 through the enactment of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment by building a consensus in its favour. The Amendment became an Act in 1993.

The 73rd Constitutional Amendment inserted Part-IX and Article 243 in the Indian Constitution in which the following provisions have been made:

1. Article 243A- Gram Sabha: A Gram Sabha may exercise such powers and functions at village level as the legislature of a State may, by law, provide.
2. Article 243B- Constitution of Panchayats: There shall be constituted in every state, Panchayats at the village, intermediate and district levels in accordance with the provisions of this part.

3. 243C- Composition of Panchayats: All the seats in a Panchayat shall be filled by persons chosen by direct election from the territorial constituencies in the Panchayat Area.
4. 243D- Reservation of Seats: Seats shall be reserved for the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribes in proportion to their shall in the total population not less than one-third (including to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes) of the total number of seats shall be seats shall be reserved for women.
5. 243G- Powers, Authority and Responsibilities of Panchayats: Subject to the provision of this Constitution, the legislature of a State may, by law, endow the Panchayats with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as institutions of self-government and such law may certain provisions for the devolution of powers and responsibilities upon Panchayats at the appropriate level, subject to such conditions as may be specified therein, with respect to:-
 - a. The preparation of plans for economic development and social justice;
 - b. The implementation of schemes of economic development and social justice as may be entrusted to them including those in relations to the matters listed in the English Schedule.

All the states enacted conformity legislations in 1994 and operationalized the new system of Panchayati Raj. This system contained in-built provisions for the good governance. It not only gave a constitutional status of the Gram Sabha but also made the Gram Panchayats responsible to it. Besides, it provided for a mechanism for transparency in the working of Gram Panchayat through the social audit by the Gram Sabha. Moreover, the Acts of various states provided to people the right to get a copy of any decisions of the Gram Panchayats by making the nominal payment for it.

It was hoped that the Panchayati Raj System in general and the institution of the Gram Sabha in particular will ensure that the rural development programmes are implemented in an honest and efficient manner and the fruit of rural development programmes are able to reach the poor for whom these were meant. But these hopes were belied and it was found that the corruption has been magnified because of the increase in the number of the stakeholders, in it. Earlier the funds were embezzled by the development bureaucracy and technocracy, now elected representatives also became claimants in this loot.

It was counter this that Aruana Roy led MKSS, a well known NGO, launched the programme of *Jan Sunwari* in Rajasthan in 1995 and later on began a campaign for the Right to Information. This campaign gradually became a nationwide phenomenon & the Right to Information Acts were enacted by some of the states and by the Government of India in 2002 in the form of Freedom of Information Act. But despite these, the good governance remained elusive in the rural development administration and the Panchayati Raj Institution.

It was in this background that the Right to Information Act, 2005 has been enacted and operationalized by setting up Central Information Commission, State Information Commissions and by the appointment of Assistant State Public Information Officers, State Public Information Officers and the First Appellate Authorities in all the Public Undertakings including in the PRIs and the Urban Local Bodies. Besides, the provision has been made in the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme for the Right to Information, Social Audit and Social Audit Forum.

The primary aim of the RTI regime is to ensure good governance by making the decision making transparent and by ensuring accountability through this device. But the goal of good governance remains elusive due to the lack of awareness among the masses and the persistence of the colonial mindset in the bureaucracy.

Be that as it may, the rural development programmes, the Community Development Programme and the NES Schemes led to democratic decentralization or Panchayati Raj in 1959 and the New Panchayati Raj System has led to the establishment of the RTI regime which sooner or later, is bound to ensure good governance. But a mass campaign in mission mode is needed for this purpose.

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CHEMICAL COMPONENTS AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY OF *PARKINSONIA ACULEATA* L.

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ABSTRACT

Parkinsonia aculeata, commonly known as Jerusalem Thorn or Paloverde or Ratama, is native from Southern Texas. It is generally grown as hedge plant and is also suitable for windbreaks and shelter belts. Varieties of phytochemicals have been isolated from this plant, which mainly include flavones, steroids and terpenoids. In this review, the work done by different workers on plant phytochemistry and biological activity has been described.

Key Words: Parkinsonia Aculeate, Flavones, Steroids, Terpenoids, Biological, Activity.

Parkinsonia is a small genus of about 15 species (Wagner *et al.*, 1990); belongs to family Leguminosae and subfamily Caesalpiniaceae. *Parkinsonias* have been widely cultivated throughout the tropical regions of the world. Members of this genus are easily distinguished because the leaves look like long narrow streamers. *Parkinsonia* is named in honour of John Parkinson (1567-1650), a British apothecary. *Aculeata* arises from a Latin word *aculeus* which means a small needle in allusion to the sharp woody spines (McCann, 1966).

Parkinsonia aculeata, commonly known as Jerusalem Thorn or Paloverde or Ratama, is native from Southern Texas, New Mexico and Arizona through Mexico to South America. It grows in desert grasslands and canyons and does best in moist sandy or gravelly soils from 900-1350m elevation (Elias, 1980). It is generally grown as hedge plant and is also suitable for windbreaks and shelter belts (Singh *et al.*, 1983).

Description: *Parkinsonia aculeata* is a spiny shrub or small tree reaching a height of 40 feet with an open, spreading head and short trunk. Its bark is thin, smooth, green which turns brown or reddish brown on older trunks. Leaves are alternate, twice compound and feather like but modified into 2 or 4 long, narrow, flattened, yellowish green strap like strips 20-40 cm long, each with 22-30 pairs of opposite tiny leaflets 7-9 mm long. Its flowers are yellow, sweet scented, produced on short stalk and loosely clustered on an elongated spike. Pods are 5-10 cm long, thickened and leathery, constricted between seeds.

Traditional Uses: Flowers and seeds of *P. aculeata* are reported to have antipyretic activity. Its bark is employed against consumption in cattle and the bast for the manufacture of paper (Blatter, 1978). Leaf, fruit and stem decoctions are taken orally to treat malaria and as abortifacient. The wood of the plant yields good charcoal (Duthie, 1960)

Phytochemicals isolated from *P. aculeata*

Parkinsonias are known to be a rich source of flavones and flavone glycosides (Table I). Flavone-C-glycosides stimulate feeding of plant hoppers on rice plants (Kim *et al.*, 1985),

inhibit *in vivo* growth of *Phytophthora parasitica* (Ravise and Chopin, 1981) and also show inhibitory effect on c-AMP phosphodiesterases activity of rat heart (Petkov *et al.*, 1981).

Amongst Flavone-C-glycosides, Vicenin 2 has been identified as an ovipositional stimulant of *Papilio xuthus*, a citrus feeding swallow tail butterfly (Nishida *et al.*, 1987). Vitexin has been shown to deter the feeding of *Schizophis graminum* and *Myzus persicae* on wheat (Dreyer and Jones, 1981). Its hypotensive effects in animal tissues have also been reported (Prabhakar *et al.*, 1981). Majority of flavanoids reported from *P. aculeata* have oxygenation at C-5 and C-7 and the B-ring in the flavanoids is oxygenated at C-4' or C-3', 4'. The flavanoid luteolin is known for its antiulcer activity (Khrenova *et al.*, 1986).

Steroids and terpenoids isolated from *P. aculeata* are shown in (Table II). Choline is known for its cholinomimetic activity (Rao *et al.*, 1979).

The alcoholic extract exhibits central nervous system depressant activity in mice whereas aqueous extract shows cholinomimetic activity (Rao *et al.*, 1979).

Miscellaneous compounds like chalcone, glycerides, rotenoids isolated from *P. aculeata* are shown in Table III.

Literature survey shows leaves extract of plant possess potent pharmacological activity. The biological activities of various parts of the plant are shown in Table IV.

Table I: Flavones from *Parkinsonia aculeata*

Compound	Plant Part	Reference
Apigenin	Leaves	El – Sayed <i>et al.</i> , 1991
Chrysoeriol	Leaves	El – Sayed <i>et al.</i> , 1991
Chrysoeriol-O-glucoside	Leaves	El – Sayed <i>et al.</i> , 1991
Diosmetin	Leaves	Marzouk <i>et al.</i> , 2013
Diosmetin- 6-C- β -glucoside	Leaves	El – Sayed <i>et al.</i> , 1991
Epiorientin	Flowers Leaves	Bhatia and Sheshadri, 1965 Bhatia and Sheshadri, 1967
6-C-galactosylluteolin	Aerial parts	Buchigham, 1994
6-C-glucosylpilloin	Leaves	El – Sayed <i>et al.</i> , 1991
8-C-galactosylluteolin	Aerial Parts	Buchigham, 1994
Isoorientin	Leaves	Besson <i>et al.</i> , 1980
Isovitexin	Leaves	Besson <i>et al.</i> , 1980
Kaempferol	Leaves	El – Sayed <i>et al.</i> , 1991
Lucenin 2	Leaves	El – Sayed <i>et al.</i> , 1991
Luteolin	Leaves	El – Sayed <i>et al.</i> , 1991
Luteolin-O-glucoside	Leaves	El – Sayed <i>et al.</i> , 1991
Orientin	Leaves Stem Bark	El – Sayed <i>et al.</i> , 1991 Sharma <i>et al.</i> , 2014

Parkinsonin A	Flowers Leaves	Bhatia and Sheshadri, 1965 Bhatia and Sheshadri, 1967
Parkinsonin B	Flowers Leaves	Bhatia and Sheshadri, 1965 Bhatia and Sheshadri, 1967
Parkintin	Leaves	Ali <i>et al.</i> , 2005
Scutellarien-7-O-rutinoside	Flowers	Shafiullah <i>et al.</i> , 1994
Vicenin 2	Leaves	El – Sayed <i>et al.</i> , 1991
Vitexin	Leaves Stem Bark	El – Sayed <i>et al.</i> , 1991 Sharma <i>et al.</i> , 2014

Table II: Steroids and Terpenoids from *Parkinsonia aculeata*

Compound	Plant Part	Reference
β -Sitosterol	Aerial parts Stem	Rao <i>et al.</i> , 1979 Meera <i>et al.</i> ,
β -Sitosteryl- β -D-glucoside	Aerial parts Stem	Rao <i>et al.</i> , 1979 Meera <i>et al.</i> , 1999
α -Amyrin	Stem Bark	Sharma <i>et al.</i> , 2014
α -Amyrin acetate	Stem Bark	Sharma <i>et al.</i> , 2014
β -Amyrin acetate	Aerial parts Stem Bark	Rao <i>et al.</i> , 1979 Sharma <i>et al.</i> , 2014
β -Amyrone	Aerial parts	Rao <i>et al.</i> , 1979
Parkinsenes A	Leaves	Marzouk <i>et al.</i> , 2013
Parkinsenes B	Leaves	Marzouk <i>et al.</i> , 2013
Parkinsenes C	Leaves	Marzouk <i>et al.</i> , 2013
Parkinsenes D	Leaves	Marzouk <i>et al.</i> , 2013
Parkinsenes E	Leaves	Marzouk <i>et al.</i> , 2013
Parkinsenes F	Leaves	Maldonado, 2014
Parkinsenes G	Leaves	Maldonado, 2014

Table III: Miscellaneous compounds from *Parkinsonia aculeata*

Compound	Plant Part	Reference
2-Azetidinecarboxylic acid (S) form	Seeds	Watson and Fowden, 1973
3-Hydroxy-2-pyrrolidinecarboxylic acid (2S, 3S) form	Seeds	Watson and Fowden, 1973

6-Hydroxypentacosylpentanoate	Stem Bark	Sharma <i>et al.</i> , 2014
6-Hydroxytritriacontan-3-one	Stem Bark	Sharma <i>et al.</i> , 2014
Choline	Aerial parts	Rao <i>et al.</i> , 1979
Deguelin	Roots	Kamal and Mathur, 2007
Elliptone	Roots	Kamal and Mathur, 2007
Esculetin (Chalcone)	Leaves	Marzouk <i>et al.</i> , 2013
Ethyl nonadecanoate	Stem Bark	Sharma <i>et al.</i> , 2014
Glycerol β -butanoate α , α' -dipentanoate	Stem	Meera <i>et al.</i> , 1999
Glycerol α -heptanoate α' -octanoate	Stem	Meera <i>et al.</i> , 1999
p-Hydroxybenzoic acid	Leaves	Marzouk <i>et al.</i> , 2013
Rotinone	Roots	Kamal and Mathur, 2007
Sucrose	Stem	Meera <i>et al.</i> , 1999

Table IV: Biological Activity of *Parkinsonia aculeata*

Plant Part	Activity	Reference
Methanolic Leaves extract	DPPH antioxidant	Singh <i>et al.</i> , 2011
Petroleum and aqueous leaf extract 500 mg/Kg orally	Anti-inflammatory	Hundekari <i>et al.</i> , 2012
Hydroalcoholic extract of seeds 200 mg/Kg	Reduces tremor score, rigidity score, hypokinesia score, postural flexion, postural immobility score in parkinsonism	Patel and Jivani, 2014
Chloroform and ethanolic extract of bark, 500 mg/Kg	Antidiabetic activity	Saha <i>et al.</i> , 2011
Aqueous and ethanolic Leaves extract	Hepatoprotective	Shah and Deval, 2011
Leaves Extract	Bactericidal MIC 35 -50 mg/ml.	Kamba and Hasan, 2010
Leaves extract	Antispermatogetic	Gupta <i>et al.</i> , 2007
Aerial part	Smooth muscle stimulant activity	Parveen <i>et al.</i> , 1994
Dried aerial parts	CNS depressant activity	Rao, <i>et al.</i> , 1979
Ethanollic leaves extract	Antioxidative effect	Hassan <i>et al.</i> , 2008
Aqueous leaf extract	Antidiabetic Effective in diabetes and diabetes complications	Hundekari <i>et al.</i> , 2013 Leite <i>et al.</i> , 2011
Chloroform bark extract	Anthelmintic	Mridha <i>et al.</i> , 2009
Root extract	Amoebicidal activity	Kamal and Mathur, 2010

Essential oil of flowers	Antimicrobial cytotoxic	Taha <i>et al.</i> , 2008
Fixed oil of flowers	Antiinflammatory antioxidant	Taha <i>et al.</i> , 2008
Plant extract	Antirabic	Trivedi <i>et al.</i> , 1975
Bark extract	Analgesic	Saha <i>et al.</i> , 2010
Chloroform Leaves extract	Antibacterial against urinary tract infection	Singh <i>et al.</i> , 2011
Butanol and hexane leaves extract	Antioxidant and free radical scavenging activity	Sharma and Vig, 2014
Alcoholic leaves extract	Analgesic, antipyretic, antiinflammatory	Gupta <i>et al.</i> , 2011
Ethyl acetate extract	Antitumor and antioxidant activities	Singh <i>et al.</i> , 2013
80% aqueous methanolic extract	Analgesic, antipyretic, anti-inflammatory, hepatoprotective, hypoglycaemic, hypocholesterolemic and antioxidant activity	Mazouk <i>et al.</i> , 2013
Hexane twig extract	Antimalarial	Ramalhete <i>et al.</i> , 2008
Methanolic Leaves extract	Antiarthritic	Gavaniya <i>et al.</i> , 2011

Conclusion

Parkinsonias have been widely cultivated throughout the tropical regions of the world. It has great potential in controlling many diseases. *Parkinsonias* are known to be a rich source of flavones and flavone glycosides. The leaves of this plant have been extensively studied for its pharmacological properties but insecticidal properties of this plant are yet to be tested. Thus, there is scope for further research related to agricultural use of this plant.

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INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS: AN ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

In the world, today international marketing is a highly skilled assignment. The job becomes more strenuous because of state competition and changing rules of international and local laws. International marketing as discipline has emerged only recently, as an offshoots of the ever increasing interdependence of the nations and the rise of the transnational corporations which treat the globe as their market.

With the advent of faster communication and financial flows. Products developed in one country- Gucci, purses, monte blanc pens, mc donalds - are finding enthusiastic acceptance in other countries would not be surprised to hear about a german businessman wearing an italian suit making an english friend at a japenese restaurant who later returns home to drink russian vodka and melrose place on tv.

Today, global competition is intensifying domestic companies that never thought about foreign competitors suddenly find these competitors in their background. Although, some want to eliminate foreign competition protective legislation, protectionism in the long run only raises costs and protects inefficient domestic firm. The better way for companies to compete is to continuously improve their product at home and expand into foreign market.

Key Words: International, Marketing, Companies, Implementation, Market.

Meaning of International Marketing:

International marketing is the marketing across the national frontiers. It refers to the strategy, process and implementation of the marketing activities in the international arena.

International marketing may be defined as an activity related to the sale of goods and services of one country in the other, subject to the rules and regulations framed by the countries concerned. In simple words, it refers to the marketing activities and operations among the countries of the world following different political and economic system. International marketing is marketing abroad beyond the political boundaries of the country. International marketing brings countries closer due to economic needs and facilitates understanding and cooperation among them. It is essentially a constructive economic and commercial activity which is useful and beneficial to all participant countries. It may be clear that international marketing is just not simple extension of domestic marketing mix to various nations. It is much more than that due to heterogenous marketing environment in different nations. Many companies like : Nokia, Unilever originating in small countries could not have achieved mass

scale of production without international marketing. It is global marketing only that has enabled these companies to grow to a very huge size.

Definitions of International Marketing :

According to Hess and Cateora :

"International marketing is the performance of business activities that direct the flow of goods and services to consumers or users in more than one nation."

According to Van Terpestra :

"International marketing is a process of planning, designing executive marketing strategies to achieve marketing objectives in the markets of other countries."

According to Harold Barson :

"International marketing is the process of establishing multinational physical distribution channels and to undertake various activities for selling the products and services in different nations."

It may be defined as marketing carried on across national boundaries i.e, buying, selling, transportation, storage and warehousing, financing, risk bearing, standardising, advertising and sales promotion etc. may be called International marketing when performed in foreign market across the national market.

Nature/features of International Marketing

The following subheadings reveal various characteristics or features of International marketing :

Exchange Process

This is give and take process in International marketing. The countries that provide goods abroad also earn exchange whether in cash or on credit basis depending upon the terms.

Movement of tangibles and intangibles

International trade takes place in both goods and services. Companies manufacture finished or unfinished goods and export them.

Large scale operations

International marketing transactions is always conducted in a large and bulk quantity. It is not conducted on retail basis but on the wholesale basis. This is necessary for securing the advantages of large scale operations.

Planning

A framework has to be formulated to carry out international activities. This framework contains the plans about how the firm is going to proceed step by step so that the entire activity set is based on a well formed programme, checked out before hand.

Need of marketing research

International marketing requires marketing research in the form of marketing surveys, product services and product testing as it is highly competitive.

Legal framework

The countries indulging in international marketing have to take care and abide by laws of both their own and other countries. Any sort of violation may lead to heavy penalties and a sorry figure in the world market.

Scope of International marketing

Branch in foreign market

Establishing a branch in foreign marketing for processing, packaging or assembling the goods according to the needs of the markets. Sometimes complete manufacturing is carried out by the branch through direct investment.

Joint ventures and collaborations

International marketing includes establishing joint ventures and collaborations in foreign countries with some foreign firms for manufacturing and/or marketing the product. Under these arrangements the company works in collaborations with the foreign firms in order to exploit the foreign markets.

Licensing arrangements

The company, under the system, establishes licensing arrangements with the foreign firm whereby foreign enterprises are granted the right to use the exporting company's know how, viz. Patents, processes or trade marks according to the terms of agreement with or without financial investment.

Consultancy services

Offering consultancy services are also included in international marketing scope. The exporting company offers consultancy services by undertaking turnkey projects in foreign countries.

Importance of International Marketing

- 1) Availability of goods which cannot be produced in the home country due to geographical factors and other natural limitations.
- 2) Provisions of better standard of living to citizens by providing them with wide variety of goods and services.
- 3) Industrial development of the country, provision of massive employment opportunities to the people and full utilisation of natural resources available.
- 4) Social and cultural exchanges between different countries of the world.
- 5) Easy availability of foreign exchanges for import of capital goods, technology and other essential requirements.
- 6) Removal of deficit in the balance of trade and payments of participating countries through export promotion and import substitution.

It may be noted that the above mentioned advantages or benefits are available only when international marketing is reasonably free from various restrictions and regulations.

Deciding whether to go abroad

There are several factors that might draw a company into the international arena because most companies would prefer to remain domestic. If their domestic market are large enough

managers would not need to learn another country's language and laws, deal with volatile currencies, face political and legal uncertainties or re design their products to suit different customer needs and expectations.

- 1) The company might discover that some foreign markets present higher profit opportunities than the domestic markets.
- 2) The company might need a large customer base to achieve economies of scale.
- 3) The company might want to reduce its dependence on any one market so as to reduce its risk.
- 4) The company's customers might be going abroad and require international servicing.

Modes of entry into overseas market

If a firm has decided to go international, it has alternative method to choose, amongst for getting the entry into the foreign market. The choice very much depends on the resources of the firm and the market potentials for its product in the importing country. Firm should assess its strength and weakness.

Following are the methods of entering foreign markets..

Indirect exporting

companies start with indirect exporting - that is they work through independent intermediaries to export their product. Indirect export has two advantages. First, it involves less investment. The firm doesn't have to develop an export department, an overseas sales force or a set of foreign contact. Second , it involves less risk.

Direct exporting

Companies eventually may decide to handle their own exports. The investment and risk are somewhat greater, but so is the potential return as a result of not paying an intermediary. The company can carry on direct exporting in several ways..

- a) By approaching the consumers directly in overseas market.
- b) By selling the product to an exporting house in India for export purpose.
- c) By selling the production to an import house or buying agent in India.

Licensing

Another easy method of entering international market is to grant a license to a foreign firm to manufacture the product by using the firm's name, patent, trade mark and technology under the terms of agreement. The company granting the license gets an agreed percentage on gross sales as its remuneration. Such an arrangement works in the following situations..

- a) When the importing country puts curbs on imports.
- b) When a country is sensitive to foreign ownership.
- c) When it is necessary for a firm to protect its patents and trade mark against cancellation for non use.

Joint venture

A joint venture implies joining hands with one or more overseas firms in a quest for going

international. Joint ventures come into being when the two parties specializing in certain fields use their resources for profitable business. A joint venture is an excellent way of entering those countries that prohibit imports. Many firms that are not sufficient can become so by switching to a joint venture. Another advantage is in the field of risk sharing where both the firms agree to share the risk. Two firms joining together lead to a synergic effect that is required in any business. But joint ventures are not free from drawbacks. There is a risk of one partner betraying each other.

Turnkey Projects

There are projects which involve the rendering of services like designing, civil construction, erection and commissioning of plant or supervision. thereof with the supply of equipments.

Engeneering services contract

These involve the supply of engeneering service along.

Management contracts

This method of serving a foreign country is the result of external political pressures from the host country's government. It is rarely adopted by the firm itself. It generally comes into being when the firm's investment in a foreign country are expropriated by the host country's governments. And when no suitable and adequate managerial capability exist in the host country, the firm gets specific fees to manage its formal investments for a specific item period.

Problems of International marketing

Good things are not achieved without crossing the hurdles on the way. The following points through light on several point of difficulties faced by the countries involved in international marketing..

Diversity of profiles

The very first difficulty in international marketing is the diversity of profiles regarding various aspects like

- 1) the tastes and preferences of the people of different countries.
- 2) the buying behaviour of the customers.
- 3) differences in competitive profiles and so on.

Lack of personal contact

Since in international trade, the question of different countries is involved, the distance problem is away. There so that personal contact is generally not possible.

High level of risk

In long and untrodden roots, there can be a high risk to the cargo. In trans routing, sometimes goods are subjected to rough handeling. Sometimes there can be a risk about receiving payments.

High tariff rates

Every country in the quest for saving, its foreign exchange and adding to it gives greater preference to export than to imports. The importing firms have to pay in the form of custom duties and other high rates of tariffs on imports which act as constraints on exporting

countries.

Currency problem

Most countries accept payments in their own currency or in internationally accepted currency. If there are fluctuations in the foreign exchange rates, the traders have to face a lot of trouble in determining the exact payment to be made and accepted.

Procedural problems

The procedure in international marketing are usually lengthy and complicated. There can be several formalities to be fulfilled. Sometimes a firm may have to hold talks with government officials to obtain certain permissions, etc.

Deliverance

After the brief study of international marketing we can conclude that international marketing can be an excellent source of revenues specially for developing countries as it has been for developed countries for long. The world's economies are becoming increasingly interdependent and countries around the globe are continuously looking outward to take advantage of new opportunities.

Ultimately, our place in the new economy will be dependent on our ability to work together to succeed in the global arena.

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ON IDENTIFICATION SPACES OF CONNECTED SPACES

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ABSTRACT

It is proved that if V be a non-empty closed subset of a connected space X and that U is a non-empty open set contained in $X - V$ such that $\partial_X U \subset V$. Then (a) $\partial_{X^} U^* = \{V\}$, is a singleton set in X^* and (b)*

$(X - U)^$ is a connected in X^* . If V be a non-empty closed subset of a space X and $f : X \rightarrow X$ is a continuous map such that there is a point $v \in X$ with $f(V) = \{v\}$ and $f^* : X^* \rightarrow X^*$ (X^* is the identification space) by $f^*(x^*) =$*

$(f(x))^$ for any $x \in X$. Then f^* is continuous.*

Key Words: Periodic Points, Continuous Map, Connectedness, Closed Set, Boundary Point.

A space means a topological space otherwise it will be specified explicitly. For any subset Y of a space X , denote by $\partial_X Y$ and $Cl_X Y$ the boundary and the closure of Y in X , respectively. If there is no confusion, we also write Y^- for $Cl_X Y$. Let V be a non-empty closed subset of a space X . For any $x \in X$, put $x^* = \{x\}$ if $x \in X - V$ and $x^* = V$ if $x \in V$. Let $X^* = \{x^* : x \in X\}$. Then X^* is a partition of X . Let $p : X \rightarrow X^*$ be the projection defined by $p(x) = x^*$ for any $x \in X$, and let the topology on X^* be $\Gamma = \{U^* \subset X^* : p^{-1}(U^*) \text{ is an open set in } X\}$. Then X^* is an identification space of X with the closed subset V identified to a point. Such an identification space X^* is usually written X / V , see [2, p. 69]. For any subset W of X , write $W^* = p(W)$. The results of lemma 2.1 in [1] followed by using compactness but in this paper these results are proved without using compactness. These results are vital for the study of periodic points, recurrent points, almost recurrent points and minimal sets as in [3], [4], [5], [6], [7] and [8].

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2. Identification Spaces of Connected Spaces

Lemma 2.1. Let X be any topological space, and V be a non-empty closed subset of X and suppose that U is a non-empty open set contained in $X - V$. Then $(X - U)^*$ is closed in X^* .

Proof. Since U is an open set contained in $X - V$, so it is also open in X , it follows that $p^{-1}(U^*) = U$ is open in X and hence U^* is an open set in X^* . Thus $(X - U)^* = X^* - U^*$ is closed in X^* .

Remark A: To prove $(X - U)^* = X^* - U^*$ i.e. $p(X - U) = p(X) - p(U)$

It is always true that $p(X) - p(U) \subset p(X - U)$. For reverse inclusion let $y \in p(X - U)$ such that $y \notin p(X) - p(U)$ but p is onto so $y \in p(X) = X^*$ so $y \in p(U)$ implies that $y = p(u)$ for at least one $u \in U$. Also $y \in p(X - U)$ implies that $y = p(x)$ for at least one $x \in X - U$. So $p(x) = p(u)$ i.e.

$x^* = u^*$. Now $u \in U \subset (X - V)$ implies that $u \in (X - V)$ so $u^* = \{u\}$. Also $x \in X - U \supset V$ implies that $x \in V$ or $x \notin V$. If $x \in V$ then $x^* = V = u^* = \{u\}$ which is not possible as U and V are disjoint. If $x \notin V$ then $\{x\} = x^* = u^* = \{u\}$ implying thereby that $x = u$ not possible again as $X - U$ and U are disjoint. So $y \in p(X - U)$ implies that $y \in p(X) - p(U)$ and hence $p(X - U) = p(X) - p(U)$.

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Lemma 2.2. Let V be a non-empty closed subset of a space X and suppose that U is a non-empty open set contained in $X - V$ such that $\partial_X U \subset V$. Then (a) $V \cup U = V \cup U^-$ and (b) $\{V\} \cup U^*$ is closed in X^* .

Proof. (a) We note that V is a point in X^* . Since V is closed in X , and $U^- = U \cup \partial_X U \subset U \cup V$ implies that $V \cup U^- \subset U \cup V \subset U^- \cup V$ therefore, $V \cup U = V \cup U^-$. (b) Since $p^{-1}(\{V\} \cup U^*) = V \cup U = V \cup U^-$ is closed in X it follows that $\{V\} \cup U^*$ is closed in X^* .

Theorem 2.3. Let V be a non-empty closed subset of a connected space X and that U is a non-empty open set contained in $X - V$ such that $\partial_X U \subset V$. Then (a) $\partial_{X^*} U^* = \{V\}$, is a singleton set in X^* and (b) $(X - U)^*$ is a connected in X^* .

Proof. (a) By part (b) of Lemma 2.2, $\{V\} \cup U^*$ is closed in X^* . On the other hand, since X is connected and U is an open proper subset of X , U is not closed in X . Thus U^* is not closed in X^* . These mean that $\text{cl}_{X^*}(U^*) = \{V\} \cup U^*$ and hence $\partial_{X^*} U^* = \partial_{X^*} (X - U)^* = \partial_{X^*} (X^* - U^*) = \{V\}$, which is a singleton set in X^* . (b) If $(X - U)^*$ is not connected, then there exist two disjoint non-empty closed subsets W_1^* and W_2^* of the space $(X - U)^*$ such that $W_1^* \cup W_2^* = (X - U)^*$. Since by lemma 2.1 $(X - U)^*$ closed in X^* . It follows that W_1^* and W_2^* are also closed in the space X^* itself. Write $W_i = p^{-1}(W_i^*)$ for $i = 1, 2$. Then W_1 and W_2 are closed in X . Since $V \subset (X - U)$ implies that $V^* \subset (X - U)^*$ and $V \in V^*$ so $V \in (X - U)^* = W_1^* \cup W_2^*$. Implies that $V \in W_1^*$ or $V \in W_2^*$. Therefore, we may assume that $V \in W_1^*$. Then $V \subset W_1$, and $W_1^* \cup W_2^* = (X - U)^* = p(X - U)$ which implies that $p^{-1}(W_1^* \cup W_2^*) = p^{-1}(p(X - U)) = X - U$ [as $X - U \subset p^{-1}(p(X - U)) = p^{-1}(p(X) - p(U)) = p^{-1}(p(X)) - p^{-1}(p(U)) = X - p^{-1}(p(U)) \subset X - U$ for $U \subset p^{-1}(p(U))$]. So $p^{-1}(W_1^*) \cup p^{-1}(W_2^*) = X - U$ implies that $W_1 \cup W_2 = X - U$ i.e. $X = W_1 \cup W_2 \cup U$ where W_1, W_2 and U are mutually disjoint. So $X - W_2 = W_1 \cup U = W_1 \cup V \cup U = W_1 \cup V \cup U^- = W_1 \cup U^-$ (by part (a) of lemma 2.2) is also closed in X . Therefore, W_2 is both closed and open proper subset of X . But this contradicts the connectedness of X . Thus $(X - U)^*$ must be connected.

Theorem 2.4. Let V be a non-empty closed subset space X and $f : X \rightarrow X$ is a continuous map such that there is a point $v \in X$ with $f(V) = \{v\}$. Define a map $f^* : X^* \rightarrow X^*$ by $f^*(x^*) = (f(x))^*$ for any $x \in X$. Then f^* is continuous.

Proof. For any topological space Z , it is well known that a map $g^* : X^* \rightarrow Z$ is continuous if and only if the composition $g^* p : X \rightarrow Z$ is continuous, see [2, p. 67, Theorem 4.1]. Now, take $Z = X^*$ and $g^* = f^*$. Then $f^* p : X \rightarrow X^*$ is continuous. Since $f^* p = pf$ and both f and p are continuous. Thus $f^* : X^* \rightarrow X^*$ is continuous.

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V. S. NAIPAUL: A QUEST FOR IDENTITY

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ABSTRACT

Naipaul is one of the world's most gifted novelists. He is the second child of Mr. Seepersad Naipaul and Mrs. Drobotie Naipaul. After his grandfather's death, his family was divided among relatives. Seepersad Naipaul, the youngest, was to be trained as a pundit, and thus was able to learn both English and Hindi. Lilian Feder writes regarding his father's stories and perceiving, "the Brahmin stand point from which they are written". V.S. Naipaul speculates that it was the "Hindu reverence for learning and the world awakened by the beginnings of an English education and a Hindu religious training" that instilled the desire to be a writer in Seepersad Naipaul. Because of his father's occupation of newspaper reporter, the family kept on moving. So this boy in Trinidad was not able to form attachment. Naipaul called himself from India who is culturally still Hindu and their move to Port of Spain was in the nature of a migration.

Key Words: Reverence, Hindu, News Paper, Education, English.

As literature reflects life, a number of expatriate writers – confronted with the problem of belonging or rootlessness in their lives – have presented the theme in their works. Forever man has been facing the problem of cultural alienation. In a work of art, theme of alienation was as early as 6th century. It was this quest for finding his identity and sense of belonging that made O' Neil's Yank move from one place to the other only to realize sadly that he belongs to nowhere:

“Christ, where do I get off at? Where do I fit in”?¹

A number of modern literary works present society as too remote from the individual for him to feel any sense of belonging. In such a situation where the individual is seen as culturally or emotionally estranged, individual identity becomes an unattainable ideal. The quest for identity prompted the whole lot of black writers from Booker T. Washington to Ralph Ellison. It is the identity crisis that makes Derek Walcott declare that he is:

A colonial upstart at the end of an empire,
a single, homeless, circling satellite.²

Indian expatriate writers choose such Indians as their Characters, who away from their home soil, find themselves in a country where their identity is like a sinking ship. “The sense of being abandoned, makes dereliction become increasingly acute in the individual as a person tries to achieve success and recognition, and identity in a pluralistic post – colonial ruthlessly competitive culture”.³

Naipaul said in an interview, “India ----- is not my home and cannot be my home” (Hamner). When interviewed by Ian Hamilton, he says, “I am a refugee in the sense that I am always peripheral”⁴. Such statements by Naipaul are indicative of his psyche that rejects his own culture and is rejected by the western.

Though a West Indian, Naipaul is acutely aware of his roots in India, and his novel *the Enigma of Arrival* shows himself labouring under the dilemma of inability to call the adopted and his home or the use that term for the forsaken land. The collision of cultures and the resultant crisis of identity is one of the recurring themes of Naipaul. East Indian by descent, Trinidadian by birth, English by virtue of his Oxford education, Naipaul has given credence to inheriting something of the insecurities of the transplanted colonial with an ambiguous identity.

The crisis of identity is one of the major issues treated in the novels of V.S. Naipaul and especially in his novel *A House for Mr. Biswas*. The life of the protagonist Mohun Biswas is the story of the Indian immigrants’ dilemma. Through the struggles of the protagonist, Naipaul describes the ethnic and social history of a community, its acculturation to an alien society and the individual’s search for identity. Eric Williams focuses on the economic impulse behind the migration of the labourers to the Caribbean in *From Columbus to Castro: The History of the Caribbean*(1984).⁵

A large number of East Indians immigrated to the West Indies as indentured workers between 1838 and 1924. They first came to Trinidad. Mohun and his brothers inherit the social identity of an indentured worker. Thus the life of Mr. Biswas is the life of Naipaul himself. In a way, the novel is about the author’s apprehensions of his Trinidadian life. Naipaul writes that *A House of Mr. Biswas* was his “father’s book ---- written out of his journalism and stories, out of ----knowledge he had got from the way of looking, Mac Gowan (former managing editor at the Trinidad Guardian) had trained him in. It was written out of his writing.”⁶ But this does not make the novel a biography. Mr. Biswas emerges out of the author’s alienated experience within exile.

Except for the Lord built the house, they labour in vain that built it.

(The Bible: Psalms 127:1)

Ah, yet, before I descend to the grave

May I a small house and a large garden have!

(Abraham Cowley: ‘The Wish’)

A House for Mr. Biswas, published in 1961, deals with Mr. Biswas search for order and identity in an alien society which is undergoing large scale socio-cultural changes. Mr. Biswas’s identity crisis emanates from his agonising experience of belonging to a family whose forefathers, just two generation back came as indentured labourers from East India.

It also results from his encounter with the people who constitute a forlorn culture. His is the fate of the despairing lot, who in the words of Walsh, “Carry about them the mark, in their attitudes, sensibilities and convictions, of the slave the unnecessary man.”⁷

Naipaul writes about a society that is chaotic and centreless, a society of customs, rituals and superstition that drives the individual away from his roots. Mohun Biswas is a lonely

expatriate seeking a new social role in a world of cross – cultural connections of the protagonist and the conflict between his desires and the lacerating milieu. His childhood is very agonising. His body is left unwashed and muddy. Malnutrition stunts his growth, giving him a shallow chest, feeble limbs and a “rising belly”.⁸ Biswas’ transition from a child whose consciousness, or ability to read minds and hear voices that determine his existence, to a man frantically seeking his identity brings home to him the painful fact that it is not his mind that controls the events of his life, but, the fragmented events of his life.

After leaving his uncle Bhandat, Biswas works as a painter of signs at the Tulsi Store in Arwacas and ironically this gift of painting paints the rest of his life in dull colours. Events move at a fast pace and soon Biswas finds himself tied in a nuptial knot with Shama, a Tulsi girl. He finds his marriage to be a trap from which, for the rest of his life, he attempts in vain, to escape. The Tulsis, where the ninety wed couple live at Hanuman house are hypocritically materialized, and shut their eyes to the creative things of life. Such an attitude develops in Biswas a deep-seated hatred for the Tulsis. But his pointless and degrading campaign against the Tulsis leads him to nowhere. At the Hanuman House he receives only “aggrieved and aggressive stares.” which is irritatingly disgusting. Feeling himself in a state of slavery he struggles hard to release himself from the cultures of the stifling and suffocating world of the Hanuman House. His whole endeavour is to seek, and assert his identity.

The Indians capacity to accept suffering with passive resignation helped them to hang on, but in doing so, ensured that they would build a society which the creative artist can regard only with despair. Such is Naipaul’s view, and he remarks on “the saddening element in Indian history: this absence of growth and development. It is a history whose only lesson is that life goes on. There is only a series of beginnings, no final creation.” We can as well read “taking roots” in place of “final creation.”⁹

The Indian society in the West Indies is made up of the indentured slaves’ descendants, whose world and world –view have been ruthlessly fragmented more than once and who have lost, consequently, a sense of the wholeness of the existence. They are doomed to face a cultural vacuum and the problem of identity. Writing about this society, Naipaul says that this is:

A peasant minded, money-minded community, spiritually cut off from its roots, its religion reduced to rites without philosophy set in a materialistic colonial society: a combination of historical accidents and national temperaments, has turned the Trinidad Indian into a complete colonial even more Philistine than the white.¹⁰

In Mr. Biswas’ sense of inverted reality we see an effect of his enslaved ethnic community and his colonial society. He believes that his “real life” is always about to begin and that reality lies somewhere far beyond Trinidad. His dreams and desires to be somebody isolate him from others. His inner and outer worlds have physical separateness, they do not coexist. Mr. Biswas declines to submit to the traditional practices and many times in the novel he makes a solitary stand against others. In this situation he resembles a protagonist of Anita Desai who “faces single-handed, the ferocious assaults of existence”.¹¹

Thus Biswas does not belong to the Hanuman House as he does not belong to the society outside. He cannot identify himself with the Tulsidom. He tries to belong to their world but

feels disgusted with the atmosphere at the Hanuman House and withdraws himself – emotionally at first and later physically – from this world:

Back in Port of Spain they noticed Mr. Biswas' stillness, his silence, his withdrawal. He did not complain about the noise; he discouraged, but gently, all efforts to engage him in conversation; he went alone for long night walks.¹²

Mr. Biswas may be an archetypal "everyman". In each direction he turns he finds obstacles to his happiness, and he can discover no reason for his predicament. Thus he conforms to Camus' fundamental definition of the 'absurd'. The absurd man "feels within him his longing for happiness and for reason. The absurd is born of this confrontation between the human need and the unreasonable silence of the world".¹³

The house also becomes a symbolic expression of search for order. The house itself reflects Mr. Biswas' mental state. In Short Hills Mr. Biswas' house is built in the forest to reflect his isolation of personality. When he reaches the need of his career he has a house which is made of odd scraps picked up wherever they could be found, in the same way that he has accumulated things and relationships unthinkingly as he has proceeded through life. He continued his contemplation: "Until there was no lucidity at all and all action was irrelevant and futile". He must escape the immediate because he cannot accept the absurdity of the existential position. What is admirable in him is his perseverance against all odds. He is not a drop of water to be assimilated without a trace in the sea of the Creole Society, but stands out as a rock, may be an eyesore, yet rock all the same. As Rohlehr shows, his struggle is not without its touches of heroism.

"Indeed, Biswas is at times petty, cowardly, and contemptible, and part of the book's triumph is that Naipaul has been able to present a hero in all his littleness and still preserves a sense of the man's inner dignity".¹⁴

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POLICE-PUBLIC RELATIONS IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

A democratic society is necessarily characterized by public expression of dissent. Such dissent arises from a variety of socio-economic, political and cultural factors. In India, the situation is further compounded by factors such as caste, religion poverty, illiteracy, demographic pressures, ethnic and linguistic diversity. The country has witnessed many disturbance-agrarian unrest, labour and student agitations, communal riots and caste related violence-which sometimes escalate into major disorders, especially when partisan politics come into play and where the administration fails to act early in resolving conflicts. Indeed, lack of good governance and poor implementation of laws are the major factors for public disorder.

Key Words: Civil Administration, Constitution, Professional Efficiency, Government.

Introduction

Police Figure in Seventh Schedule of our Constitution. Police which is part of the Civil Administration, is at the forefront in Maintaining Law and Order. The police have always been recognised as a vital arm of the State, whether in the ancient kingdoms that ruled India or in the city states of Greece. Our colonial rulers recognized the importance of maintaining public tranquility though the use of an armed police force knowing that the tenuous grip of a few thousand British over India's teeming millions would not survive any large scale public upsurge. They did so by establishing good communication links-the railways and the postal services-and by using the strong arm of the State to put down, with the use of force, any sign of challenge to the authority of the British Crown. They therefore developed the police in India as an armed force, as an organisation oriented not to the service of the people of India but principally to maintain the authority of the Crown.

The police comes in contact with public almost at every stage of their working. In none of its activities, whether it is reporting an occurrence or the investigation of a case, arresting of an accused, or searching a premises, the police can function effectively except with the cooperation of the public. There is hardly a police activity in which the public is not involved as the public not only help in the investigation but also furnish intelligence in the prevention of crime. On police-public cooperation, Jawahar Lal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India observed: "For two major reasons the police has to function in a particular way if they are to succeed. Before independence came to India, they had to function efficiently though there was no particular need for them to have the full cooperation of the people as now. Now, it is not only applied to the police forces, but to all the various aspects of our administrative apparatus that nothing important can be done in India or in any democratic State without the closest cooperation of the administration with the people.

Of course, the police have to function in the maintenance of law and order for the protection of those who need protection and all that. But they can only successfully do this in a democratic State, if they are in tune with the people and if they get their cooperation. It is well to remember both as a principle and in practice. This is important because the success of a police officer lies greatly, wherever he may be stationed and whatever he may be doing, in the measure he can obtain the cooperation of the people of the place. Whether, it is detection of crime or normal maintenance of law and order, it makes all the difference in that whether the public react to it in a friendly way or are reluctant to help."

Image of Police and Cooperation

The extent of cooperation that the public will extend largely depends on how they view the police. If they consider the police to be oppressive, rude, dishonest than cooperation will dry up. And the public impression about the police is created, by what they experience during contact with the police. The public is also prone to generalise things. One single unfavourable experience is likely to colour the whole outlook and if they come to dislike the police in one area, they will tend to be critical of it in other areas also. The police is not a favourite of the public today. The public is suspicious of police of their ways and, their intentions. David H. Bailey referring to the results of a survey made of the police popularity found that the public was reluctant to meet the police in two out of five cases. One out of three persons said that they would not volunteer any information to the police. Two but of three persons visiting the police station returned unhappy and dissatisfied. Again two out of three thought that police was dishonest. One out of four was of the view that police associated with criminals and every second man thought that police was partial and was controlled by the powers that be. More than half accused the police of rudeness and lack of courtesy when every third man felt that police was used to threatening anybody and everybody who happened to visit a police station. The Law Commission observed: "It must be conceded that in India, the police force as a whole is, not even today regarded as a friend of the citizen."

Jawahar Lal Nehru said about the attitude of the people about the police: It was not a question of hatred or anger, for they carried no weight whatever and we could ignore them. But deep within us was contempt for their weakness and opportunism and betrayal of national honour and self respect." Human memory, no doubt, is short and people might forget the past, but they are often reminded by the speakers of this sordid legacy and the old guard in the police also finds it difficult to shed their old habits and hauteur.

Police Culture in India

Again the police by the very nature of duties, which it has to perform, cannot expect to receive general acclamation. Their duty makes it incumbent on them to deal with disorderly behaviour, make arrests, even use force and in the process they earn hostility and displeasure. In a democracy, there is also more and more of social legislation and the police has to implement at least a part of it. This new type of legislation may at times be interpreted as unnecessary interference in the eyes of a citizen who may find it difficult to understand why possession of liquor to enliven his evenings should be an offence why there should be restriction on the movement of food grains, why hoarding of foodstuff should be culpable and the police who has to enforce such laws comes into disrespect. Even in prosecutions, the police at times finds itself helpless in providing relief to the witnesses. There may be

numerous adjournments and the witness may have to go to court repeatedly wasting his whole day and returning a bitter man at the end of the day without his deposition having been recorded. There is also distinction of cognizable and non-cognizable offences. The non-cognizable offences are not investigated by the police. This may not be liked by the public who may find it difficult to appreciate the reasons for this distinction. They feel that they have a right to demand from the police, security of person and safety of property and they resent being told that as their enemy has caused only a simple injury, the police is not in a position to help.

Professional Efficiency

The most important factor that builds the image of the police is its professional efficiency. There is no substitute for competence. Unless the police is equal to the task, it does not inspire confidence and cannot earn public respect. If there is reluctance on their part to record First Information Reports, an incalculable harm is done to the police popularity. If there is delay in response, if the approach is half hearted, if keenness for efficient performance of duties is wanting, police is sure to forfeit public confidence. Efficiency, however, does not mean a craving for results unmindful of the means. The police must know to honour the civil rights of the citizens and keep on the right side of law. Bogus arrests, illegal searches, and fabrication of evidence are thing which must scrupulously be avoided.

No force meant for the enforcement of law can afford to break law itself and yet remain popular. The police must also distinguish between their own functions and the functions of the court and should not attempt to usurp the duties of others. The police have to be courteous, helpful, friendly but firm. Courtesy is not suppliance, as service is not servility. The right attitude of the police is to remain impersonal and unbiased in the performance of its regulatory functions but pleasant and personal in other situations. The police should fully associate itself in the stress of life of the community and should cultivate contacts at various levels. In good personal relations lies the heart of all public relations programme. The policeman should know why and how to mix with people of all walks of life, the students, the youths, the businessmen, the leading man of the locality. He should make everyone feel that the police are a part of and not apart from the communities they serve. Regular contact programmes like addressing the students in schools and colleges should be conducted and the functions of the police should be explained to them. The students are citizens of tomorrow, and any ill-informed impression of the police should be dispelled from their minds. Public contacts should be established through the media of publicity and extensive use should be made of-

- Leaflets
- Screening of films
- Press publicity
- Juvenile Bureau
- Organisation of village defence societies
- Arranging exhibitions; and

Display of stolen property and articles recovered.

The police could similarly explain to the public, the safety measures against burglaries and thefts. The police should also make it a part of their duty to go around the houses of the citizens who may have gone away on holiday to ensure their security. The police could guide the old and infirm across the road as well s help in the search and restoration of a lost child.

Suggestions to improve the image of Police

Police

- The police should handle the law with compassion and execute their power to protect the victims/complainant without bias.
- The police should treat the public in a friendly manner (as of Bobby Police of London).
- The police should treat the public/complainant or anybody entering the Police Station mannerly.
- The police should maintain physical fitness in order to strengthen the hopes of public.
- The police shall conduct a meet with public on a weekly basis or monthly as frequent as possible and invite public to participate in community policing/friends of police.
- The police shall show adverse behaviour towards corruption and unentertain the public or any other of such an act.
- The police should avoid any bad habits in front of the public. It shall reduce negative image of the police.
- If a politician or criminal in society commits a crime, Police Officers should act faster than in any other cases, in order to win the confidence of public.

Public

- Public should follow the rules and regulations of the Governments and they should cooperate police during investigation and lead disciplined life.
- Public in general, and youth in particular as well as students shall join the friends of police or community policing and help the police maintain law and order, and reduce crime instance also act as bridge between police and public.
- Youth may be entertained by parents and family members to join the community policing for effective and prompt policing.

Government

- The police are the organization working for the public 24 x 7 hours. They are working continuously. They don't have proper interval or break and it will create frustration/break-up against their work. So, they will not work with full interest. So, they may develop bad habits or become addict to forget their problems. Policy-makers shall keep in their

mind, while amending the Police Act, 1861 or substitute with suitable regulations on the issue.

- Police do not have a proper interval in their work. They do not have a time to spend and enjoy time with their family. So, they develop some bad habits like smoking and drinking, etc. Government shall prepare schedule/manual with time interval.
- Police work 24 x 7 hours, but they get nothing in terms of incentives. It is another vital reason for getting bribe from public. So, the Governments shall reasonably increase the pay and perks.
- Police should be trained and updated every year for a month in order to make use of advantages in policing and rest from — policing.
- Criminology students have a basic knowledge of investigation. The police shall involve Criminology students for their investigation, and the Government should make an opportunity for Criminology students to work for Criminal Justice System wings.
- Student shall be involved in policing for better public friends of police.

Conclusion

The police continue to hit the headlines in India, generally for all the wrong reasons, seldom for good reasons. India must be one of the few democratic countries where citizens do not trust the police, important administrative organ of the elected Government, and intimidated by them. Corruption plays a major role in damaging the image of police. Smoking and drinking at public place also act adding fuel to the fire. Police are working for public, they have to follow the rules and regulations and help in maintaining orderly.

Though, they have number of limitations in executing their duty and still duty and still the burden shouldered by them has not reduced,. The police-public relationship should be good. It plays a major role, while maintaining the peace of a society. It will create good image about police and may be useful to maintain peace and order of the society. Necessary changes need to be made in the Police Act, 1861 and the Police Manual with a view to promoting better management with proper training and the use of modern equipment and techniques the Police Organization would be able to give better service to the people. Only then, public image would improve and there would be added efficiency in terms of maintenance of law and order and the prevention and detection of crime and good public-police relationship.

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INCLUSIVE EDUCATION: ROLE OF TEACHERS

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ABSTRACT

An Endeavour has been made to implement the inclusive education throw S.S.A. The responsibility of education of children with special educational needs under S.S.A. goes to special teacher appointed as resource teacher as well as regular counterpart. The success of inclusive education programme depends on a number of variables. One of such variables is the regular class teacher. This paper first disuses the changes their goals and responsibilities in the context of inclusive education. It provides a review of literature of additional competencies that they would need in order to be successful in inclusive classrooms.

Key Words: Inclusive, Teachers, Education, S.S.A., Classrooms.

Inclusive education has grown from the belief that education is a basic human right and that it provides the foundation for a more just society. Basically inclusive education has emerged as a reaction towards the limitations of special education where disabled children's and others with specials educational needs have been experience exclusion, discrimination and segregation from mainstream education and their peers. Some of them used to be place in separate classes or schools and many has been denied access to education altogether. So inclusive education is mannerly is purposeful effort to provide educational opportunities to all those groups which in the part have been excluded from having an access to education.

It indicates the educations of all children with all other regardless their strengths and weakness the major impetus for inclusive education comes form the 1994 World conference on special needs in education in Salamanca. The conference recommended the principle of inclusion in words as: school should accommodate all children regardless of their physical, intellectual, social, emotional, linguistic or other conditions. This should include disabled and gifted children. Street and working children, children form remove, children form linguistic. (Unico, 1994: framework on action on special need education)

Inclusive education is dynamic process that reflects the flowing features:

An acknowledgement that all children can learn respects with deference in children age, gender, language, disability etc. It enables education structures, systems and methodologies to meet the needs of all children.

1. All students can learn and benefit from education

2. Every students has an inherent right to education on the bases of equality of opportunity
3. No students is excluded from, or discriminated within education on grounds of race, color, gender language religion, political, disability, and birth.
4. Promotes an inclusive society.
5. School adapt to the needs of the students, rather than students adapting to the needs of the school.

The student's views are listened to and taken seriously

Types of inclusive education

1. Full inclusion
2. Partial inclusion
3. Resource-center (cluster model)
4. Resource room model

Regular School Teachers' Roles & responsibility in inclusive education:-

The teacher for teaching in inclusive classrooms must be aware of 3R's i.e. Rights, Roles and Responsibilities. Teacher in inclusive class is expected to welcome all children, without any discrimination by making necessary accommodations and arrangements for their education in the same school and classes along with the non- disabled pers. Special education students in India also have high scope. They not only need the teacher with right attitudes but also with appropriate knowledge and skills that will help them relies their dreams.

Importance of Responsibilities: A well trained class room teacher is the single most important factor in the success of inclusive education programmes. The quality of teacher contributes more to learner's achievements than other factor, included classroom size, class composition or back ground. It is the class room teacher who is charged with a primary responsibility of providing instruction in class rooms that are now characterized by student's diversity. We can also say that it is the regular class teacher who is the indispensable professional who carries the primary responsibility during integration.

The general role and responsibilities of a teacher in inclusive setting can be summed up as under:

Flowing the principle of 'zero rejection policy' according to which everyone should be welcome in the class room and providing an enhanced opportunities for over all development of child's physical, cognitive, emotional and social scheme

- Making students understand and accept human differences.

Preparation of curriculum that strategically determine effective learning for handicapped children

- Motivating exceptional children to gain maximum achievement
- Establishing appropriate goals for the exceptional child. The goal should realistic, measurable and also give opportunity for optimum development of potentials of such children
- Collaborating with parents by involving them in the educational process of the child.
- Developing self confidence and encouraging them to meet the challenges of life.
- Providing students with career counseling and using specialized equipment such as computers with synthesized speech, interactive educational software programs and audio tapes to assist children

- Making disable child emotionally, physically, psychologically and educationally sound
- According to Mastodon, regular school teacher needs to be knowledgeable about the learning styles and the motivational patterns of students with disabilities. These teachers also must have a clear understanding of the resources and support systems which are available to assist them for working with students with disabilities. They should present information to the students in a manner which enables them to assimilate the information more easily
- The council for exceptional children developed and validated a common core of minimum essential knowledge and skills necessary for entry into professional practice in special education like philosophical, historical, legal foundation of special education and characteristics of learner

Roll of special teacher:-

In order to deal effectively with disable children, a special should posses the flowing skills:-

1. He should cultivate practical skills in observing children both individually and in groups.
2. He should know the needs of students, parents and the value of contribution which parents can make to their children's development.
3. He should develop the ethics to work cooperatively with other professionals dealing with the needs of special students.
4. He should adopt the attitude to deal with particular difficulties.
5. He should be able to handle resource teachers, special education teachers and help them to plan, organize, identify and allocate resources such as time, money, materials and peoples
6. he should appreciate special services available to children with special needs

Responsibilities:-

(A) For hearing impaired Children

He is the key person for teaching hearing impaired in inclusive settings. Resource teacher should be a specialist for the hearing impaired.

1. He should use articulatory phonetics to correct the speech of hearing impaired.
2. He should use of different psychological tests to assess language, intelligence and adjustment of hearing impaired children.
3. He should develop language in hearing impaired.
4. He should providing hearing impaired with supportive services.
5. He should help the hearing impaired students to overcome their deficiencies by learning oral and manual skills of learning.
6. He should correct their speech to make it intelligible.

(B) For visually impaired and low vision children

1. He should use of large printed materials.
2. He should use of close circuit television for partially sighted and low vision students.
3. He should use of embossed recreational materials and cassettes and talking books.
4. He should them the use of touch sensations, listening skills, daily life skills and pre mobility skills.
5. He should use slash cards, teach them to throw and catch ball and reinforce their vocabulary.

6. He should teach visual motor coordination paper shapes, clay modeling, folding papers , bead stringing , teaching , wiring ropes.

(C) For learning Disabled children

1. He should use of Multi sensory approach that should be applied to teach learning disabled.
2. He should involve the children in educational games.
3. He should give individual attention.
4. Instructional planning is a must for learning disabled children.
5. The teaching content and material used should be motivating and non complex in nature.
6. He should keep the records of meetings, medical checkups and follow up children.

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NAXALISM AND MAOISM: AN INTERNAL THREAT TO THE INDIAN SECURITY

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ABSTRACT

India is one of the fastest growing economies in the world, and being the most populous democratic country, has great potential to become a superpower. However, in this increasingly global environment, India faces a large number of threats to its security. The Naxalism and Maoism have been identified as the biggest internal security threat to India by majority of security analysts. The Naxal movement also presents the greatest overall threat to India, as it highlights various underlying weaknesses of India's governance, political institutions and socio-economic structure. Naxalism and Maoism is the biggest threat because it affects various areas including the economy, politics, security and foreign affairs, its citizens and law and order. Because of the multi-dimensional aspect of the Naxal problem, a two pronged approach should be taken in dealing with the threat. It calls for a balance between civil administration and military forces, social and economic development, as well as dialogue between all parties.

Key Words: Naxalism, Maoism, Internal, Security, Movement.

Naxalism is the most significant political and low intensity conflict movement since independence. The terms Naxalites or Maoists are used to refer to far-left radical Communist groups operating in India. Believing in theories of Mao Zedong, Naxals and Maoists work to overthrow the government and richer classes by force and violence. The Indian Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) explains the objectives of Naxalism as destroying “state legitimacy...with the ultimate object of attaining political power by violent means”. They are considered as a terrorist organisation under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act of India (1967).

The term Naxal derives from the name of the village Naxalbari in West Bengal, where the movement had its origin. Naxalites are considered to be supportive for Maoist political sentiment and ideology. Their origin can be traced to the split in 1967 of the Communist Party of India (Marxist), leading to the formation of the Communist Party of India (Marxist–Leninist). Initially the movement had its centre in West Bengal. In later years, it spread into less developed areas of rural southern, southwestern and eastern India, such as Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra.

In July 1971, Indira Gandhi took advantage of President's rule to mobilise the Indian Army against the Naxalites and launched a colossal combined army and police counter-insurgency operation, termed "Operation Steeplechase," killing hundreds of Naxalites and imprisoning more than 20,000 suspects and cadres, including senior leaders.

In 2006 India's intelligence agency, the Research and Analysis Wing estimated that 20,000 armed-cadre Naxalites were operating in addition to 50,000 regular cadres. Naxalites, and other anti-government militants, are often referred to as "ultras".

In 2008, Prime Minister Manmohan Singh warned, "Naxalism is the greatest threat to our internal security." The credit for the survival of the movement for over 40 years must go to the Government, which has failed abysmally in addressing the causes and conditions that sustain the movement.

Unfortunately in spite of the government's muscle power and legal teeth, the Naxal movement has continued to spread its base because the rural poor and oppressed identify with its ideology. In other words, its inception, ideology, spread and sustenance are deeply rooted in socio-economic factors.

In February 2009, the Indian Central government announced a new nationwide initiative, to be called the "Integrated Action Plan" (IAP) for broad, co-ordinated operations aimed at dealing with the Naxalite problem in all affected states. Importantly, this plan included funding for grass-roots economic development projects in Naxalite-affected areas, as well as increased special police funding for better containment and reduction of Naxalite influence in these areas.

Major left wing attacks:

- On 15-3-2007 in an attack in Dantewada, in Chhattisgarh state, 54 persons, including 15 personnel of the Chhattisgarh Armed Force, were killed by 300 to 350 naxal cadres on a police base camp.
- On 16-7-2008 a landmine hit a police van in Malkangiri district, killed 21 policemen.
- On 22-5-2009 Naxalite guerrillas ambushed a police party, after luring it into the jungles of Gadchiroli district to investigate a roadblock and killed 16 policemen.
- On 6-4-2010 in Dantewada ambush, Naxalite rebels killed 75 Indian paramilitary personnel and 1 state police constable in a series of attacks on security convoys in Chhattisgarh.
- On 25-5-2013 Naxal attack in Darbha valley resulted in the deaths of around 25 Indian National Congress leaders including the former state minister Mahendra Karma and the Chhattisgarh Congress chief Nand Kumar Patel.
- On 11-3-2014, 16 People including 11 CRPF Personnel, 4 Policemen and 1 Civilian killed in a deadly ambush in a thickly forested area in Sukma district of Chhattisgarh.

Fatalities in left wing extremism 2005 to 2014

DATA TILL 17 AUG. 2014

Year	Civilian	Security forces	LWE/CPI MAOIST	Total
2005	281	150	286	717
2006	266	128	343	737
2007	240	218	192	650
2008	220	214	114	648
2009	391	312	294	997
2010	626	277	277	1180
2011	275	128	199	602
2012	146	104	117	367
2013	159	111	151	421
2014	91	62	69	222
Total	2695	1704	2142	6541

*Data source: satp.org

Root causes of Naxalism and Maoism:-

- Corrupt governments and poor leadership.
- Pluralistic social structure.
- Lack of knowledge in political leadership about the fundamentals of development, diplomacy, secularism and socialism.
- Political interest is above the national interest among all the political parties.
- Lack of well defined Defence, Home and Foreign policy.
- **Social injustice:** There are stories from naxalite areas about persons who took up arms when faced with such acute injustices like dispossession from land, rape of their women, deprivation of fruits of labour, incarceration in false cases and violence of the law enforcing agencies with no action against the guilty persons by the concerned agencies.
- **Illiteracy, poverty and backwardness:** With the commercialization of agriculture, economic disparities widened. The rich got richer and the poor got poorer. All the regions in which the Naxal movement took hold are ones with alarming levels of poverty. In Telangana, in the districts of Karimnagar, Adilabad and Warangal poverty was 95.8% while in the rest of the state it was between 50 and 60 per cent.
- **Denial of basic rights:** In naxal affected areas people lives in miserable conditions. They do not have basic facilities like clean water, enough food, shelter, electricity, road, hospitals and other amenities. Besides of that sometimes their land is forcefully taken away by industry with the help of govt. policies. In this situation people think that fundamental rights, liberty, justice described in Indian constitution is literally denied to them. That is why they chose the wrong way to fight this injustice.

- **Regional economic disparities and imbalances:** it is very disappointing that after 67 years of independence our prime minister declare from the dais that half of our country is far left behind in development and basic amenities. That is why the youth from under developed states join hands with these Maoists and naxalites because they think that govt. of India is not working up to their aspirations.
- **Political repression:** It becomes a major cause in these kinds of problems when government, administration and industrialists start to exploit the poor, labourer and resources in backward states instead of working for poor to enable them to be link with the mainstream.

Steps to restrain the problem:

- Good governance is must for tackling any security problem.
- Govt. must control corruption in administration and justice system.
- Immediate work for employment and development of infrastructure should be started by govt. in less developed states.
- Political leadership must have strong will power to react in crises.
- India should change its image of soft state at national and international level.
- Political, ethnic and regional issues must be dealt with honesty and fair play by government.
- There should be improved centralised intelligence network.
- Unified command of civil and defence forces for better co-operation in field and operational level.

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A STUDY OF THE EDUCATIONAL IDEAS OF SRI AURBINDO IN THE PRESENT INDIAN CONTEXT

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ABSTRACT

The history of education is the history of life and experiments of great educational philosophers whose gems of ideas continue to inspire educational thoughts and practices. Education means the culture which every generation purposely gives to its successors in order to keep and to improve the standard already achieved. Every educational philosophy of any merit has some insight to offer in educational matters. Some philosophies may be important at one time in the past, but they fail to satisfy the requirements of changing times. The modern age is an era of global competition and it needs an education system to be in tune with global outlook and to meet global requirements, which is both scientific and humane, which is simultaneously conscious of the past, cognizant of the present and oriented towards the future.

Key Words: Modern, Education, Philosophy, Country, Future.

The system of education has been varying from time to time and country in relation to the environment and the stage of human experiences obtaining at a particular time and place. In its stages, Indian education has evolved strictly on the foundations of Indian philosophic tradition. The story of Indian philosophy is a story of man blessed with unusual creative and speculative talent. Indian is traditionally a land of sages, seers, saints and scholars. In the galaxy of modern seers and sages, can be included such prominent names such as Sarvshri Raj Ram Mohan Roy, Rama Krishna Paramahansa, Swami Vivekananda, Mahatma Gandhi and Shri Aurobindo Ghosh. Like many other great thinkers of later year, Sri Aurobindo was an internationalist. His philosophy represents a unique combination of the values of east and west. He was an individual as well as a naturalist. He believed in the right and freedom of the individual to shape his life in his own ways. He had unshakeable faith in man. He reflects upon the misery and torture of little children under the prevailing system of education in his time. Sri Aurobindo's restless struggle for a better educational system gave shape to his educational ideas. He reiterated that our problem is worldwide and no one people of the others. Either we shall be saved together or drawn together into destruction unless problems of entire mankind is solved that of any single country not be solved.

Sri Aurobindo's ideas about education was a happy synthesis of idealism, naturalism, realism, individualism, and socialism. He tried to modernize education in India by integrating old values with new values.

The educational ideas of Sri Aurobindo were the outcomes of the emerging period of renaissance in India. According to him, the concept of internal education aimed at all round development, vital, mental, faculties.

Sri Aurobindo believed that the society of the future is to be a spiritual society. In the place of the collective ego, there has to emerge, a collective soul and such group souls have the individual to grow according to their own nature and by that growth to help each other, to help the whole race in the one common work of humanity. And that work would be to find the divine self; in the individual and collectivity and to realize spirituality, mentally, vitally, materially, its greatest, richest and deepest possibilities in the inner life of all and their outer action and nature.

In such a future spiritualized humanity, there could be no room for racism of white colored tension or west-east confrontations. The life within and the life without would be complementary and make one are to creative living. He saw very clearly what was happening obscurely behind the phenomenal play and he saw that had it in him to advance or retard this revolutionary movement. India fortunate enough to have a rich share of Sri Aurobindo who centered to humanity the deepest and the divines in our cultural heritage with unflinching faith in the spiritual unity of men.

In the light of above discussion, we can say that Sri Aurobindo was a nationalist. But at the same time he was an internationalist also. His philosophy represents a unique synthesis of the East and West.

Aurobindo Ghosh is, no doubt, one of the greatest educationists. As a poet, philosopher and educationist, he enjoys a position of high eminence.

Statement of the Problem

“A Study of the Educational Ideas of Sri Aurobindo in the Present Indian Context”.

Justification of the topic

Since time immemorial India had advocated the concept of international understanding, the brotherhood of man. When other nations were engaged in fierce against one another, India was preaching the message of world peace. It is in this sphere that our country can still contribute a tot. men like Aurobindo Ghosh represents the stream of thought in an enviable manner. Sri Aurobindo is an apostle of the universal. In the study of the writing, one is bound to get an insight into the problems of the world today and their position solutions. He was a great interpreter of the wisdom of Vedas. His educational writings show the path on which the moral and intellectual regeneration of the nation can proceed.

An yet, curiously enough, there is hardly any book on Aurobindo that gives a rational and objective account of his philosophy and educational ideas in all their strength and weakness. In this context, the present study is a humble endeavor to analyze Sri Aurobindo's educational ideas in the present context.

Objectives

1. To study the life and work of Sri Aurobindo Ghosh.
2. To study the Philosophic thought of Sri Aurobindo.
3. To study the educational ideas of Sri Aurobindo in order to get solutions to current problems of education in India in the light of Sri Aurobindo's views on education.
4. To study the relevance of Sri Aurobindo's idea to the modern era.

Delimitation

Ideas of Sri Aurobindo Ghosh were studied from his speeches and writings obtainable in printed form. Comparison of his educational ideas was made only with his contemporaries, chiefly among them being Gandhi, Tagore and Radhkrishnan. The relevance of Aurobindo's educational ideas was examined in the light of educational problems as evidenced in the current literature on education.

Plan and Procedure

The method of study was mainly descriptive and reflective based on intensive library research. The researcher surveyed the related studies. A systematic survey of Sri Aurobindo's life and work was made. A complete and orderly arranged philosophy of education was built on the basis of Sri Aurobindo's ideas on education. Elements of educational ideas in the educational philosophy of Sri Aurobindo were studied. Relevance of Sri Aurobindo ideas of education to modern era was be studied. A comparative study of the educational philosophy of Aurobindo was made with those of his contemporary Indian educationists.

Life and work of Sri Aurobindo

The nineteenth century in the history of Bengal occupied a remarkable place where a few unparallel lives appeared to change the destiny of Mother India. The period mentioned here was the starting period of a foreign rule in our motherland namely the British period which was actually a period of looting and destructing our very old colorful and glorious civilization. But this period also sowed in silently to would appear who will brought an unimaginable change in our daily life. Some of them are Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar, Ramkrishna Paramhansa, Jagdishchandre Bose, Rabindranath Tagore, Swami Vivekananda, Prafullachandra Roy, Aurobindo Ghosh, Subhaschandra Bose and also many others. All of them contributed in the National Building and Human lives development in their own ways. Some of the famous persons mentioned above were a Poet, Scientist, Philosophers, Religious leaders, Politically conscious patriots etc. and all of them were born in the Nineteenth century. Not only getting freedom from the foreign rule but also paving the path for obtaining strength in development of inner quality spiritual and scientific attitude was the principal contributions of the above mentioned super personalities.

Sri Aurobindo has occupied a special place not only in the Indian History, but in the International Arena. He was a multifaceted man having a magnanimous personality. His profound knowledge in Western and Eastern cultures helped him to integrate for the development of human potential and growth. His biographers wrote, ' Sri Aurobindo has been considered one of the foremost philosophers of the 20th century, but he was for more than just as a philosopher. He was a political activist, a mystic, a spiritual leader, a poet, a yogi and a teacher.

He was born on August 15,1872 at Calcutta. His father Krishnadhan Ghos, having an MD degree from England, was a district Surgeon of Rangopur, Bangal. He favored that his

children should get English education and upbringing free of any Indian influences. His mother Swarnalata Devi was the daughter of Brahma religious and Social reformer Raj Narayan Bose. He was knowledge as the leader in Bengali literature, and the grandfather of Indian nationalism. Aurobindo owed not only his rich spiritual nature, but even his very superior literary capacity, to his mother's line. Aurobindo , at the age of five, was sent to Loreto convent school at Darfeeling. Two years later in 1879, he was sent to England along with his brother for higher studies and getting western education. He completed his schooling from St. Paul's in London and in 1890, at the age of eighteen, he got admission into Cambridge. Here , he distinguished himself as a students of European classics. As his father for the ICS while at Cambridge and passed the ICS examination with great credit. He , however, failed to stand the required test in horsemanship and hence was not allowed to enter the covenantal Service of the Indian Government. In 1893, Aurobindo, returned to India, and become the vice-principal of the State college of in Baroda with the help of the Maharaja of Baroda who held a great respect for him. Aurobindo was an accomplished scholar in Greek and Latin from 1893 to 1896. While working at Baroda , he extensively studied Sanskrit, Bengali literature, Philosophy and Political Science.

Aurobindo's political life was very short lived, only for four years, but he was considered as one of the famous Radical Leaders of India during the Indian National Movement. In 1906, in the wake of partition of Bengal, he resigned his job and joined the Bengal National college on a very few salary. He plunged headlong into the revolutionary movement. Aurobindo played a leading role in India's freedom struggle from 1908. Sri Aurobindo Ghosh was one of the pioneers of political awakening in India. He edited the English daily Bande Mataram and wrote fearless and pointed editorials. He openly advocated the boycott of British goods, British courts and everything British. He asked the people to prepare the serves for passive resistance.

The famous Alipore Bomb case proved to be a turning point is Sri Aurobindo Ghosh's life. For a year Aurobindo was an under trial prisoner in Solitary confinement in the Alipore central jail. It was in a dingy cell of the Alipore jail that he dreamt the dream of his future life, the divine mission ordained for him by God. He utilized this period of incarceration for an intense study and practice of the teaching of Bhagavad Gita. Chittaranjan Das defended Sri Aurobindo, and he was acquitted after a memorable trial.

During his time in Prison, Aurobindo had developed interest in yoga and meditation. After his release he started practicing pranayama and meditation. Sri Aurobindo migrated from Calcutta to Pondicherry in 1910. At Pondicherry, he stayed at a friend's place. At first , he lived there with four or five companions. Gradually the number of members increased and an Ashram was founded. In 1914 after four years of concentrated yoga at Pondicherry, Sri Aurobindo launched Arya, a 64 page monthly review. He was a versatile writer over a wide range of subjects including philosophy, yoga, poetry, human unity and also other topics. In 1926, Sri Aurobindo retired from public life. He passed away on December 5,1950 at Pondicherry. Sri Aurobindo spent his life working towards the cause of India's freedom and for further evolution of life on earth. The historian wrote about him that "he brought the energy and vision of the West with its focus on the perfection of the physical , material and mental areas of human life together with the spiritual development and philosophical directions developed over thousands of years in the East". Sri Aurobindo's philosophy is

based on facts, experience and personal realizations and on having the vision of a seer or Rishi. In one of his article he wrote, “Man is a transition being. He is not final. The step from man to superman is the next approaching achievement in the earth evolution. It is inevitable because it is at once the intention of the spirit and the logic of nature’s process”.

Philosophy of Sri Aurobindo

In a general sense, a person’s philosophy is the sum of his fundamental beliefs and convictions. In this sense even the most thoughtless person has philosophy of his own. Though he may not be consciously aware of it. All people have notions concerning God, man, meaning of life, death, right and wrong, beauty and ugliness. Of course, these ideas are acquired in a variety of ways, through our contact with the outside world and through thinking on our own. This popular view of philosophy is highly inadequate and for our purpose we need to define philosophy more precisely.

During different ages various countries have given us different philosophies of life hence it is rather difficult to define philosophy in a way that is universally accepted.

Philosophy does not believe in ‘bits’ ‘fragments’ ‘pieces’ or ‘loose ends’ ‘Truth here’ and ‘Truth there’ but presents a synthetic and systematic picture of total truth. The logicity and validity of every thought process is tested on the touchstone of reasoning and experiences. Traditionally, philosophy has ‘the original Vedanta, not of the school of metaphysical philosophy but of the Upanishads’. He points out that in the Upanishads the question asked by one teacher of another is ‘What does thou know?’ and ‘What does thou think? For, according to the Rishis, intuition must be corrected not by logical reasoning, that we can arrive at great spiritual truths. In fact, the mind of man is such an imperfect instrument that it can grasp only half-truths and never the full integral truth. The errors of the conceptual mind have, therefore, to be corrected by the super mind which according to Sri Aurobindo, is the connecting link between the two hemispheres of Being and Becoming, of the Absolute and the Relative, of knowledge and Ignorance. The inadequacy of the conceptual mind and the integral vision of the super mind are ever-recurring themes in the pages of the life divine.

It is a state of consciousness which man has gradually to acquire and not only acquire but also study, which corrects the habit of spoiling the instruments of knowledge and employed. They possess and not only possess but also utilize for transforming his entire being his body, mind and soul. Supermind is, in fact, the key word in Sri Aurobindo’s system. It is his Bija-akshara. In his writings he gives several other names to it as truth consciousness, spiritual consciousness, real idea, creative energy, gnosis, Vijnana and Amritatva. But supermind is his favourite expression and the consciousness denoted by it is said to be the connecting link between Being and Becoming.

The absolute of the higher hemisphere of being is one in reality, but triune to our mental view. It has the three well-known aspects of-Sat, Chit and Ananda. Sri Aurobindo translates these Vedantic terms into the pure Existence. Consciousness force and the Delight of Existence.

Educational ideas of Sri Aurobindo

Aurobindo wanted a system of education “which sought immensely to enlarge the field of knowledge of the student and activity his memory, judgment and creative power, which laid stress on experiment and observation and encouraged the play of thought on the subject of

natural and easy instrument of mother tongue". An educational system has accepted the whole outline of Sri Aurobindo's educational ideas is known as a integral education. The mother who claimed to have complete identity with the view of Sri Aurobindo in turn vouchsafed it and defined education in the following words: ' Education to be complete must have five principal aspects relating to the five principal activities of the human being: the physical, the vital, the mental, the psychic and the spiritual. This definition take into account the entire complexity of human nature and rightly turned as integral education, in a way the human beings has been classified into five-fold aspects. We shall however see the most importance specific points of these five aspects of education one by one.

The physical education

Perfection is the true aim of all culture. If our seeking is for a total perfection of the being, the physical part of it cannot be left aside; for the body is the material basis, the body is the instrument which we have to use: a sound and healthy body, strength and fitness, training of the senses and self-mastery and discipline.

The vital education

The vital as the life-natural made up of desires, sensations, feelings, passions, energies of action, will of desire, reactions of the desire-soul in man. And of all that play of possessive and other related instincts, anger fear, greed, lust etc. that belong to this field of nature. The vital is a vast kingdom full of force acting and reacting upon one another, the very nexus of man's life and the motive power of his action- for good or for evil.

The organization and training of this complex of forces is of the utmost importance for the building up character. Even so school education is usually little concerned with it, as this is supposed to be the work of the family. But who-so-ever responsibility it is the same principles apply, especially the principle enunciated by Sri Aurobindo that true knowledge comes from within and conditions must be given for it to manifest.

The mental education

The greatest mistake is to make an accumulation of factual knowledge i.e. erudition, the crowning end of education. Instead of learning how to acquire knowledge, the students is asked to store in his memory the knowledge gained by others, so as to keep it ready at hand- at least for the time of the examinations.

To pretend that the student will retain for a very long time all that he has committed to memory is an illusion and a farce. Most of it will fade away, except in the specially in which the student will actually enter and work, because there it will be kept alive by constant refreshment. Besides the illusory attachment to an encyclopedia knowledge, another pillar of the traditional education is slowly giving way under the pressure of accelerated progress- it is the idea that man can receive before becoming an adult an education that will suffice his for the whole of his professional career. The acceleration of scientific progress, the desiderata of research already impose in certain professions a periodical boosting up on recent theories and techniques. A permanent education from childhood to the age of retirement will soon become a necessity.

In view of the variety and the multiplicity of the specialized jobs. It will be necessary to bring out and define the essential features of an education which can serve for all those tasks. What

kind of basic mental formation should a young man have coming out from university or technological institute, irrespective of his graduation subjects. What would make him, a valuable asset I any of the hundred jobs that are open to him.

The psychic and spiritual education

Till now we have dealt with the education which can be given to all children born upon earth; it is concerned with purely human facilities. But as The Mother says, one need not every human being carries hidden within him the possibility of a greater consciousness beyond the frame of this normal life through which he can participate in a higher and consciousness that governs their life and organizes both the circumstances of their life and their individual reaction to these circumstances. What the human mind does not know and cannot do, this consciousness knows and does. The word 'Psychic' means belonging the soul or psychic being a conscious from of the divine growing in evolution.

Curriculum design

Disgusted with the prevailing curricular trends, Aurobindo protested against the loading of the curriculum by asking the learner to learn something of everything. Instead of shallowness and superficiality in many subjects he wants intensive knowledge in a few subjects.

Being a votary of ancient Indian culture and civilization, which contained profound wisdom and skill to transform the society and the individual towards the realization of the inmate and create a discipline for spiritual perfection, Aurobindo wanted the study of Indian History and Culture to be an essential ingredient of the curriculum. He assumes that every child has a sense of history. Though this sense is not quite conscious and articulate in the beginning, it expresses itself in the form of 'fancy' and love of fables among the children. And analysis of children's play and their play-things reveal the ideal world of celestial charm they live in. therefore, literature and history of their own country and be taught the interesting and vitalizing part of his own literature and the living and human parts of his nation's history.

Recognizing that every person wishes to enquire, investigate, analysis and anatomies, Aurobindo included in his curricular programme the study of sciences which explain man's natural surroundings. He appreciated the austere discipline of science, of emotion-free intellect, which insists on putting everything to rigorous test and searches knowledge and truth. On account of his emphasis on man's mind and his psyche, he advocated the study of psychology. To give an integral view of life, he stressed the inclusion of philosophy and logic. In view of the individual's natural power of imitation and imagination he wished the child's faculty of art to be developed appropriately.

Instructional methods

In the matter of instructional technique, Aurobindo developed it into a 'science' instead of talking in platitudes, he goes to the grass-roots. To him learning becomes a burden on the learner if it fails to transform him. He starts with a radical statement that "The first principal of true teaching is that nothing can be taught. The teacher is not an instructor or task-master, he is a helper and a guide. His business is to suggest and not to impose. The distinction that reserves this principle for the teaching of adolescent and adult minds and denies its application to the child, is conservative unintelligent doctrine. Child or man, boy or girl, there is only one

sound principle of good teaching .difference of age only serves to diminish or increase the amount of help and guidance necessary; it does not change its nature.

The second principle is that the mind has to be consulted in its own growth. The idea of hammering the child into the shape desired by the parent or teacher is a barbarous and ignorant superstition. It is he himself who must be induced to expand in accordance with his own nature. There can be no greater error than for the parent to arrange beforehand that his son shall develop particular qualities, capacities, ideas, virtues or be prepared for a prearranged career. To force the nature to abandon its own dharma is to do it permanent harm, mutilate its growth and deface its perfection. It is a selfish tyranny over a human soul and a wound to the nation, which loses the benefit of the best that a man could have given it and is forced to accept instead something imperfect and artificial, second-rate, perfunctory and common. Every one has in him something divine, something his own, a chance of perfection and strength however, small a sphere which God offers him to take or refuse. The task is to find it, develop it and use it. The chief aim of education should be to help the growing soul to draw out that is itself which is the best and make it perfect for a noble use”.

The third principle of education is to work from the near to the far, from that which is to that which shall be. The basis of a man’s nature is almost always, in addition to his soul’s past, his heredity, his surroundings, his nationality, his country, the soil from which he draws sustenance, the air which he breathes, the sight, sounds , habits to which he is accustomed. They would him not the less powerfully because insensibly, and from that then we must begin. We must not take up the nature by the roots from the earth in which it must grow or surround the mind with images and ideas of a life which is alien to that in which it must physically move. If anything has to be brought in from outside, it must be offered not forced on the mind. A free and natural growth is the condition of genuine development.

According to Aurobindo, ‘ The teacher is not an instructor of task master, he is a helper and a guide. His business is to suggest and not to impose. He does not actually train the pupil’s mind, he only shows him how to perfect his instruments of knowledge and helps him and encourages him in the process. He does not only impart knowledge to him but also shows him how to acquire knowledge for himself. He does not call forth the knowledge that is written, he only shows him where it lies and how it can be habituated to rise to the surface’. This is what pragmatists and naturalists say. Aurobindo wishes the element of genius in the pupils to be recognized. The teacher should not stifle it by the routine work. The child should not be regarded as an object to be handle and transformed by the teacher as he wants him to be a teacher in not like a sculptor who can carve out a statue out of block of marble. The material of the teacher has to deal with a living organism. He cannot interfere with his material. He can only by suggestion help it develop and shape itself. The teacher is only a guide and not an imposer. The individual is a self development soul. The business of the parents and the teacher is to enable the child to educate his self, to develop his own practical, intellectual, moral and aesthetic capacities and to grow independently an organic being.

Relevance of Educational Ideas of Sri Aurobindo

According to super genius scientist Albert Einstein- ‘ without religion science is lame and without science religion is blind.’

In this context Sri Aurobindo's Teaching and Philosophy is utmost important if human being wants to live in peace and harmony. He is very much relevant in this Twenty first century where Science and Spirituality should go side by side. The scientific development which is putting eye only in the materialistic progress will not be able to achieve the permanent peace in the world but simultaneously it is very much necessary to uplift the human being through spirituality. Sri Aurobindo said, "The most vital issue of the age is whether the future progress of humanity is to be governed by the modern economic and materialistic mid of the West or by a nobler pragmatism guided, uplifted and enlightened by spiritual culture and knowledge". Most of human being is now engaged in Search of Happiness but " True happiness lies in the finding and maintenance of a natural harmony of spirit, mind and body" as the saint Sri Aurobindo said. Unless we change our life-style according to Yoga, and desire only to have materialistic achievement we will wander in the earth like a blind who has lost not only his external sight but internal also. To save the mother earth and humanity. We must follow the Philosophy and Teachings of Sri Aurobindo.

Before ending the topic, let me allow to quote the famous opening lines of the Nobel Laurite Poet Rabindra Nath Tagore where he showed his respect to him:

Rabindranath, O Aurobindo, bows to thee!

O friend, my country's friend, O voice incarnate, free,

Of Indian's soul'.

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ORIGIN OF THE JATS

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ABSTRACT

Jat! The very word symbolizes bravery, action and forward march! Sounding like the splash of a whip, it reflects spot decision, instant action and speedy execution of work at hand. Wielders of the sword and handless of the plough, with equal adroitness, the brave jats wrote their names with arrow and the ara on the soils of the Asia and Europe from Mangolia and China in the east, to Spain and England in the west, from Scandinavia and No-Vogord in the north to India. Iran and Egypt in the south. These research article describes the characteristics and their origin of Jats in the Various Phases and Theories.

Key Words: Jat, Jathara, Jarta, Jatt, Juts, Gots, Zotts and Geatea.

It is indeed, a paradox of history that the Jats, a bold peasantry, their Country's Pride, are known for their bravery coupled with candidness and amusing haivete, but their origin continues to remain shrouded in mystery. In the absence of any written record and unassailable evidence, it is always difficult to trace the origin of any community conclusively. Not with standing patient, painstaking and persistent work, one has to base one's conclusion on bold quesses and conclusions, thus arrived at, are likely to remain tentative. What follows is a critical scrutiny of various theories tending to resolve the mystery of their origin.

The Jats, as a tribe form the major agricultural community in the northern states of India and in Pakistan. That their main occupation has been the tilling of the soil or animal husbandry is a fact of the recorded history. S.S. Shasi observes, according to Punjab Ethography, it is however, possible that the Jats were the camel graziers, perhaps husband men, the gujjars the cowherds of the hills and the Ahirs the cowherds of plains, so whatever be the possible thesis, this much is clear that right since Babar wrote and Jahangir emphasised, in all written accounts, the community has lived upon exploitation of the surface of the soil. A broad estimate may list one third of them as Muslims, one fifth Sikhs and the rest Hindus. The traditional calling of the community has retained the affinity of the people who derive their cohesiveness from their tribal affiliations and the soil as their mainstay, though they speak different languages and profess different religion. As such the compact structure of their society is not hampered by considerations of language or religion. In fact their tribal heritage transcends their religions faiths and local peculiarities determined by the language and place of settlement. Qanungo remarks on their compact society and tribal heritage become meaningful in this context : The Jat is a jat after all, wheather be a Hindu, Sikh or Muslim, he tenaciously clings to his tribal name as a proud heritage and with it the tradition of Kinship.

Some Popular Myths

There are some popular myths and legends about the origin of these virile people Jatharas have been thought to be the hypothetical ancestors of the Jats. The orthodox literature contains a fanciful reference to the origin of the tribe of Jatharas. When Parashuram exterminated the

warrior-class of the Kshtariyas, their women-folk found themselves helpless and forsaken. Being desirous of getting sons, they laid hold of the Brahmens and carefully cherishing the seed sown in their womb (Jathara) brought forth Kashatriya sons called Jatharas. The Jats are presumed to be related to the Jatharas. The mythological pedigree does not stand to reasons as it is not corroborated by historical evidence. This legend mentioned by Y.P. Sastri in *Jat Ksatariya Ithas* and Qaungo in *History of the Jats* is an exercise in rationalizing the martial traits of the jat but there is no tradition to support the legend. It is equally fantastic to hold that the entire race of the Ksatriyas could be exterminated by an individual. The Parshuram legend is contained in the orthodox works by but the Jathara descent of the jats is not confirmed anywhere.

In a booklet entitled, *the Ethnology of the Jats*, written at the request of the census officials, Ch. Lehri Singh a Jat pleader of Meerut gives a new perspective to the legend of Jatharas. He concedes that the word Jat derives itself from Jatharas, though the Jat advocate pleads that the Jatharas were a foreign people deriving their name from the mountain Jatharas. This seems to be a far-fetched claim to rationalise a popular legend.

Famous Historian Views

Des Raj in *Jat Ithas* refers to *Devasamhita* which contains an anecdote tracing the world Jat from *Jata locks of Lord Shiva*, according to this legend a great *Yajna* was arranged by god *Himachal* who invited all other gods to be present with the sole exception of his son-in-law *Lord Mahadeva*, *Parvati* was obliged to go alone. As she arrived at the place of *Yajna*, She found that no seat has been allotted for her. She also noticed that no share of the offerings has been set apart for her husband. She could not bear this humiliation. She jumped into the sacrificial fire and was soon consumed to ashes. Her husband received a rude shock at her death. In sheer anger, *Mahadeva* untied his *Jata* (long hair) and dashed it on the ground. Instantly, a sturdy fellow appeared on the scene and asked the god for his orders. *Lord Shiva* commissioned him to destroy the *Yajna* of *Himachal*. This powerful being executed the job assigned to him and he was named *Virbhadra*. It is presumed that Jats have descended from *Virabhadr* and they take their name for *Jata* of *Lord Shiva*. It can be easily argued that this explanation is least reliable as locks cannot produce human race. Verbal similarity of *Jata* and *Jat* has been exploited to give the race its divine origin.

In his book, *out of the Ashes*, *Dr. M.S. Randhawa* himself a Jat, narrates a very interesting legend about the origin of the Jats. The legend which is meant simply to explain away the heterodoxy and frankness of the Jats in general is significant only metaphorically.

The legend holds that *Shiva* and *Parvati* who felt sick of their idle wanderings in the *Himalayas*, longed for human company. The divine couple moulded clay and invested it with life. This creation was named *Jat*, but it had not been provided with a mouth. The omission was however, unintentional as it had been created in haste : such a sway is held by a woman over man and the divine beings are no exception. Since *Shiva* could lay his hands only on an axe for the purpose, he gave this creation a broad mouth with the axe. The god affectionally asked the new creature to speak to which he bluntly retorted : *What are you saying, you son of gun?* The Jats, it follows from the legend, are wide-mouthed known for their frank and outspoken nature which often embarrass others.

The Jats have often been identified with an Aryan tribe of the old that finds mention in the Sanskrit literature. The jats are supposed to be the descendants of the Jarittakas mentioned in the Mahabharata. James Campbell and Grierson find this to be the earliest reference to the Jats in the Sanskrit literature. The Epic bears testimony to the tribe of Jarittakas dwelling in the vicinity of Sakala, Karna describes them as barbarians with loose morals. These reprehensible people wore blankets and took cow's flesh and garlie. They were also called Bahikas or outlanders. C. V. Yaidya insists on the identification of the Jats with the Jarittakas. Dr. Buddha Prakash supports this contention. He believes that Jarittakas came from Taskant side, first moved into Shakala (Sialkot) and later spread over north India. Some other Asian people also merged with these tribes. They are earliest ancestors of the present day Jats. This is according to Buddha Prakash, particularly true of the Jats of Haryana whose rural and agrarian orientation could be traced to the meeting and mixing of different tribes of varied origins and complexes. It is highly improbable that such scurrilous and profligate people could be the parent stock of the present day Jats whose customs and livings are markedly different. The similarity of the two words, the Jarittakas and Jats seems to suggest that these Jarittakas were the ancestors of the modern Jats but this impression does not stand the test of a close scrutiny. Scholars like Bhai Parmanand, Desh Raj and J. Beams do not find any substance in this hypothesis.

Etymologically, the word Jat seems to be derived from Jarta a reference to which is made in Candra Vyakarana. Qanungo quotes Vaidya identifying the Jarta with the Jats but adds that there are both textual and factual controversies over the expression, although the word Jarta is interpreted in reference to Yashodha raman with the belief that Yashodharaman was a Jat. Jaiswal on the other hand finds in it a reference to Chandragupta who, according to him, was at Jat. R. C. Majumdar interprets the text, Ajaytyagupta Huna to suggest that the Hunas were defeated by the Guptas. All this appears to be a play of words as no strong historical evidence is furnished to trace Jats from Jarta. The verbal similarity between Jarta and Jat has been unduly pushed too far.

Sanskrit word Jata

The word Jat seems to have been derived from the Sanskrit word Jata which is meant to denote a Sangha or an association. This is probably to suggest that some kind of social association or Sangha came into being after the glamour associated with the names of the tribes and faded away. In Corporate Life in Ancient India 1618 R. C. Majumdar explains out the emergence of new castes in the social fabric when the socio-political ideals of the age made it obligatory on the warrior fraternity to adopt a common name. This tendency for cohesion is related semantically to the root Jat meaning thereby, To lend together. The semantic and phonetical similarities between the words Jata and Jat are difficult to set aside but the line of argument is based on a hypothetical assumption without substantial historical evidence. The word Jat may have been derived from this source but the tradition and social life of the modern jats do not readily lend credence to this assumption.

The origin of the Jats has also been traced to the Yadava Lord Krishna is said to have belonged to a Jatt family of Cattle owners how Dudra people as Al-Beruni puts it. It may be of interest to note that the learned author of Thakik-i-Hind (An Enquiry into India) a classical work on Hindi manners science and literature, Al-Beruni a mathematician and astronomer, entered India in the train of Mahmud Ghazni and earned the rare distinction of mastering

Sanskrit and exploited original sources. There seems to be a phonetic improbability in deriving Jat from Yadava but the Jats can be conveniently identified with the Sajatas a branch of the great Haihaya Yadawas. Qanungo ably argues that the Haihayas were a southern people inhabiting the region of the Narmada. As such they cannot be taken as the ancestors of the modern Jats who are mainly found around Sindh and the Punjab. Ram Lal Hala and Des Raj. In their enthusiasm to capitalize on the similarity of names, as mentioned above, put forth the view that after the death of emperor Yatra, the Yadava dynasty came to be known as Jats, but this has not been substantiated by facts and the claim is an attempt at self-glorification. Critical opinions, therefore, dismiss this view as too frivolous to deserve any serious attention. A close scrutiny of mythical literature pertaining to the legends of the Yadavas give us some insight into the social fabric of the tribe which are markedly different from those usually described to the Jats. Numerous legends testify to the belief that the Yadavas had the tradition of kingship whereas that Jats have been prominently a society with democratic traditions inherent in their tribe living and outlook. The Jat often migrated in mass in search of new pastures whereas the Haihayas Yadavas rarely moved beyond the bounds of their monarchical order. The Gotras and Kulas of the Jats and Haihayas Yadavas bear no sign of a common ancestry.

Rajput Gujar union

Another fanciful story pertaining to the origin of the Jats treats as the off springs of the Rajput-Gujar union. This legend explains that a Rajput married a beautiful Gujar damsel and issues of this wedlock came to known as Jats, but this legend is historically insignificant and unsound. It known as Jat, but this legend is historically insignificant and unsound. It follows from the imaginary tale that the Jats as a community emerged later than the Rajputs, but this inference goes against the established historical evidence. In studies in Medieval Indian History. Dr. P. Saran holds that established historical evidence. In studies in Medieval Indian History. Dr. P. Saran holds that ethnically the word Rajput was not mentioned until tenth century. A.D., whereas the word Jat had already been long in use. Some scholars suggest that the Rajputs and the Jats are the descendants of the same stock of hordes from Central Asia. V.A. Smith says, when the numerous Bala, India Scythian, Gujar and Huna tribes of the 6th century horde settled, their princely houses were accepted as Rajput while those who frankly took to agriculture became Jat. This is an attempt to establish the ethnic relationship between the Rajputs and Jats but the popular tradition goes against it. Prof. Qanungo argues that the traditional enmity between the Rajputs and the Jats makes it extremely doubtful that they had entered India at the same time as comrades and were afterwards divided into two hostile groups. Available historical records show that the Jats the earlier occupants of the soil, were quite often supplanted by the new Rajput emigrants as for instance, Malwa was captured by the Parmar Rajpur, Delhi by the Tanwar, Bikaner by the Rathore and Jaisalmer by the Bhatti. Qanungo further suggest that it is not unlikely that the famous city of Delhi derives its name from the Dhillon Jats who are still found in a large number in the area although folk etymology connects the name Dhillon with Dhila or lazy Unlike the Rajputs who have maintained their institution of monarchy all through the ages, the Jats are still at the tribe level of social evolution and followed no caste distinction. They practice social equality, contrary to the imperialist tradition of Rajputs, the structure of Jat Society is democratic in which the hereditary right of a ruler is not usually accepted. Despite a deep instinct of classical

solidarity, the Jats opt. for an elected headman who wields considerable influence. The institution of Parwar that has come down from the Vedic age is very much in vogue among the Jats. A Jat invariably marries the widow of his elder brother. This practice is not observed by the Rajputs.

Indo-scythian

Some foreign scholars trace their origin to Indo-scythian stock. It is presumed that the Jats are the descendants of the foreign hordes which invaded India and finally settled down here. General Cunningham tries to identify Jats with Zanthil of Strabo and Jatii of Pliny and Ptolemy. These people believes entered India in the 2nd century B.C. The phonetic resemblance between the wards Jat, Gaete, Yuti, Yetha and Goth etc, has probably led to this assumption. Dr. Randhwa also believes that the Jats are the descendants of the Scythians and Buns. He asserts that the Jats are a mixed race and are possibly the decendants of the soilders of these Central Asian tribes who married Indian women. Dwelling on irruption into the Punjab of the ancient Scythian of Tartars, Latif maintains that a sizeable segment of the defeated army of the Scythians settled in the Punjab. Nomardy, a race of the Scythians, inhabited the country on the west bank of the Indus. This nomadie tribe settled at place where they discovered ade, uate pasturage. These Scythian barbarians came to be known in the Punjab as Huns and a portion of these settlers, the descendents of Massa getae, were called the Gates, from whom sprung the modern Jats. B.S. Dahiya, another learned champion of this theory, asserts in the jats 1980 that the Indian Jats are the same as the Guti of Persian history and Yue-Che of the Chinese and their original place was the vast plains of central Asia from the borders of China upto the Black Sea. In his bid to indentify a large part of the universe as premonently Jat-dominated area Dahiya extends the similarities of sounds far enough to reiterate his labored proposition that they are called of Jat/Jutts in India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Persia and Azarbajian, Uzbekistan and other parts of Central Asia as juts in jutland, Gots iin Sweden Gotas in Germany, Goths in Gothland in the Baltic Sea, Jotta (Zotts in Arabia, Getae in Latin, Jatts in Turkey and Egypt. B.S. Dahiya is not the first Jat Historian to put it so forcely. Ujagar Singh Mahil made a spirited exposition of this line of argument in Antiquity of Jat Race. Colonel Tod also propounded a fanciful theory to suggest kinship among the Indian Jats, the Goths o the Roman Empire and the Juts of the Jutland although elsewhere, he agrees with other authorities to trace the descent of the Jats from the Rajputs.

The exponents of this theory put fourth the view that the ancient country Scythia was the prehistoric habitation of the Jats. This country named after the Scythians tribes of Central Asia northen Europe, extended from the east to the Caspian Sea and the Valley of rivers Jihon and Sihon through the south of European Russia upto the river Danube. Those who conquered India were called Indo-Scythian. Warfare was their profession and they invaded their neighboring races. There were Royal Scythians among them and their kings were chosen from among the Regal Scythians. As their conquests spread over different lands they began to be identified by different names. In The Ruling Races of Prehistoric Times, Hewitt suggests that Gatae of Thrace were the earliest ancestors of the present day Jats Their very name connects them with the Getae of Thrace and thence with the Guttons said by Pytheas to live on the southern shores of Baltic, the Guttons placed by Ptolemy and Tacitus on the Vistula in the country of Lithuanians and the Goths of Gothland in Sweden. This Scandinavian descent is confirmed by their system of land tenure called Bhayyachara. Taking the system of land

tenure of Bhayyachara as exclusively a Jat System, certain Indian scholars tried to prove that Gotha Gothland and Jats belong to the same race.

Massa Getae were supposed to be the descendents of Scythians who laid the foundation of a large empire which extended upto Causasus mountain. The Getae of Thrace and Goths of Gothland are descended from the same race as the Indian Jats. Ujagar Singh Mahil argues that Jats came to be known as Goths in Sweden where the first letter J was substituted according to what is called Grimm's law of Variation. He further argues that the institution of family genealogist in the villages meant to perpetuate the genealogy of the community, lends credence to the inter relationship of these widely scattered communities as belonging to the same race.

The Getae of the Balkans are said by Herodotus to be the bravest and most just of the Thracians. These Thracian Getae must as a northern race of individual proprietors have held their lands on the tenure existing in the Jat villages and these Indian Jats or Getae have not degenerated from the military prowess of their forefathers, for those Jats who have become Sikhs in the Punjab are known as some of the best and most reliable Indian soldiers. Further evidence both of the early history and the origin of the race of Jats, is given by the customs and the geographical position of another tribe of the same stock called Massa Getae, Massa meaning great in Pahlavi. Herodotus describes them as living on the Western shores of the Caspian Sea in the watered by the Araxes and its tributary the kaur. They continued their old customs of appointing family genealogist to perpetuate the history of the family and the race in the form of Mythic Genealogy.

The Jutes of Jutland in Denmark who later came to be called Danes were believed to have belonged to the Jat race. Like the neighboring Goths of Gothland, the Jutes were known for their bravery and spirit of adventure. It is also believed that Danes, Viking or Normans were different names of the same race of Scythian Jats.

Yueh Chi

Yueh-Chi is another name used for the Jats by the Chinese. This tribe was merged with Aryans and they invaded Punjab. H.G. Wells treats these people as the ancestors of Jats.

These Yueh-Chi conquered the slightly Hellenized Kingdoms of Bactria and mixed with Aryan people there. Later on these Yueh-Chi became or were merged with Aryan elements into a people called the Indo-Scythians who went on down the Khyber pass and conquered northern portions of India as far as Benares wiping out the last vestiges of Hellenic rule in India. This big splash over the Mongolian races west-ward was probably not the first of such splashes but it is the first recorded splash.

Another variation of the name is Jetteh used by Mughals during the warfare of Jats with Taimur in Central Asia. The enthusiastic advocates of the Scythian theory invoke Grimm's law of variation to suggest that Yueh-Chi in China, Getae in Thrace Goth in Gothland, Jutes in Jutland and Jetteh in Central Asia are the regional variations of what is called the Jat in the Indian context.

The Indo-Scythian theory regarding the pedigree of the Jats has not found favour with scholars and researchers of the day. They have sought to repudiate this hypothesis on various grounds. It is argued that ethnically there was no Scythian race although it is also emphatically

maintained that the Scythians were a mixed people. The European exponents of this theory might have been prompted to assume that martial people like the Rajput and the Jat must have been rather new-comers from the North-West into India. It is further pointed out that tall-statured and long headed people like the Jats could not be the descendants of the Scythians who were identified as short-statured men with broad faces and high cheek bones. Professor Qanungo argues that the champions of the Indo-Scythian theory failed to take into account the line of migration of the people called Jats. Deriving strength from the popular tradition of almost all the Jats clans of the Punjab including the present day Haryana, Qanungo suggests that Oudh, Rajputana and Central Provinces in the East or South East could be the original home of these Jats. It may be of some interest to note that only the Guthwal, Kang and Malik Jats recall any connection with Gazni or Garh Gajni if popular tradition counts for anything, it points to the view that they are an essentially Indo-Aryan people who have migrated from the East to the West and not Indo-Scythians who poured in from the Oxus Valley. It is further argued that similarity of name found in the Jats the Getae Yueh-ti Yetha or other Indo-Scythian people cannot be taken as historical evidence unless it is supported by philology and ethnology. He attributes factitious genealogies to the urge of a tribe to create a brilliant past of fanciful grandeur to serve as a worthy background of their bright present and brighter future.

Indo Aryan Theory

Scientific studies were made to restore the lost pedigree of the Jats by the philologists and anthropologists. The Indo-Scythian theory did not find favour with these people who refused to be unduly influenced by mere verbal resemblances. Sir Harbert Hope Risley was the earliest anthropologist to apply his scientific technique of examining the skulls and noses of different people of India so as to identify the origin of the Jats. It was a reliable study which led to the seven fold classification of the races of India. It was in this context that Risley denounced the Indo-Scythian theory. In people of India, It Risley remarks of the people themselves all traces seem to have vanished, and the student who enquires what has become of them finds nothing more tangible than the modern conjecture they are represented by the Jats and Rajputs. But the grounds for this opinion are of the flimsiest description and consist mainly of the questionable assumption that the people who are called Jats at the present day must have something to do with the people who were known to Herodotus as Getae. Risley pleads that in India where historical evidence is not available in a convincing manner, physical characteristics, linguistic characteristics and religious and social uses can form that date to work on. After-day anthropologists hold that language or customs may help in Identifying the Origin, but they are not always reliable. The application of the test of physical characteristics can be the best tool. The philologists and anthropologists assign the Jats their Aryan descent. Dr. Trumpp and Beams in Eliot's *Memoirs of the Races of North-Western Provinces of India* strongly plead that the Jats are of Aryan origin. Their conclusion is based on language and the physical type of the people. It is remarked. The theory of the Aryan origin of the Jats if it is to be overthrown at all must have stronger arguments against it than any that have yet been adduced, physical type and language are consideration which are not to be set aside by mere verbal resemblance, especially when the words come to us mingled beyond recognition be Greek and Chinese. The physical anthropologists do not agree upon principles of skull measurement and the applications of other tools. Languages alone cannot be the unassailable proof of the origin of a race. In *Linguistic Survey of India* Grierson holds that ethnological

theories should not be based on linguistic facts as people conveniently adopt new languages but the fundamental genius of a language retains its distinctive features even in the face of the assault of foreign vocabulary. In *Races and Cultures of India* Majumdar who attributes the term Aryan a linguistic connotation, finds it difficult to believe that the Jats are the descendants of the Scythians, as not even remote traces of the Scythic language are found among them.

Linguistics And Anthropometry

Added to linguistics and anthropometry is the criterion of discovering traditions, institutions, characteristics, social customs, professions and other practices which significantly point to the Indo-Aryan descent of the Jat. The Jat society is known for tribal outlook, cohesiveness, strong communal pride, martial spirits and sturdy independence. Kinship plays a dominant role in the social and cultural life of the Jats. The Jats are god-fearing people though they are mostly pragmatic and unorthodox. They are painstaking workers, physically capable of great endurance and extremely courageous and dogged fighters. Strong individualism is another outstanding trait of a typical Jat character. Hospitality and Jats are synonyms. They are agriculturists par excellence and they can wield sword and scythe with equal dexterity. Their social organization is based on equality homogeneity of the race a spirit of republican outlook, reciprocity and absence of undue rituals. The institution of Jana, Janpada, Gana, Khap and village Panchyat determine their political structure. In fact, family or clan still continues to be the basis of their social and political structure.

One is led to the conclusion that the Indo-Aryans were the earlier ancestors of the present day Jats. Another point which deserves serious consideration is the region now occupied by the Jats in India. It forms the eastern portion of the extent of territory inhabited by Aryan settlers in the earliest historical times. Dr. Tripathi believes that the geographical horizon of these people must have been limited to an area extending from Afghanistan to the Gangetic valley. The Hindu Jats hold the Vedas in the highest esteem. This also seems to be a lingering trace of their descent from the Indo-Aryans. E. B. Havell observes, Ethnographic investigations show that the Indo-Aryan type described in the Hindi epics-a tall fair complexioned, long headed race, with narrow prominent noses, broad shoulders, long arms, slim waists, like a lion and thin legs like a deer is now (as it was in the earliest times) mostly confined to Kashmir, the Punjab and Rajputana and represented by the Khattris, Jats and Rajputs .

Conclusion

The fact that present day Jats though at times feudal in outlook are instinctively democratic, religiously unorthodox and socially unostentatious, further lends credence to their descent from the Indo-Aryan. These Characteristics are usually ascribed to the warrior tribes of the ancient Punjab. Yaudheyas, Ksudrakas, Malvas, Ksatriyas, Vrkas, Daminis, Kathainians Ambasthas etc. The majority of ancient sanghas republic in the modern sense of the word, were Kshatriyas sanghas. It is almost an established fact of history that the foreign elements in the population of the ancient Punjab until 2nd century B.C. was negligible. The foreign hordes continued pouring in until the 6th century A.D. In all probability, some of these foreigners got absorbed in the local populations. It is therefore presumed that the warrior tribes of the ancient Panjab and Sindh had originally descended from the Vedic Stock, but some foreigners must have been integrated with them in the course of time. Man being social time and space being

so vast, racial purity is difficult to maintain. There might have been some amalgamation of the foreigners with the Aryans, yet the Jats appear to be the descendants of the Vedic Aryans. Besides the evidence supplied by anthropometry and linguistics, social institutions and customs of the Jats lead to the belief that the present day Jats should be the progeny of the ancient republican people.

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EXPLORING THE TRENDS IN USE OF ELECTRONIC RESOURCES AT SRMSWCET-BAREILLY, UTTAR PRADESH: A STUDY OF SEARCH BEHAVIOUR OF ENGINEERING STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

This study was undertaken to determine the information-seeking behaviour and use of electronic information resources by engineering students studying in B. Tech. course at the Shri Ram Murti Smarak Women's College of Engineering and Technology, Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh. The overall purpose of the study was to determine what their information requirements are and determine their awareness of library services available to them. The study collected empirical data on the information requirements of engineering students. Data was gathered from 120 students through a well structured questionnaire. Findings indicate that guidance in the use of library resources and services is necessary to help students meet some of their information requirements. The study found that online journals, e-books, and other electronic sources of information are the most popular sources of information for their course work, project work, research work, and for examination. Some of the questions like frequency to library visit, hours spent, preferences for print and electronic information sources for getting their required information. The study suggest that engineering students in the surveyed institute could benefit from greater information literacy training and awareness, enabling them to acquire the information skills they need to function effectively and efficiently in their future professional work lives.

Key Words: Engineering, College, Libraries, Information, Seeking, Behavior, Usage, Analysis.

The present era is an era of information and communication technology. The rapid developments in Information and Communication Technology (ICT) have witnessed drastic changes in every field of knowledge. Libraries are no exceptions. The rendered library services and offered resources are also not remained untouched by the wave of this ICT era. Today the library services are being driven as automated ones and the print resources are

being gradually replaced with electronic resources. This is obviously due to the various advantages offered by these electronic documents like instant & ease of access, up-to-datedness, economical storage & maintenance etc. E-resources because of these advantageous features are becoming the choice for every kind of library in this modern environment. These electronic resources include e-books, e-journals, e-repositories, e-databases, etc.

Information is knowledge to the mind by a statement of facts. Its value depends upon its quality, timely supply and relevance. It is researchers' life blood and his need for information is as vital as the need for book transfusion is to sinking patient. Information plays a significant role in all aspects of human being. Information is vital for the growth of social, educational and technological advancement; information handling traditionally comes within the domain of library.

Information Communication Technology has come with revolution of world to change the human behavior to access information and dissemination pattern. Internet plays a crucial role to information exchange and dissemination to one place to another place within minimum time and money. The Internet is not just about findings information; it also encompasses publishing, broadcasting, establishing networks and interactive services. Users are the most important component of any library. Hence it is the primary responsibility of libraries to cater to the information need of users with maximum care and sincerity. This can be possible if libraries regularly analyze the information need, information seeking behavior and information use pattern of their users. Information is most important ingredient for all types of users which equip themselves better for the fruitful pursuit of their respective vocations. The basic role of the library is to collect material containing valuable information through appropriate methods. To fulfill this objective, libraries need to collect, organize and disseminate information as per the potential demand of their users. Therefore, identification of information, need of information, sources or mechanism of seeking information etc. is very important aspects. Since an individual has to work in an information communication environment of their own and different categories of information users have different information needs and accurate assessment of their information need must be made properly.

Information Seeking Behaviour

Information seeking behavior refers to the way people search for and utilize information. The term was coined by Wilson in his 1981 paper, on the grounds that the then current 'information needs' was unhelpful as a basis for a research agenda, since 'need' could not be directly observed, while how people behaved in seeking information could be observed and investigated. In 2000, Wilson described information behaviour as the totality of human behaviour in relation to sources and channels of information, including both active and passive information-seeking, and information use. He described information seeking behaviour as purposive seeking of information as a consequence of a need to satisfy some goal. Information seeking behaviour is the micro-level of behaviour employed by the searcher in interacting with information systems of all kinds, be it between the seeker and the system, or the pure method of creating and following up on a search.

The concept of Information Seeking Behaviour is emerged from the broad concept of user studies. User studies collect or gather information from different sources. So, the study of information seeking behaviour can stand on its own as an area of applied research where the

motive for the investigation is pragmatically related to system design and development. A different motivation is involved if one wishes to understand why the information seeker behaves as he does. This is an area of basic research and through the resulting knowledge may have practical application.

Wilson’s Model of Information Behaviour 1981

Figure 1 locates the concepts of information need, information seeking, information exchange, and information use in a flow diagram that can be seen as charting the behaviour of an individual faced with the need to find information.

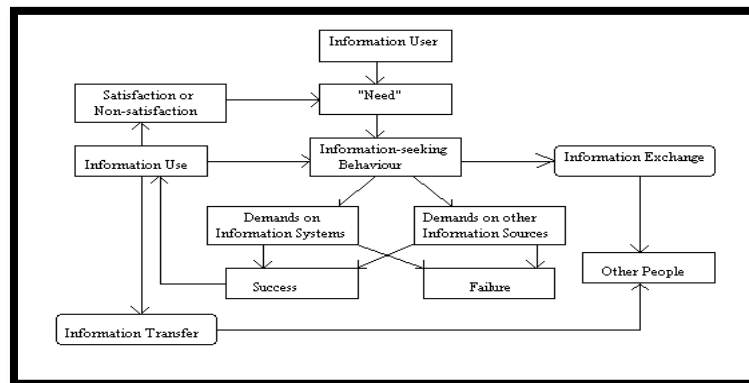


Figure-1: Areas of “Information behavior” research (Source: Wilson, 1981)

Information Seeking Behaviour 1981

In the same paper Wilson proposed a model of the circumstances that give rise to information-seeking behavior. The main elements of Wilson's model are the situation within which a need for information arises (the person performing a role in an environment), the barriers that may exist to either engaging in information-seeking behaviour or in completing a search for information successfully, and information-seeking behaviour itself.

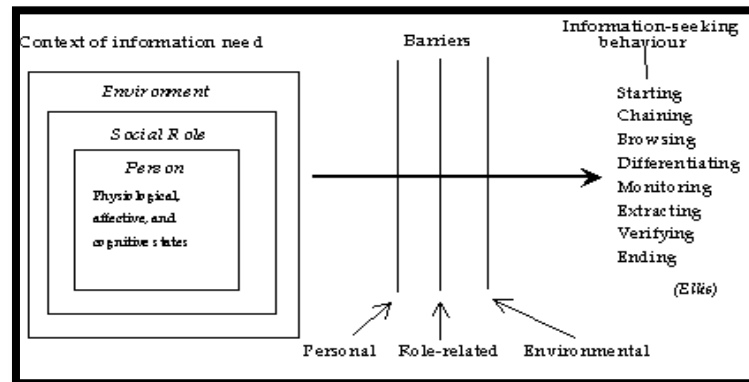


Figure 2: A model of information-seeking behavior (Source: Wilson, 1981)

Revised 1981 Model

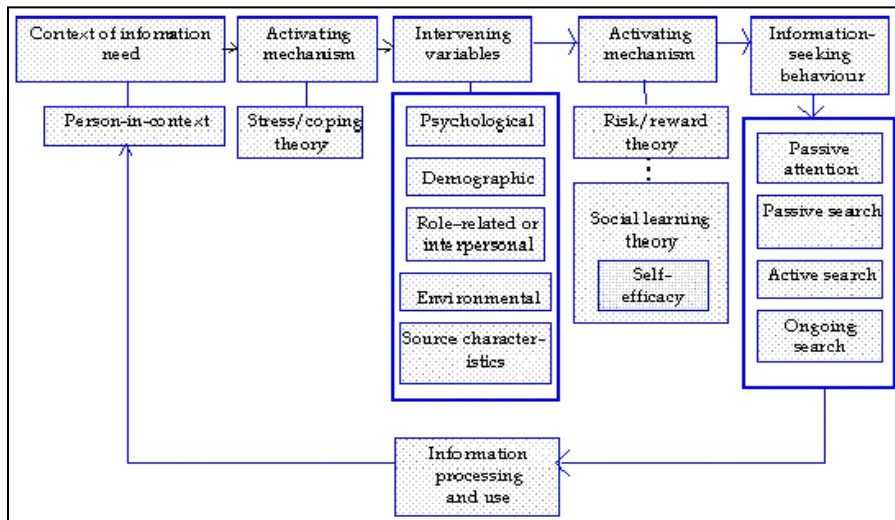


Figure 3: Revised 1981 Model of information seeking behavior

(Source: Wilson, 1981)

DEFINITIONS OF INFORMATION SEEKING BEHAVIOR

The terms information seeking and behavior seems to be very familiar yet also confusing because of the many existing definitions. Some of the definitions are given as under:

According to **Krikelas** (1983), “Information seeking behaviour refers to any activity of an individual that is undertaken to identify a message that satisfies a perceived need.”

Information seeking behavior is defined by **Donald O Case** (2007) “An information needs arises when an individual senses a problematic situations or information gap in which his internal knowledge, beliefs and model or environment fail to suggest a path towards the satisfactions of his goals”.

David Ellis (2003) defines Information seeking behaviors in the international encyclopedia of information and library science as “the complex patterns of action and interactions that people engage in when seeking information of whatever kind for whatever purpose.”

Hence, we can say that Information Seeking Behavior is related to the informational needs of an individual, his aim to search the information, the ways through which he find his required information from different type of resources, the ways to evaluate the found information, the problems faced, and his satisfaction.

Excellent Engineering colleges are essential to prepare Engineers with good knowledge and skills. Teachers, laboratories and libraries are important components in providing effective engineering education. Information is an important resource, valuable input and power for societal development. The fully integrated online system or electronic resources has improved the in-house activities of the libraries as well as searching and usage pattern behavior of the users also.

This study examined the information seeking patterns of 120 final year, undergraduate (B.Tech.- Four year programme) engineering students of **Shri Ram Murti Smarak Women's College of Engineering & Technology, Bareilly**. The Institution has offer programmes in computer science engineering, electronics and communication engineering, and electrical engineering. The final year undergraduate engineering students was chosen, because, as students about to complete a final year undergraduate programme, these students would draw on all the information seeking skills they had learned throughout their engineering programme.

SRMSWCET-BAREILLY:

Shri Ram Murti Smarak Women's College of Engineering & Technology, Bareilly is a self financed institute managed and run by SRMS Trust, Bareilly. It was founded in 2008 and the college has demonstrated perennial evidence of merit and quality by achieving a respectable position among all parallel private and govt. colleges of Uttar Pradesh Technical University, Lucknow. The college offers comprehensive facilities for achieving the highest standards of academic excellence for students and faculty and college is also selected for TEQIP of National Project Implementation Unit of Govt. of India to be financed by World Bank. The SRMS Trust is a public charitable Trust, established in the year 1990, is a living tribute to the memory of veteran freedom fighter, true Gandhian, ex-parliamentarian, ex-minister U.P., Late Shri Ram Murti Ji. SRMS Trust is running lot of educational institutions in Bareilly and Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh and has a very respectable position in the society for their social beneficiary works.

SRMSWCET-LIBRARY

SRMSWCET library is well stocked with a collection of more than 15500 books on various topics of various courses running in the Institute along with books/magazines for supplementary reading. Besides general collection, library has more than 3300 reference books, 31 National journals and 16 International journals, more than 30 magazines, and 10 newspapers and more than 1000 CDs/DVDs of books and journals. The college library has been subscribing 149 e-journals on electrical and electronics and computer science engineering with archives from Springer under AICTE-INDEST Consortium. The college library has 10 terminals with Internet facility to the students.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Today is the era of modern Information and Communication Technology which has its impact on in-house working of library as well as the way of services provided to the patterns. The problem upon which the study is based to know the current trends in the use of electronic resources available in the central library and information search behavior of undergraduate students in **Shri Ram Murti Smarak Women's College of Engineering & Technology (SRMSWCET)**, Bareilly.

OBJECTIVES

This study examines the use of electronic information resources and information seeking behavior of under graduate engineering students in SRMSWCET-Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh with the following objectives:

- To know the information needs and seeking behavior.

- To know the information searching habits.
- To identify the different information resources used.
- To investigate the availability of information resources that affects the information seeking patterns of engineering students.
- To find out the purpose and utilization of the electronic resources and services.
- To find out the problems faced by the students while searching and using their information.
- To ascertain the satisfaction level of users in finding information.
- To assess the performance of the library staff in satisfying the informational needs of engineering students.
- To assess the opinions of users on electronic format over the print format.
- To know the awareness level of library tools and techniques used.

SCOPE AND LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

The scope of the present study is limited to the under graduate engineering students of Shri Ram Murti Smarak Women's College of Engineering and Technology, Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh. The study appraises the current trends in use of electronic resources, awareness, information search behavior, usage analysis, satisfaction level among the under graduate engineering students.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Review of literature is an early step for conducting research. It enables to avoid the duplication of research work and broadens the understanding of the research problem. Various research studies related to the present research problem "Exploring the Trends in Use of Electronic Resources at SRMSWCET-Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh: A Study of Search Behaviour of Graduate Engineering Students" has been conducted in India and other countries of the world. These studies related to the different aspects of libraries use of libraries by students, research scholars and teachers, their information seeking behavior, use pattern and user's satisfaction with the resources and services of libraries, etc. Here, a review of the selective and useful studies related to the research problem has been attempted.

A survey was conducted by the **Gaba and Singh** (2015) to know the information searching habits of faculty members of engineering colleges under the Haryana and Punjab Universities. It is found that most of the engineers satisfied with the sources of information. It is also revealed that periodicals are the first preferred source of information followed by books. 128 (41.3%) respondents' shown their 1st preference to periodicals and 79 (25.5%) shown their 1st preference to Books. It is found that highest no. of respondents i.e. 98 (31.61%) Search the information very frequently for preparing the class notes and Reading Purpose/ Updating Knowledge, 122 (39.35%) users search the information frequently for Research work, 142 (45.81%) respondents frequently search the information for general awareness purpose, 103(33.23%) users frequently search the information for preparing lectures, 125(40.32%) respondents sometime search information for discussion, 113(36.45%) users search the information for observations and experiments purpose frequently.

Bhanu Partap and Parmar (2014) conducted a research study on awareness, access and use of ICT based information resources and services among the users of Nehru Library of CCS Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar. The study finds that the use of electronic journals is equally important for research scholars and PG students. More than 80% respondents were using the ICT based resources and services for improving their subjective knowledge and for their academic & research work. More than 90% respondents were using OPAC and E-Mail as their preferred activities. Upto 75% of respondents were fully satisfied with the ICT based resources and services available and provided by the Nehru Library of CCSHAU, Hisar. The study also given an important suggestion that for the optimum utilization of e-journals, consortia's and various other ICT based resources and services library should undertake the literacy /orientation programs on regular intervals for their respective respondents.

A study on information searching behavior among faculty members in V.L.B. Group of Institutions, Coimbatore is conducted by **Prakash, Kuriakose and Nirmala** (2014). It is found that 10.91% respondents in VLBJCAS and 9.09% respondents in SKCAS have said they visit the library for self development. 20.90% respondents in VLBJCAS and 18.18% respondents in SKCAS use it for curriculum based works. 9.09% in VLBJCAS and 6.36% in SKCAS use it for research and development. 5.45% from VLBJCAS and 4.54% from SKCAS use it for career guidance and placement programmes. 20.90% from VLBJCAS and 10% from SKCAS use digital library section for online data bases. 18.18% from VLBJCAS and 1.81% from SKCAS finds the lack of facility in the library. 3.63% from VLBJCAS and 4.54% from SKCAS do not have proper idea about the availability of resources.

Ashish Kumar (2013) conducted a study in MBPG College, Haldwani, Uttarakhand to know their information needs and seeking behavior. It is found from the findings that Library is the most preferred place for 50 % users who daily visit the library for their research related need, whereas subject expert and librarian is the most preferred informal information source, 90 % Research Scholars use Internet and only 10% are not aware of the benefit of the internet. Interestingly, 60% user agreed that e-journals are the best source of information but interestingly majority of the users (70%) feel that electronic form is not convenient. There are good percentages of users (50%) who are satisfied with the services of the library but others wish for improvements. The study recommends orientation programmes for research scholar to make awareness of e-resource and better utilization of the library services; it is also recommended that library should join some consortium for more resources and services.

In a study, **Pareek and Rana** (2013) revealed that research guides (subject experts), central library and Internet are the most reliable sources for their seeking information while friends/colleagues and other library are less used by the researchers for their information seeking. Borrowing facility, reference books, journals, theses/dissertations are being utilized majorly while e-resources are used marginally and ILL is less utilized by the researchers. 32% researchers found that library has lack of information materials according their need, 30% researchers don't know how to access e- resources, and 18% researchers don't know that how to search a document or other materials in library. Researchers are mostly satisfy with library OPAC facility, reference section, reading room facility, borrowing facility, staff behavior and reprography facility. Researchers are less satisfies with collection of books, e-resources lab, availability of print journals and e-resources.

Dhanavandan, Mohammed Esmail, and Nagarajan (2012) shows in his findings that 5.5% users were not familiar with the e-resources available in the library. Highest percentage (82.2%) felt that they considered themselves as "fully aware" and another 13.6% "Somewhat aware" of e-resources in the library. Majority of the students (32.6%) using e-resources at once in a week, but most of the faculties were using e-resources at the interval of weekly twice. 47 (41.5%) respondents use e-resources for study and 9.8% of the respondents for research. 34.5% of respondents were rating e-resources available in digital library are good and 27% of respondents were rating available e-resources was very good.

Jaspal and Venkatarao (2011) surveyed the information seeking behaviour of students at Dev Samaj College, Chandigarh, India. The study revealed that the majority of the students were not aware of e- resources. Instead the students used search engines as a major source to access information to update their knowledge in their subject.

A study conducted by **Doraswamy** (2005) and familiarity of electronic information resources among the students in U.R. Siddhartha engineering college, Vijay Wada. The findings showed that 61.25 per cent students were familiar with electronic information resources, 27.50 per cent of the students use the computer daily and 5.63 per cent have never used it. Online databases were used by 25 per cent and VRSECE catalogue "once a month". 18.75 per cent of students use online journals rarely. The main problems faced while using electronic information resources were lack of training and time.

METHODOLOGY

The present study is based on survey method for collection of data. The target populations in this study were under graduate engineering students (B.Tech.) at SRMSWCET-Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh. A questionnaire was constructed based on previous studies and distributed among 150 under graduate engineering students (B.Tech) (50 questionnaires each to the ECE, EE and CSE branch) in the month of June, 2015. A random sampling has been taken into consideration. Out of 150 under graduate students, 120 were responded positively. The response rate is 80 percent and it is the target population for the study. 10 questionnaires were rejected due to incomplete information.

DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

The collected data were analyzed, classified and tabulated with their interpretations and simple percentage analysis has been used to draw the results.

Table 1: Profile of Respondents

Sr. No.	Branches Covered	Response (Out of total 150 respondents)	Percentage
1	Electronics and Communication Engineering (ECE)	50	33.33
2	Electrical Engineering (EE)	25	16.67
3	Computer Science and Engineering (CSE)	45	30.00
	Total	120	80

Table 1 shows the population and response rate. The institution have offer engineering courses in three branches, i.e. electronics and communication engineering, electrical engineering and

computer science and engineering. The researchers had distributed 150 questionnaires among the students of all these three branches on randomly basis. Out of the total 150 questionnaires, 50 (33.33%) from ECE, 25 (16.67%) from EE and remaining 45 (30%) questionnaires were received back as there positive response. Finally, 120 engineering students given their response and form the good response rate of 80%.

Table 2: Frequency of visiting library

Sr. No.	Frequency	Respondents	Percentage
1	Everyday	34	28.33
2	After One Day	09	07.50
3	After Two Days	13	10.84
4	Weekly	18	15.00
5	Fortnightly	21	17.50
6	Monthly	15	12.50
7	Rarely	10	08.33
	Total	120	100

Table 2 describes the frequency of visiting library by the engineering students. It is clear from the above table that 28.33% students visited library every day. 09 (7.50%) students responded that they come to the library after one day and 13 (10.84%) students came after two days whereas 15% of the responded students visited library once in a week. While 17.50% were visited fortnightly, 12.50% monthly and 10 rarely visited the library for seeking their information.

Table 3: Purpose of seeking information

Sr. No.	Purpose	Respondents	Percentage
1	To keep update in own subject	10	08.34
2	For study & examination	40	33.33
3	For doing research work	09	07.50
4	To write an article/research paper	08	06.66
5	For career development and growth	24	20.00
6	For making presentation in Seminar/ Workshop/Symposia/Conference	19	15.83
7	To prepare class notes	10	08.34
	Total	120	100

Table 3 reveals the purposes of information seeking of under graduate engineering students at SRMSWCET, Bareilly. It is clear that majority of the students (33.33%) sought information for general study and examination and 20% students sought information for career development and growth. 15.83% students sought information for making presentation in seminar/workshop/symposia/conference etc. An equal number of students, i.e. 8.34% each for

updating knowledge in concerned field and preparing their class notes are the main purpose for seeking information from the college library. While all others sought information for their career development and growth (20%), for research work (07.50%) and writing article/research papers (06.66%) respectively.

Table 4: Place of Seeking/Searching Information

Sr. No.	Place	Respondents	Percentage
1	College library	78	65.00
2	Department	09	07.50
3	Hostel/Home	11	09.17
4	Cyber cafe	18	15.00
5	Others	04	03.33
	Total	120	100

Table 4 highlights the different places where the under graduate engineering students found their required information. It is clear from the above table that college library of SRMSWCET, Bareilly is the main place for majority of the engineering students (65%) for searching their information while 15% students found their information in cyber café. Hostel/home (9.17%) concerned departments (7.50%) and other places (3.33%) were also the places for found their required information.

Table 5: Awareness of E-Resources

Sr. No.	Awareness	Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	77	64.17
2	No	43	35.83
	Total	120	100

Table 5 shows the awareness of electronic information resources available in the college library among the engineering students. Majority of the engineering students, i.e. 64.17% were aware about the e-resources but nearly 36% were properly not aware and find it difficult to use the e-resources.

Table 6: Types of E-Resources Mostly Used

Sr. No.	E-Resources	Respondents	Percentage
1	Subscribed e-resources (AICTE-INDEST Consortium)	82	68.33
2	Subscribed e-resources in general	00	00
3	Open Access e-resources freely available on Internet	23	19.17
4	Offline e-resources	15	12.50
	Total	120	100

The researchers also try to know about the types of e-resources used mostly by the respondents and the collected data on this have been tabulated and analyzed in table 6. It describes that subscribed e-resources through AICTE-INDEST Consortium of e-resources is mostly used by the big majority of engineering students (68.33%), followed by open access e-resources freely available on Internet by 19.17% and offline e-resources by 12.50% engineering students.

Table 7: Approach to Seek Information

Sr. No.	Approaches	Respondents	Percentage
1	OPAC	10	08.33
2	Library portal/blog	02	01.66
3	College website	09	07.50
4	Library notice board	18	15.00
5	Library professional staff	44	36.67
6	Friends	23	19.17
7	Discussion groups	14	11.67
	Total	120	100

Table 7 reveals the various approaches for seeking desired information by the engineering students. It is found that library professional staff was the main approach to seek information for the majority of the respondents, i.e. 36.67% while friends were the main approach to seek information for 19.17% respondents. 11.67% respondents approach to discussion groups for getting information. On the other hand, library notice board (15%), OPAC (8.33%), college website (7.50%) and library portal (1.66%) are the main approaches to seek desired information among the engineering students.

Table 8: Preference on Media for Seeking Information

Sr. No.	Media of Information	Respondents	Percentage
1	Print	43	35.83
2	Electronic	27	22.50
3	Both print and electronic	50	41.67
	Total	120	100

Table 8 shows the preferences given on different media of information desired by the respondents. It is clear from the above table that majority of the respondents, i.e. 41.67% were preferred their information in both print and electronic format while 35.83% respondents preferred only to print resources and 22.50% preferred to electronic only resources for seeking their desired information.

Table 9: Problems in Getting Required Information from the Library

Sr. No.	Problems	Respondents (n= 120)	Percentage
1	Poor collection of print resources	35	29.16
2	Availability of less number of e-resources	57	47.50
3	Poor infrastructure facility	16	13.33
4	Lack of cooperation from library staff	11	09.16
5	Lack of knowledge in using catalogue/OPAC	30	25.00
6	Lack of knowledge in using the library sources	49	40.83
7	Lack of computers with Internet facility	56	46.66
8	Lack of knowledge to use e-resources	44	36.66
9	Timings of the college library	13	10.83
10	Rigid library rules	28	23.33

Table 9 highlights that availability of less number of e-resources and lack of computers with Internet facility are the main problems for the majority of the respondents, i.e. 47.50% and 46.66% respectively. 40.83% said that they have lack of knowledge in using the library resources while lack of knowledge to use of e-resources is indicated by 36.66% respondents. The other problems as indicated by respondents are poor collection of print resources (29.16%), lack of knowledge in using catalogue/OPAC, rigid library rules (23.33%) respectively. 13.33% respondents said that poor infrastructure facility is the main problem for getting their required information. Whereas timings of the college library (10.83%) and lack of cooperation from library staff (09.16%) are also the problems in getting required information.

Table 10: Behaviour and Supportive Nature of Library Professional Staff

Sr. No.	Level of Satisfaction	Respondents	Percentage
1	Satisfied	69	57.50
2	Very satisfied	31	25.83
3	Partially satisfied	15	12.50
4	Not satisfied	05	04.17
	Total	120	100

Table 10 describes the satisfaction level of the respondents towards behavior and supportive nature of library professional staff and it is very clear from the above table that majority of the respondents (57.50%) were satisfied while more than 25% respondents said that they were very satisfied with the supporting nature of the library staff. More than 12% were partially satisfied and a very less no. of respondents said that they were not satisfied with the behavior and supportive nature of the professional library staff.

Table 11: Satisfaction Level of Users towards Services and E-Resources

Sr. No.	Level of Satisfaction	Respondents	Percentage
1	Satisfied	63	52.50
2	Very satisfied	11	09.17
3	Partially satisfied	29	24.17
4	Not satisfied	17	14.16
	Total	120	100

Table 11 shows the satisfaction level of respondents towards the e-resources and services provided by the library. More than half of the respondents, i.e. 52.50% were satisfied with the services and e-resources provided by the library while 24.17% were partially satisfied. 9.17% respondents were very satisfied but 14.16% respondents were not satisfied with e-resources and services provided by the college library.

Summary of Findings:

On the basis of analysis and interpretation of data, the major findings of the study can be summarized as below:

- The prime purpose of seeking information by the engineering students is for study and examination (33.33%).
- The college library is the main place for majority of the respondents (65%) for seeking desired information.
- A big majority of the engineering students, i.e. 64.17% were aware about the e-resources.
- It is also come to know from the study that subscribed e-resources through AICTE-INDEST Consortium of e-resources are mostly used by the big majority of engineering students (68.33%).
- The respondents approach to seek information is mostly library professional staff (36.67%) rather than friends (19.17%) and library catalogue/OPAC (8.33%).
- It is surprising to note that majority of the respondents, i.e. 41.67% were preferred their information in both print as well as in electronic format.
- The main problem in getting desired information from the college library is availability of less number of e-resources (47.50%) and lack of computers with Internet facility (46.66%) whereas more than 40% respondents said that they have lack of knowledge in using the library resources particularly e-resources.
- Nearly 58% respondents were satisfied with the behavior and supportive nature of the library staff.
- 52.50% respondents were satisfied with the services and e-resources provided by the library while 24.17% were partially satisfied.

Suggestions and Recommendation:

Based on the findings the following recommendations are drawn:

- ❖ Students need to be taught how to use available library e-resources and services.
- ❖ Students must take part in the library orientation program and the library skill classes that are taught by the library staff at the beginning of the new session.

- ❖ Library should organize the more awareness programs (Information Literacy Programs) and seminar to educate the engineering students on seeking information from e-resources to enhance the use of library resources and services.
- ❖ Library should also conduct feedback/user survey to know the need of users time to time.
- ❖ Information marketing strategy should be developed to create awareness among the students on the available resources and services both from the library and the departments.
- ❖ The library professional and supportive staff must always be willing and ready to provide assistance to students who have little or no knowledge of using the library.
- ❖ In order to increase usage of e-resources, the faculty members should give assignments related to their research topics, so that students may force to exploit e-resources more efficiently.
- ❖ Proper infrastructure facility should be provided by the college management.
- ❖ Efficient Internet facilities with sufficient number of latest computer systems will be provided.
- ❖ Finally, it is recommended that a questionnaire on students' ability to use information resources be prepared and administered during registration to all under graduate engineering students to establish their ability to use information resources.

Conclusion:

In this era of competition in every walk of life, peoples look for food, shelter and clothes in their day to day life. Information is necessary for fulfilling the above three needs. For anything and everything information is required. It differs from person to person according to their needs. Information needs and seeking behavior is influenced by a number of factors so the first step is to understanding the actual needs of information users. Libraries serve as a center for providing the right information to the right people at all times. The study has set to determine the information needs and seeking behavior of the under graduate engineering students of Shri Ram Murti Smarak Women's College of Engineering and Technology, Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh. There are enormous information resources available in this ICT era especially in the Internet environment. In higher educational systems such as engineering colleges, universities, scientific institutions, IITs, IIMs, NITs etc. etc., there is a provision for making use of these resources available through library. It is necessary for the libraries to move towards digital or electronic resources which are more helpful for easy access. Libraries should be aware of their respective users' information requirements as well as their information seeking and information retrieving methods in order that they might be able to provide better services. As few studies were focused on information seeking behavior of students in digital environment, the present survey is an attempt to fill the gap.

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ADVERTISING: A COMMUNICATING PERSPECTIVE

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ABSTRACT

This research paper is an attempt to study the evolution of advertising and learn about the technological advances that have fueled the growth of advertising. Advertising is a communicating perspective between business units and consumers. Advertising is a powerful marketing tool of mass-communication. A producer must study about the excellence of advertising so that he can extend his market share, increase the number of potential customers and to satisfy them and can achieve all the objectives of his business unit.

Key Words: Advertising, Communicating, Perspective, Customer, Business.

Consumer is the central point in every business. Now attracting and satisfying consumers is more difficult than producing the goods. Advertising is an important means to influence the present and potential consumers. Evidence of increasing importance of advertising is clearly reflected from the increase in advertisement expenditure of almost all business units. Advertisements increase brand-familiarity, develop brand image and help the organization in increasing its market share. Advertising is important for both buyers and sellers. It is important for the buyers as they get information regarding availability of the product, method of using the product and can have wider choice while buying a product. It is important for the seller as they can communicate with large number of target audience with the help of advertising excellence. Advertising is non personal as it is directed to groups of people rather than to specific individual. Advertising is a paid method of mass communication which is aimed at promoting ideas, goods or services by an identified sponsor. Advertising as paid communication form they are different from common varieties of publicity or public relations which are often covered by the media without charge. Advertising may be used to reassure buyers that they have made the best purchase thus building brand loyalty or loyalty to the firm. Advertising is used to promote the overall image of trust, confidence and respect for an organization and it also boosts morale and contributes to enthusiasm and confidence attitude in organization.

Advertising can be used to create images and symbolic appeals for a company or a brand. The resource allocation for advertising, as for other marketing inputs is expected to have the effect of value imputation which may be measured in a variety of ways in order to estimate the cost – benefit ratio or pay off.

Advertising can be used to promote new products and to call attention to changes in old products. Advertising expenditure varies according to the conditions of an economy. Business unit tends to spend more on advertising during boom period but it spend less during depression.

1. BOVEE. THILL. DOVEL. WOOD: Advertising Excellence, 1995, P.4
2. Manendra Mohan : Advertising Management, 1996 , P.3

5Ms in Advertising

M- Mission : What are the advertising objectives?

M- Money : How much can we spend on advertising?

M-Message : What message should be sent through advertising?

M-media : Which media should be used for advertising?

M- measurement : How should the result of advertising be evaluated?

Classification of advertising:-

National Advertising:-

Advertising done by large companies on a nation wide basis or in most regions of the country. Most of the advertisements for well known companies and brands that are seen on prime-time TV or in other major national or regional media are examples of national advertising. The goals of national advertisers are to inform or remind consumers of the company or the brand and its features, benefits, advantages or uses so consumers will be predisposed to purchase it.³

Retail / Local Advertising:

Advertising done by retailers or local merchants to encourage consumers to shop at a specific store , use a local service, or patronize a particular establishment. Retail or local advertising tends to emphasize specific patronage motives such as price, hours of operation, service, atmosphere, image or merchandise assortment. Retailers are concerned with building store traffic, so their promotions often take the form of direct action advertising designed to produce immediate store traffic and sales.

Primary Demand Advertising

Primary demand advertising is designed to stimulate demand for the general product class or entire industry. It is often used as part of a promotional strategy to help a new product gain market acceptance , since the challenge is to sell customers on the product concept as much as to sell a particular brand.

3. George E. Belch and Michael A. Belch: Advertising and Promotion, 1998, P. 18

Selective Demand Advertising

Selective demand advertising focuses on creating demand for a specific company's brands. Most advertising for various products and services is concerned with stimulating selective demand and emphasizes reasons for purchasing a particular brand.

Business to Business Advertising

Advertising targeted at individuals who buy or influence the purchase of industrial goods or services for their companies. Industrial goods are products that has either become a physical

part of another product are used in manufacturing other goods or are used to help a company conduct its business. Business services such as insurance, travel services and health care are also included in this category.

Professional Advertising

Advertising targeted to professionals such as doctors, lawyers, dentists, engineers or professors to encourage them to use a company's product in their business operations. It might also be used to encourage professionals to recommend or specify the use of a company's product by end-users.

Trade Advertising

Advertising targeted to marketing channel members such as wholesalers distributors and retailers. The goal is to encourage channel members to stock, promote and resell the manufacturer's branded products to their customers.

Relationship between Advertising and Product Life Cycle

On the basis of stages of product life cycle, advertisements can be classified as:-

1) Informative /Pioneering Advertising :- (Introduction Stage)

In the introduction stage of product life – cycle , informative product ads are issued by the advertiser to create awareness of the product and to stimulate its primary demand. These ads inform the potential buyers of the new products, their functions, features, availability, price, uses etc.

2) Persuasive Advertising :- (Growth and Maturity Stage)

After the potential consumers have become aware of the product , the firm persuades the potential buyers to buy a specific brand. This type of ad is done in the growth and maturity stage of product life cycle. In these stages of product life cycle, competition is high. So efforts are made by advertisers to lay emphasis on the brand superiority. This is done by issuing competitive ads by making specific- brand comparisons.

3) Reminder Advertising :- (Maturity and Decline Stage)

Such ads are done in the maturity and decline stage of product life-cycle. In this type of advertising, it is reminded to the consumers that brand is still around. Here the purpose is to remind the previous promotional activities to the users of the product, and to convince the users to continue to buy the product and to stick to it. Firms making seasonal products also issue such ads in off- season- periods to keep the product in customers mind.

Who's Involved?

Advertisers

Who sometimes use

Advertising Agencies

and are sometimes assisted by

Support Organizations

send their messages through

Media

to potential

Consumers

of the product, service or idea promoted.

Advertisers :-

Advertisers are a varied lot- producers, retailer, wholesalers, service organizations, distributors, labour unions, governments, schools, politicians, individuals and many more.

Advertisers differs according to the markets they serve, the goods and services they produce and the media they use.

Advertising Agencies :- Advertising agencies are the independent businesses composed of creative and business people who develop, prepare and place advertising in media for clients seeking to find customers for their goods and services.⁴ There are large number of advertising agencies serving companies engaged in national , multinational, regional and local advertising.

Support Organizations :- Modern Advertising demands supporting cast and their contributions so the advertisers and their agencies can make more intelligent decisions. For example- Television advertising often calls for a highly complex cast of specialists like sound effects, musical storing , casting, cinematography etc. not employed by either the advertiser or the agency. In this situation they uses the help of support organizations.

Media:- Media is the vehicle that carries the advertiser’s message to target audience. Media includes all such means through which advertising message is communicated to the target audience. Different media vehicles like TV, Radio, Newspaper, Magazines etc. are used to provide the product information and its uses to the consumers. Right kind of media ensures contacting potential customers at lowest advertising cost.

Consumers :- consumer is an individual or on organization who consume goods and services. As consumers of advertising, it is different in some important ways.

Why should a Producer Advertise his Products:-

Advertising has two main objectives from the advertiser’s viewpoint

- 1) Sale Objectives
 - To increase sales
 - To increase demand
 - To enter a new geographical area
 - To increase profits.
- 2) Communication Objectives
 - To create brand awareness
 - To give knowledge about the product

- To develop preference about the advertiser’s products over other competitive Products.
 - To effect buyer behavior to buy the products
4. Advertising Age, Nov. 21, 1973.

Stages of Communication Model in Advertising :-

Model stage	Buyer’s state of mind
Brand Unawareness	Person may be unaware of brand of advertiser.
Knowledge	Person becomes aware of our products.
Awareness	Person knows about our product and understands its uses.
Liking	Person starts liking our product.
Preference	If there are alternative choices , person develops preferences for our products over others.
Conviction	Person thinks that our product is a good buy.
Purchase	The purchase is made, creating sales for the company.

Source: - Robert J. Lavidge and Gary A. Steiner

Different Ways to Advertise a Product :

- News papers, Magazines and Journals
- Television and Radio
- Posters and Sign Board
- Internet advertising
- Circulars and Catalogues

Ethical Issues in Advertising: - Advertising encompasses a social responsibility to the general public, yet the specifics of that responsibility are not always clear-cut. Ethical issues are issues or arguments that question your moral values. Ethical issues in advertising include the obligation for advertisers to tell the truth when they are advertising and these issues in advertising occur on a regular basis. This issue is set forth by the Federal Trade Commission, and so advertisers are required to tell only the truth or they face penalties in the form of fines,

Advertising faces many ethical issues like:

- Treating clients fairly.

- Treating advertising audiences fairly.
- Creating honest, non misleading, socially desirable ads.
- Representing healthy, useful and ethical products and services.
- Treating employees and management of agency fairly.
- Treating other agencies fairly.

Conclusion:-

The overall implication of this research on involvement is that when advertisers are in a high involvement situation with the consumer seeking rational or problem solving benefits, the advertisers ought to have as their objectives the communication of product benefit through message content, for only that can lead to the attitude change necessary for behavioral effects. Advertising is an important part of advertiser's promotion mix. It is a very cost effective tool for communicating with large audience. Companies with large market size allocate more amount for ad- budget while companies with small market size have small ad- budget. Their selection of advertising media depends on the amount of ad-budget. Due to advertising facilities buyers can reduce his shopping time as after viewing advertisements, he can make up his mind to purchase a particular brand or select a few brands out of various available brands. At the end of discussion it can be said that the successful communication link between the producers and consumers is Advertising.

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POSTMODERNISM IN THE FICTION OF AMITAV GHOSH

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ABSTRACT

Indian writing in English has stamped its greatness by mixing up tradition and modernity in the production of art. At the outset, the oral transmission of Indian literary works gained ground gradually. It created an indelible mark in the mind and heart of the lovers of arts. The interest in literature lit the burning thirst of the writers which turned their energy and technique to innovate new form and style of writing.

Key Words: Indian, Writing, English, Cultural, World War, Postmodernists.

Earlier novels projected India's, tradition, cultural past and moral values. But a remarkable change can be noticed in the novels published after the First World War, which is called, modernism. The novels written in the late 20th century, especially after the Second World War, are considered postmodern novels. Salman Rushdie, Vikram Seth, Shashi Tharoor, and Amita Ghosh are the makers of new pattern in writing novels with post-modern thoughts and emotions.

Amita Ghosh is one among the postmodernists. He is immensely influenced by the political and cultural milieu of post independent India. Being a social anthropologist and having the opportunity of visiting alien lands, he comments on the present scenario the world is passing through in his novels. Cultural fragmentation, colonial and neo-colonial power structures, cultural degeneration, the materialistic offshoots of modern civilization, dying of human relationships, blending of facts and fantasy, search for love and security, diasporas, etc.....are the major preoccupations in the writings of Amita Ghosh.

The elemental traits of post-modernism are obviously present in the novel of Amitav Ghosh. As per postmodernists, national boundaries are a hindrance to human communication. They believe that Nationalism causes wars. So, post-modernists speak in favour of globalization. Amitav Ghosh's novels centre around multiracial and multi-ethnic issues; as a wandering cosmopolitan he roves around and weaves them with his narrative beauty. Postmodernism is evident in his novels like: *The Shadow Lines*(1988), *The Calcutta Chromosome*(1995), *The Grass Palace*(2000), *The Hungry Tide*(2005), *Sea of Poppies*(2008). And all these novels are chosen as an area of study.

In *The Shadow lines*, Amitav Ghosh makes the East and West meet on a pedestal of friendship, especially through the characters like Tridib, May, Nice Prince etc. He stresses more on the globalization rather than nationalization. This refers to the artificial boundaries that human beings create around themselves, in response to manifold challenges, explores the intertwined lives of two families-one Indian and the other English. The narrative unfolds against the social transformations effected and the cultural forces unleashed, since the departure of the British as rulers of India. His next novel *The Calcutta Chromosome* represents Ghosh's

engagement with the science-fiction genre. This multi-layered novel advances an alternate understanding of the parasite that causes malaria. This allows him the conceptual and representational space in which to explore some of his pet themes such as the production of knowledge, nature of human inquiry, western rationality and how they have been affected by colonialism.

In *The Glass Palace*, the story of half-bred Raj Kumar revolves around Burma, Myanmar and India. He travels round many places freely and gains profit. Unexpectedly, his happiness ends when his son is killed by Japanese bomb blast. The reason for this calamity is fighting for national boundaries. So this novel narrates a family saga against the backdrop of a changing Burma- British rule, Independence and Burma's difficult march into the twenty-first century.

Amitav Ghosh has been credited for successfully mastering the genre known as 'magical realism' which was largely developed in India by Salman Rushdie and in South America by Gabriel Garcia Marquez. Ghosh is seen as "belonging to this international school of writing which successfully deals with the post-colonial ethos of the modern world without sacrificing the ancient histories of separate lands". Like Salman Rushdie, Amitav Ghosh perfectly blends fact and fiction with magical realism. He reconceptualises society and history. He is so scientific in the collection of material, semiotic in the organization of material, so creative in the formation of fictionalized history.

Amitav Ghosh weaves his magical realistic plot with postmodern themes. Self-reflexivity and confessionality characterize fictional works of Amitav Ghosh. Displacement has been a central process in his fictional writings; departure and arrivals have a permanent symbolic relevance in his narrative structure. Post modernism gives voice to insecurities, disorientation and fragmentation. Most of his novels deal with insecurities in the existence of humanity, which is one of the postmodern traits.

In *The Glass Palace* the havoc caused by Japanese invasion in Burma and its effect on the Army officers and people a sense of dejection that deals with so much human tragedy, wars, deaths, devastation and dislocation has been penned. In *The Shadow Lines*, Tridib sacrificed his life in the act of rescuing May from Muslim mobs in the communal riots of 1963-64 in Dhaka. Pankaj Mishra describes Amitav Ghosh in the New York times, as one of few postcolonial writers, "to have expressed in his work a developing awareness of the aspirations, defeats and disappointments of colonized people as they figure out their place in the world".

Postmodernism rejects western values and beliefs as only a small part of the human experience and rejects such ideas, beliefs, culture and norms of the western. In *The Hungry Tide*, Ghosh routes the debate on eco-environment and cultural issues through the intrusion of the West into East. The Circle of Reason is an allegory about the destruction of traditional village life by the modernizing influx of western culture and the subsequent displacement of non European peoples by imperialism. In *An Antique Land*, contemporary political tensions and communal rifts were portrayed.

Postcolonial migration is yet another trait of postmodernism. In *The Hungry Tide*, the theme of immigration, sometimes voluntary and sometimes forced, along with its bitter/sweet experiences, runs through most incidents in the core of the novel the ruthless suppression and massacre of East Pakistani refugees who had run away from the Dandakaranyar refugee

camps to Marichjhampi as they felt that the latter region would provide them with familiar environs and therefore a better life. In *Sea of Poppies*, the indentured labourers and convicts are transported to the island of Mauritius on the ship Ibis where they suffer a lot. It deals with a number of ariegated characters and their complex entanglements: a simple and a pious Indian village woman, an American sailor, an Indian rajah, an evangelical opium trader and a French orphan who grew up in India. In *The Glass Palace*, Burmese Royal family, after the exile, lives an uncomfortable life in india. Rajkumar who piles heap of amount in Burma is forced to leave his home and business due to Japanese invasion.

Irony plays a vital role in the postmodern fiction. The writers treat the very subjects like World War II, communal riot, etc. from a distant position and choose to depict their histories ironically and humorously. In *The Glass Palace*, Amitav Ghosh weaves the characters of Queen Supayalat and Arjun with a tinge of irony. Queen Supayalat, evn after being captured by the British forces, does not lose her pomp throughout the novel. The portraiture of the Queen is too ironic. Arjun, basically an Indian, is completely influenced by the western ideology. He imitates the West in his dressing sense and food habit. He is not aware of the fact that he is used as instrumental to inflict pain on his own people.

Temporal distortion is a literary technique that uses a nonlinear timeline. The author may jump forwards or backwards in time. In *The Glass Palace*, Amitav Ghosh uses nonlinear timeline. The memory links the past to the present and many of the characters. It helps to recreate a magical world. The novel *The Hungry Tide* set in Bengal and deals with the interactions of a group of Americans and Indians. The novel deals with the experiences of Piyali Roy who is a daughter of an Indian domiciled in America; she is a scientist and has returned to her ancestral land to conduct research into marine mammals.

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IMPACT OF TELEVISION PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE AND AESTHETIC VALUES OF PUPIL TEACHERS OF HARYANA

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ABSTRACT

Much controversy arises or is made out of the question of values; what is meant by 'values'? Which values are good and which bad, if any? Which values are to be tolerated even if their rightness is controversial? Has one a right to express and teach values? Can any science or doctrine be neutral with regard to values? These are key issues of psychic and social development, not facts merely to observe and describe. The modern tendency is to avoid firm and definitive statements of values, often in the imagined interests of maintaining a reputation for scientific objectivity or of cultural and social tolerance. This widely prevalent misconception assumes that the spirit of truth and liberality somehow binds us to remain passive observers and never to intervene in the free-for-all of moral conflict by asserting positive values. The long-bemoaned loss of central values through the disruptions of traditional religious society and the consequent value relativism in all fields, from science and the humanities to religion, from morals to the arts, as world cultures come into contact and clash with one another has tended to obscure the existence of common denominator values that have always existed and been practiced to various extents in great world cultures.

Key Words: Impact, Television, Programme, Knowledge, Aesthetic Values, Pupil.

The values according to or against which we act are the unavoidable and essential element of all important decisions in the human arena. Values are the link that ties together personal perceptions and judgments, motives and actions. The same applies in understanding social and political life. A make-or-break idea is that values or precepts - and their various practical consequences in life - are at least as fundamental to understanding man and society as are the much-vaunted physical necessities. They are also essential in improving man and society too. Values are more important and primary than facts in forming and understanding all kinds of human purpose. Values, rather than observable facts, are keys to understanding the reality behind the scene outwardly presented by human behavior. Motives and purposes are value determinations. The best-attested of 'facts' can alter color when explained by an interpreter. They appear in deeper perspective when looked upon as the result of meaningful, intentional

'acts' (provided the acts were voluntary). An action that seemed good at first can be seen as bad from a proper appreciation of motives or unfortunate when the practical consequences are known.

Television was discovered by J.L Barried, on 27th Jan 1926. Television was introduced in India on Sep 15, 1959. Today there is scarcely a country, which is not enjoying the television programmes. The role of television has even been pivotal in every aspect of human life. Television has totally changed the values of human beings, their thinking ways, times use and living life style. It became an unavoidable and unremitting factor in shaping what we are what we will like to become. The influence of television viewing can be traced right from the opinion formation to almost every field of human activity. In their everyday world's television could be a powerful cost effective means of strengthening cognitive, emotional and social development. The amount of time: A student spent in front of television sets is extraordinary. The average child watches three hours per day, clocking in a total of 25 hours in a single week. In the modern age television is one of the agencies through which culturally accepted image of behavior social and moral standards of behavior and constellation of emotional attitudes clustering about different relationship are transmitted to the new generations. Many television programmes put young people in the tradition of their culture and help them to include in their own achievement best of what people have achieved. From all types of television programme the serials are most interesting. It is for this reason that many teachers and students prefer to see the television programme had little or no experience with adult and who is unfamiliar with the condition such as ability and educational factor's very not been ascertained. Serials are a picture of life whether it is real or imaginary; the student needs to know the world in which that is lived. Views of the different experts on the study are, **Haseen & Masthan (1998)** concluded that television is a powerful medium and if properly integrated with classroom teaching it can definitely make the teaching learning process more dynamic, effective, meaningful and interesting and thus help improve the quality of education, which is our ultimate aim today. **Committee on public education (2001)**, has conducted a study on, "Children, Adolescent and Television" describes the possible negative health effect of television viewing on children and behavior, substance use, sexual activity obesity, poor body image, and decreased school performance. **The Australian Children's Television Foundation Education Advisory Schools'** panel met in (2004) to share their experiences about using media. Teachers were especially interested in incorporating values education into their curriculum using television, film and multimedia. In Values Education - classroom experiences from across Australia teachers from three schools in South Australia, New South Wales and Victoria discuss how they used media to teach students about 'being friends', anti-bullying, families, siblings, conflict and civics. **Gary (2005)** has discusses how a focus on values education for geography educators provides a way to participate in the broader conversation about values. **Hancox (2005)** Found that excessive television viewing in childhood has been associated with adverse effect on health and behavior. A common concern is that watching too much television may also have a negative impact on education. **American Academy of Pediatrics (2006)** concluded that advertising is a pervasive influence on children and Pupil Teachers. Young people view more than 40 000 ads per year on television alone and increasingly are being exposed to advertising on the internet, in magazines, and in schools. Media education has been shown to be effective in mitigating some of the negative effects of advertising on children and Pupil Teachers. **Terence (2006)** exhibited that Values Education

and Quality Teaching are cohering. Values Education without Quality Teaching is an oxymoron ... but Quality Teaching without Values Education has the potential to suffer from the missing link that promises to strengthen and complete it.' **Rick & Eissbourd (2006)** argued that 'being an adult in a school is a profound moral challenge' and that teachers need peer support and wider opportunities to support their own ethical growth both as people and as educators. **Brunelle, et. al (2007)** indicated that the program had a significant positive impact on adolescents' prosocial values and that the community service experience positively impacted the adolescents' levels of empathic concern and social responsibility. **Morgan (2007)** suggests that television may affect not only values, but young people's behaviour as well, in relation to what they buy, how they dress and act, how they define their identity and how they come to an understanding of their place in the world. **Kumar & Ayishabi (2008)** found that the boys were not significantly different from girls as far as their awareness of values in the content of secondary school English curriculum is concerned. **Terence, Lovat et al. (2009)** provides empirical evidence that values education had a positive impact on developing student-teacher relationships and improving school and classroom ambience, which led to more settled and productive classrooms.

Values are not an object or entity of any kind or a personality trait. But it is a non-cognitive or effective characteristic of one's personality. No one is born with values. Values are learnt, developed and are also likely to change in one's life. People acquire experiences they grow and learn. Out of experiences may come certain general guides to behavior, these guides tend to give direction to life and may be called values. Values is a unique concept related to the worth given to specific kinds of object, acts and conditions by individuals and groups. According to report of Secondary Education Commission (1952-53), a system of education should give due weight age to all levels of human experiences-physical, intellectual, emotional, moral, aesthetic and spiritual. It had mentioned that we attach great importance to the role of indirect influence in building up good character.

Several studies have been carried out to investigate 'Impact of media on children and pupil teacher', 'Association of television viewing during childhood with poor educational achievement and 'impact of media on children and adolescent'. But rare studies have been conducted which studied "Impact of television programme on values of pupil teacher". Keeping in view the importance of values, the investigator has been motivated to study the "impact of television programme on values of pupil teacher.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

- i. To study the impact of television programme on Knowledge values of Pupil Teachers.
- ii. To study the impact of television programme on Aesthetic values of Pupil Teachers.

DESIGN OF THE STUDY:

RESEARCH METHOD: Descriptive Survey Method was employed to collect the information. This method is most popular and widely used in the field of social sciences and education as well.

POPULATION AND SAMPLE: All the Pupil teachers of D.Ed. course in Sonapat districts of Haryana constituted the population for the present investigation. The sample of the study was selected in 100 Pupil teachers of D.Ed. course in Sonapat districts on random basis.

TOOL USED: The investigator used a tool namely *“TELEVISION PROGRAMME VALUE ASSESSMENT SCALE”-MPSA* which was developed by Dr. Ajeet Kumar Shankhdhar (Bareilly) and Dr. Pradeep Kumar Misra (Bareilly).

MAIN INDINGS OF THE IMPACT OF TELEVISION PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE VALUES:

- Most (71.75 per cent) of the pupil teachers like to watch television programme which is full of educational information.
- Majority (66.75 per cent) of the pupil teachers spends their maximum time to watch educational programmes on television.
- Majority (62.75 per cent) of the pupil teachers enjoy watching educational channels.
- Majority (66.75 per cent) of the pupil teachers give preference to knowledge acquisition while choosing channels.
- Some (46.75 per cent) of the pupil teachers developed their scientific attitude with the help of television programmes.
- Majority (57.5 per cent) of the pupil teachers believe that watching of television programmes inspire us to speak truth.
- Most (79 per cent) of the pupil teachers like to watch discovery in the telecasting channels.
- Majority (69.5 per cent) of the pupil teachers admit that telecast of recent television programmes assist in providing the educational knowledge.
- Majority (50 per cent) of the pupil teachers receive information related to curriculum through educational television programmes.
- Most (77.25 per cent) of the pupil teachers accept that the contribution of educational television programmes in the development of individual personality is more.
- Some (49.75 per cent) of the pupil teachers influenced with the subject matter of programmes while watching television.
- Majority (53.25 per cent) of the pupil teachers like specific curriculum related programmes in the telecasting educational programmes on television.
- Majority (56.25 per cent) of the pupil teachers like programmes based on questioning style more out of those educational programmes which are telecasted on television.
- Most (73 per cent) of the pupil indicated if they got the authority to select programmes for telecasting on television, they would like to telecast the informational programmes.
- Majority (57.75 per cent) of the pupil teachers consider if they get the opportunity for the direction of television programme then the teacher will be the main hero of their programme.
- Majority (61.75 per cent) of the pupil teachers watch educational television programmes for their intellectual development.

OBJECTIVE-II

MAIN FINDINGS OF THE IMPACT OF TELEVISION PROGRAMME ON AESTHETIC VALUES:

- Majority (61.25 per cent) of the pupil teachers liked to watch the television programmes which are full of aesthetic values.
- Most (71.75 per cent) of the pupil teachers give preference to watch films/serials while watching Television programmes.
- Most (73.75 per cent) of the pupil teachers spends their maximum time in watching musical programmes on television.
- Most (75.25 per cent) of the pupil teachers enjoy watching musical channels.
- Majority (67 per cent) of the pupil teachers give preference to recreational capability while choosing channels.
- Majority (54.25 per cent) of the pupil teachers developed their love towards the art with the help of television programmes.
- Majority (69.75 per cent) of the pupil teachers believe that watching of television programmes inspire us to learn acting.
- Majority (65 per cent) of the pupil teachers mainly entertain artificial scenes while watching television serials.
- Majority (59.75 per cent) of the pupil teachers consider that watching of television programmes help to develop of aesthetic aspect.
- Most (70.5 per cent) of the pupil teachers liked star plus channel out of television channels.
- Majority (66 per cent) of the pupil teachers consider that recent telecasted television program helped them in recreation.
- Some (46.5 per cent) of the pupil teachers acquired the information about the aesthetic sense through educational television programmes.
- Majority (63.5 per cent) of the pupil teachers like television artists because they are successful from the artistic point of view.
- Majority (62.25 per cent) of the pupil teachers indicated if they get the chance to develop a television programme, then they would like to become an actor.
- Majority (69.5 per cent) of the pupil teachers influenced with the acting of the actors while watching programmes on television
- Majority (63.5 per cent) of the pupil teachers like to watch serials / films.

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC BACKGROUND OF ARYA SAMAJ LEADERSHIP: A SHORT STUDY OF D.A.V COLLEGE LAHORE IN LATE 19th CENTURY

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ABSTRACT

Swami Dayanand, the central figure of Arya Samaj, breathed his last on October 30, 1883. His sudden demise shocked all the Arya Samajists and created a vacuum in the Arya Samaj. Although, the death of Swami Dayanand was a great loss but it developed severe commitment and dynamism among the Arya Samajists to give the practical shape to their passed guru's ideology. The various branches of Arya Samaj responded uniformly to establish an educational institute in the honour and memory of late Swami Dayanand. For this purpose the activists of Lahore Arya Samaj showed great enthusiasm. The Arya Samajists of the Punjab region reinterpreted the ideological legacy and writings of Swami Dayanand according to their material need and started an Anglo-Vedic School (1886) and College (1889) at Lahore as a monument of Swami Dayanand. These D.A.V. Institutions focused on English and Sanskrit Education. One of the important sentiments behind such type of thinking was to protect the people from joining Christian schools for the study of English education. Another reason was the emergence and growth of Punjabi middle class which was seeking employment opportunities in the colonial government setup. It was very difficult to get government job without English Education. This study is focussed on the emergence of initial leadership of Arya Samaj and their socio-economic background in colonial Punjab. How and why this leadership had supported the Arya ideology which led to the emergence of D.A.V institutions at Lahore.

Key Words: Colonial Rule, Middle Class, English Education System, Arya Ideology.

D.A.V. College Movement was a multi dimensional awakening that reflect the ambitions of emerging middle class of the colonial Punjabi Society. This emergence of new Punjabi middle class was result of interaction between British colonial administrative structure, European civilization and existent traditional social fabric of the Punjab. After annexation of the Punjab in 1849, the traditional aristocracy declined and a new colonial administrative setup was established. In this process, particularly after the revolt of 1857, new forms of occupation, communication and Western educational system slowly brought the challenge for social and economic possession of higher strata of traditional society. Particularly, the Punjabi trading community, which was marginalized up to that time, became conscious towards their, social upliftment, dignity and identity. In 1870's, the new English educated generation of the

Punjab developed the ideological background and sufficient manpower for a social reform movement for change. By the 1880, Swami Dayanand, through Arya Samaj, had developed an aggressive organization, which possessed its own ideology and unique sense of identity. Kenneth W. Jones nicely comments on attraction of the Punjabi middle class towards newly established Arya Samaj:

“Young Punjabi Hindus, after abandoning Brahmo ideals, seized the personal vision of Swami Dayanand, adopting it to their own particular needs, and transforming it into an ideology, a complex set of concepts that delineated the past, present and future. The ability of Arya ideology to explain the contemporary world, to provide a psychological foundation for contemporary life, established the authority of Arya ideas. Leaders who expounded this new ideology possessed authority drawn from its conceptual relevance.”¹

This new and young leadership of the Arya Samaj took the initiative for the development of D.A.V. School and College at Lahore, after the death of Swami Dayanand. The Punjabi, Hindu trading community or middle class on one side suffered from fear of conversion and Christian missionary attack and on other side wants to learn English and European knowledge to exploit the economic opportunities of colonial rule. Arya Magazine reflected the same ideology and anxiety of Arya community:

“If the fair garden of *Aryavarta* is now being overwhelmed by weeds of materialists, atheists, sectarians, heretics and unbelievers the cause may be traced to the want of Vedic schools, the absolute necessity of which is daily being keenly felt by us. If the Vedic schools were established, all the evils that arise from early marriages, premature deaths, prohibition of widow marriage and excessive expenditure incurred in marriages, would have been put a stop to.”²

The Arya Samajists attacked the social evils and for abolishment of bad social rituals they adopted the message of Swami Dayanand, ‘*Back to Veda*’. In other side they recognized the importance of English education but emphasised English education with in framework of revived Hinduism and in other words, an ideal synthesis of Vedic wisdom and English with Western science. Lala Ganeshi Lal wrote:

“When people will find no difference between the Anglo-Vedic, Government and Mission schools as regards English education, and see in the former additional advantages of Vedic instruction, the Vedic schools will be crowded with boys and I trust will do substantial good to the sons of *Aryavarta*. The English language will also be a medium of comparison of the Aryans to the Modern Science and enable the boys to be acquainted with the manners and ideas of the greatest nations of the world.”³

Fear of conversion and government’s passiveness towards higher education developed the uncertainty and insecurity in the heart of the Punjabi Hindu, which encouraged the Arya Samajists to found an Anglo-Vedic College. Because of transformation of fear into sympathy and emotions into donation, proposed D.A.V. School and College became in existence practically.

When we analyse the scheme of studies and curriculum of D.A.V. School and College Lahore we can find an adjustment of traditional and modern ideas and synthesis of colonial English educational system and Arya ideology. Particularly English Education system was emphasized by ambitious Punjabi middle class to exploit job opportunities in changing socio-economic milieu in colonial British rule. Urdu remained in importance while Sanskrit and Hindi were included to satisfy the conservative Arya Samajists. Kenneth W. Jones presented a summary of objective of curriculum adopted by D.A.V. College Managing Committee:

“English language for adjustment, Hindi for communication with the masses, Sanskrit and the works of Dayanand for moral uplift and science for material progress- Arya offered answers to the most acute dilemmas of occupational mobility and cultural adjustment”⁴

Second more important thing is to know the socio-economic background of leadership of D.A.V. College movement. When we make an analysis of initial leadership, we can find that most of active Arya Samajists belonged to a particular professional class and special economic background. For instance, 19 members of first Executive Council of D.A.V. College Managing Committee belonged to the trading community of the Punjab particularly from the sub- caste of Khatri and Arora.⁵ Not only the members of first executive but also most of leaders of Arya Samaj in the Punjab belonged to these two sub-castes. Khatri had highest social status among all commercial classes. Particularly six most important character of Arya Samaj – Lala Lalchand, Lala Hansraj, Lala Lajpat Rai , Guru Dutt, Lala Munshi Ram(Swami Shardhanand and Lala Dev Raj belonged to Khatri and Arora community of colonial Punjab. They were located particularly in the central Punjab in cities like Lahore, Jalandhar and other big towns. Majority of the Khatri caste engaged in trade, business and money lending but in the districts of Hoshiarpur, Lahore, Gujrat and Gujranwala, they owned land and lived at the level of landlords or petty chiefs, more Rajput in style than Baniya. While Arora, Baniya or Sud remained purely commercial.⁶

The Khatri participated in past governments, Mughul and Sikh, both as civil officials and military officers, gave to the Khatri a different traditional and perspective than the Baniya.⁷ That’s why the Khatri claimed the status of Rajputs, of Kshatriyas, which was ignored by high strata of society. But, in the search of identity and recognition for their achievements, the Khatri revolted against the traditional hierarchy and acted as leaders into new Punjabi society.⁸ In this process of transition these trading community: Khatri, Arora etc., realized. Arya Samaj as a platform for their social upliftment and these two castes dominated the D.A.V. College movement up to present time.

These trading communities also dominated the professions outside of government service like medicine, law and engineering. N.G. Barrier gives the following figures:

“Among 67 assistant surgeons employed by the British, there were 52 Hindus and 9 Muslims. The Hindu included 20 Khatri, 7 Aroras, 7 minor trading castes and 13 Brahmans. By 1885, there were 48 first-class pleader (29 Hindu, 4 Muslims, and 7 Bengalis) among the 29 Hindu pleaders, there were 11 Khatri, 4 Arora, 3 Baniyas, 2 minor trading castes and 4 Brahmans.”⁹

Any way, these trading castes of the Punjab led every field and holds a control on most of

professions. Lahore, as a center of new learning, political power and cultural awakening also attracted the new emerging middle class on the basis of the support of this Hindu middle class. Lahore became the prominent center of activities of Arya Samaj in Northern India.¹⁰ We can see the role of this Lahore based Arya leadership throughout D.A.V. College movement with the wealth and zeal of this social group. For instance, the Managing Committee of D.A.V. College, Lahore remained in dominance of the Lahore based Arya Samajists from 1886 to 1947.¹¹

The emergence and growth of D.A.V. College movement was based on upper caste Hindu identity in the Punjab. The D.A.V. movement for educational development had become the synonymous of renaissance among the upper castes of Hindu and in class perspective it was dominated by the new trading and professional classes of the Punjab province. This point may be proved by the list of fund donors to the college; we can also see the influence of Hindu revivalism direct or indirect on D.A.V. Institutions. For instance we cannot find a single representative from Muslim, Christian and Sikh Community in D.A.V. College Management Trust and Society or in Managing Committee and in any sub-committee related to this educational movement up to 1900. In other words being Hindu was the prerequisite for every *Arya Sabhasad*. Besides Prof. Meerbaksh, Lecturer in Persian all members of teaching and non-teaching staff were Hindu up to 1900. Although, in other side, it was true that other community never interested in D.A.V. movement and we cannot find any Muslim name in the lists of donations. Most important example in this regard is that in 1909-10, a student of D.A.V. College, Ahmad Hasan applied for admission to the Boarding House, his application was denied on following basis:

“...the College Boarding House Sub-Committee ... resolved that the Managing Committee can not allow any Mohammedan students to reside in the College Boarding House, as the Committee can not make proper and efficient arrangements for their residence.”¹²

Although the D.A.V. School and Colleges did not refuse admission to Muslims, but their atmosphere of Aryanism did not attract the people of other communities. Lala Hans Raj founded the young Men's Samaj in 1896 to develop the Arya morality and manners in the students.¹³ Even the classes of *Dharmshiksha* and Ayurvedic department were also for strengthening the Hindu character of D.A.V. College movement. Through Theological and Vedic Research Department the efforts were made to encourage the Arya rituals, Vedic traditions and Sanskrit literature. Particular, the Theological Department was established to produce the Arya preachers to popularize the Arya ideology. The Managing Committee appointed some full time *parcharak* for expansion of Arya ideology.¹⁴ Special fellowships were made for the study of Sanskrit and research in Vedic literature, but not for other subjects.¹⁵ The prime cause behind emphasis on Sanskrit study was that with knowledge of Sanskrit they could easily defeat orthodox Pundits in public debates. From the beginning the D.A.V. College movement made a lot of contribution in the formation of Hindu identity in Punjab.

In other words through ideology of D.A.V. College movement an agenda was also implemented to strengthen the Hindu ideology. For instance, Lala Lal Chand presided of Punjab Hindu Sabha (1909) and Lala Lajpat Rai supported Madan Mohan Malviya in 1920s and presided of Hindu Mahasabha in 1925. So, other community, particularly Muslims and

Sikh did not join their institutions, which were the centre place of Hindu revivalism.

The most important social aspect of this D.A.V. movement was initial passiveness towards girls' education. In the beginning, the D.A.V.C.M.C. opposed the women education. According to the leadership of D.A.V. '*College Party*', women education at that time was premature from practical point of view.¹⁶ Even Lala Lajpat Rai, great nationalist and prominent leader of D.A.V. College movement, thought that spread of education among women had no important inducements behind it.¹⁷ The opponents of women education opposed it on two grounds: first, the women education also needed more funds and resources from men's education because they did not have more sources even for men's education. Secondly, they felt that the further spread of higher education among men's would gradually prepare the ground for women's education and they also thought that the public opinion was not in favour of women education.¹⁸ The opponents of women education argued in The Tribune:

“Lala Munshi Ram and Lala Dev Raj are making the plan for girls education while the situation of boys education is not good in Punjab. Their efforts are premature from a practical point and it is mere fancy to think of giving higher education to girls ...their plan for higher education would lead physical deterioration and annihilation of culture.”¹⁹

In this way women education remained secondary issue for the leadership of D.A.V. College movement and that's why it is a male dominated movement. Above short study shows that the initial leadership of the D. A. V. College movement developed indigenous mode of fund collection and emerging middle class of Northern India donated open heartily to run the D. A. V. institutions. That initial leadership of D. A. V. College movement was dominated by the Punjabi trading communities like Khatri and Arora, which revolted against the traditional social hierarchy and acted as leaders into new Punjabi society. These communities also funded largely for D. A. V. institutions because they used Arya Samaj as a platform for their social upliftment and these communities dominated the D. A. V. College movement up to present time. In this way, the Punjabi trading community and emerging middle class responded enthusiastically to D. A. V. College, Lahore and very soon it became an ideal for another hundreds of D. A. V. institutions, which were established throughout the North India in late 19th and early 20th century.

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GROWING TREND OF ONLINE SHOPPING IN HARYANA: PROS AND CONS OF ONLINE SHOPPING

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ABSTRACT

The present study is focused on to find out the factors affecting the women consumers to buy online, to find out which type of goods women generally purchase online, and to find out which type of shopping is more satisfactory to them. Primary data was collected with special reference to Sonapat district of state Haryana and the research is completely focused on women teachers working in govt. primary schools. The primary data was collected by a structured questionnaire with a sample size of 200, which resulted in the findings that only 20% of women shop online. 10% of them started purchasing online from last one year. 80% respondents are still more satisfied with traditional shopping. Online shopping will have a great future in Haryana, 65% respondents would like to shop online in future. So more efforts should be made into bring satisfaction to online buyers.

Key Words: Growing Trend, Online Shopping, Haryana, Pros and cons, Shopping.

Online shopping or e-shopping is a form of electronic commerce which allows consumers to directly buy goods or services from a seller over the Internet using a web browser. Alternative names are: e-web- store, e-shop, e-store, Internet shop, web-shop, web-store, online store, online storefront and virtual store. Mobile commerce (or m-commerce) describes purchasing from an online retailer's mobile optimized online site or app. An online shop evokes the physical analogy of buying products or services at a bricks-and-mortar retailer or shopping center; the process is called business-to-consumer (B2C) online shopping. In the case where a business buys from another business, the process is called business-to-business (B2B) online shopping. Retail success is no longer all about physical stores. This is evident because of the increase in retailers now offering online store interfaces for consumers. With the growth of online shopping, comes a wealth of new market footprint coverage opportunities for stores that can appropriately cater to offshore market demands and service requirements. Out of the total 150 million Internet users in the country, around 60 million women in India are now online and use the Internet to manage their day-to-day life, according to a new report by Google India. The craze of E-shopping is increased to a great extent in Indian women. 43% of working women in India spent about 5 million dollars on e-shopping up to last year. Probably in next 3 years the figures will be approximately 5 times i.e. it will cross 3 billion dollars. According to data of Indian E-Commerce industry, up to last financial year online shopping in India was approximately 2 billion dollars. From the total online shopping in India (2 billion dollars), the Indian women purchased worth 51.1 crore dollars i.e. 26%.

HISTORY

English entrepreneur Michael Aldrich invented online shopping in 1979. His system connected a modified domestic TV to a real-time transaction processing computer via a domestic telephone line. In March 1980 he went on to launch Redifon's Office Revolution, which allowed consumers, customers, agents, distributors, suppliers and service companies to be connected on-line to the corporate systems and allow business transactions to be completed electronically in real-time. During the 1980s he designed, manufactured, sold, installed, maintained and supported many online shopping systems, using videotext technology. These systems which also provided voice response and handprint processing pre-date the Internet and the World Wide Web, the IBM PC, and Microsoft MS-DOS, and were installed mainly in the UK by large corporations.

The first World Wide Web server and browser, created by Tim Berners-Lee in 1990, opened for commercial use in 1991. Thereafter, subsequent technological innovations emerged in 1994: online banking, the opening of an online pizza shop by Pizza Hut, Netscape's SSL v2 encryption standard for secure data transfer, and Internship's first online shopping system. Immediately after, Amazon.com launched its online shopping site in 1995 and eBay was also introduced in 1995.

OBJECTIVES

- To find out which type of goods women generally purchase online.
- To find out which type of shopping is more satisfactory to them.
- To forecast the future of online shopping in Haryana.
- To study the factors affecting the women consumers to buy online.

HYPOTHESIS

- Traditional shopping is more satisfactory to women customers.

Women customers are not much aware about online shopping.

- Future of online shopping is bright in India.

LIMITATIONS OF RESEARCH

Primary data is collected with special reference to Sonapat city.

The research is completely focused on women working in govt. primary schools.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Primary data was collected with special reference to Sonapat district of state Haryana and the research is focused on 200 women teachers working in govt. primary schools. The structured questionnaire was used to collect the data.

TESTING OF HYPOTHESES

- The first hypothesis proved true as 80% of respondents are still more satisfied with traditional shopping.
- The second hypothesis partly proved true because the research work showed that many Indian women are enthusiastically shop online but many are still not interested.

- The third hypotheses also proved true as 65% of respondents like to shop online in future, which shows the brightness of future of online shopping in India.

KEY FINDINGS

From the information obtained from sample size it is very clear that only 20% women customers in Haryana shop online, which means that still many women customers are not aware or do not know how to shop online.

- Women who are shopping online, 10% of them started purchasing online from last one year. This shows the increasing attraction & awareness of online shopping in them and represents the possibilities of bright future of online shopping in India.
- Regular online women shoppers in India are lesser.
- Mostly Indian women customer like to shop online clothing & cosmetics and after that Household items and least they like to purchase is foot wears.
- 80% respondents are still more satisfied with traditional shopping, so more efforts should be made in this segment.
- Online shopping will have a great future in Haryana, 65% respondents like to shop online in future.
- The craze of online shopping is increasing day by day (especially with reference to women customers), 20% of total online shopping in Haryana is done by women customers.

PROS OF ONLINE SHOPPING

1. Easy to Find: Finding a product online is much easier than looking for it in the local store. You can search any product easily by using the search engine feature of an online shopping website. But in store you have to look for it until you find it. Sometime it becomes very annoying when you can't find the product even after looking in the couple of shops. But in online usually we don't have to face this problem. If we don't find a product than we can switch to a new shopping website without wasting our time.

2. Products can be cheaper: Sometime a product can be much cheaper in another country than your country. In this case it would be wise to shop online to save some money.

3. Save time and energy: We don't have to waste your time in going to store and standing in front of the crowd. Who likes to search a product in the every corners of a shop and stand in the long line for paying the bill? Shopping from the local stores become more time consuming and expensive if we do not have own conveyance. You can solve all the above problems just by shopping online.

4. Freedom of choice: Freedom of choice is very high in online than shopping from a nearby store. In online you can choose the product you are looking, from a vast range of products.

5. Freedom of price flexibility: We can enjoy the freedom of price flexibility. If we don't like the price of a product from an online shop, you can switch to other online to store to look for cheaper price. We can also follow this procedure in normal shop, but it would take more time and energy to do so.

6. High satisfaction percentage: Now a days shopping online is very reliable. The percentage of satisfaction is very high. This is why you would see most of the seller has 99%+ positive feedback.

7. Buyer protection: Dependable websites like E-bay provides buyer protection to motivate people to buy from their site. This highly trusted websites will give us money back if any seller do not deliver the item or deliver an item which does not match with the description.

8. Rare product: Shopping online is very useful in buying rare products. For example, few days ago I have bought a rare book through Ebay. The price of the book was very affordable too.

9. Privacy: There are some products which we don't want to buy publicly. We can buy any kind of product from online web store anonymously to maintain your desired privacy.

10. E-business : The progress of online business is actually helping million of people. Now people can buy and sell from their home. People who cannot afford to buy or rent a shop, can easily open an online store and sell items from their home. This is playing a very important role in reducing the unemployment rate.

CONS OF ONLINE SHOPPING

1. Delay: The main disadvantage of online shopping is, we can not receive the product immediately. we have to wait until the product arrives. Sometime it is better to have an item instantly than keep waiting for it for many days.

2. Inferior product: We don't know about the actual quality of the product. Sometimes the description of the product might be different than the actual product. As a result you might end up with inferior quality product.

3. Shipping Charge: Shipping charge and shipping delays are one of the main disadvantage of shopping online. Items are generally cheaper in online web store. But sometime the addition of shipping charge makes the price similar or more expensive than your nearby local store.

4. Delivery Problem: Sometime you may face Delivery risk. Delivery risk occurs when the seller fails to deliver the original product or delivers a damaged (inferior/duplicate) product due to shipping problems.

5. Shopaholic : Since it's very easy to search & purchase different items very easily and quickly from online, many people ends up being a online shopaholic. That means they buy too many things they actually don't need. Online Shopaholic people thinks they are saving money because the cost is very low when you shop from online, but sometime it's actually a waste because you don't need them.

6. Scam: As online shopping is becoming very common the number of online scam and fraud is also increasing. This is why a buyer should always buy from trusted websites only because trusted websites would take care of any fraud to maintain their reputation.

7. Some items are better to buy from the real Store: We wouldn't like to buy any clothing products because you won't be able to know whether they are going to look good on us or not.

8. Return problem: Returning an item is difficult in case of online shopping. Although seller accepts sells return, they usually want the item within a short period of time and you also have to pay for the shipping charges.

9. Warranty issues: Many electronic items are sold without international warranty. So make sure you contact with the seller to verify whether the item has international warranty or not.

10. Miscellaneous trouble: There are some other rare disadvantages such as credit card fraud, spyware etc.

SUGGESTIONS

- Though online shopping seems to have a good future in India but still 40% of total respondents don't like to shop online thus there is a need to take steps for making them aware about online shopping, to educate them about online shopping & to fetch their confidence.
- The percentage of regular online shoppers are less than as compared to occasional buyers, so steps should be taken by online companies to convert the occasional buyers in to regular shoppers.
- Area of advertisements should be broadening to add more & more customers.
- It's the need of time that customers should change their attitude and accepts the benefits of online shopping.
- Companies who are offering products or services online should be aware of quality of their product or services so that their goodwill would be maintained.
- Government should also take some measures to promote online shopping.

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MARRIAGE AS A CONCEPT IN NAYANTARA SAHGAL'S NOVELS

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ABSTRACT

Nayantara Sahgal gives a graphic description of the difficulties which crop up after marriage and it is often seen no better than a cage by the modern women with independent ideas and views. Sahgal seems to question the very institution of marriage and tries to find out the reasons for unsuccessful marriage in post independence India. With the advent of freedom, many new social evils have invaded modern Indian society. These evils have been precipitated by the erosion of social and moral values. The situation of women in Indian society is deplorable. Even after independence, women are denied freedom. They are not allowed to assert their individuality. Sahgal decries such attitudes which regard women as a piece of property.

Key Words: Marriage, Concept, Nayantara Sahgal, Novel, Women.

Indian writing in English has acquired a distinct place in the history of world literature. Its peculiarity and distinctness lie in the fact that writers in India still maintain a vigorous interest in the creative possibilities of Indian Fiction. The emergence of the Indian English novel has to be viewed in terms of highly complex cultural determinants which clearly suggest its flexible and illusive nature. When novelists in India started writing novels in English they were confronted with the perceptible surface of reality on the one hand and with the peculiar nature of society on the other. When Indian novelists used the English language for writing novels in English they were confronted with a peculiar problem. The novel as it developed as an art form in the western world is primarily concerned with time and space and their relation with man but the situation seems to be quite different in the Indian context. The novelist in India has to explore various possibilities which may form the very structure and texture of his novel and which acquires a validity of its own in the Indian context. His primary task is to explore the relationship of man and society and how this relationship gives a peculiar and particular meaning to socio-economic life. The novel in India, in fact, remains an organic product of the subtle nuances of experience which one has in a given time within the boundary of Indian society.

Nayantara Sahgal (1927) is a novelist who has chosen to write about the impact of politics on individuals. It is true that she has been considered as an exponent of the political novel, but politics is only one of her major concerns. She is the daughter of Vijayalakshmi Pandit and niece of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru. Born and brought up in a family which played a crucial role during the freedom movement, she was influenced by the day-to-day political events. It will not be an exaggeration to say that political events served as a trigger to her creative imagination and almost all her novels permeate through the socio-political and socio-cultural

milieu of contemporary India. Shyam Asnani has a point when he says that Sahgal analyses and interprets various political events with an intelligent and perceptive mind and reads the individual responses of the characters to these events with the unusual sensitivity of a mature artist. She graphically depicts the political scenario and examines its impact on the characters who are involved in the given situations. The emergence of the Indian English novel has to be viewed in terms of highly complex cultural determinants which clearly suggest its flexible and illusive nature. When novelists in India started writing novels in English they were confronted with the perceptible surface of reality on the one hand and with the peculiar nature of society on the other. When Indian novelists used the English language for writing novels in English they were confronted with a peculiar problem. The novel as it developed as an art form in the western world is primarily concerned with time and space and their relation with man but the situation seems to be quite different in the Indian context. Meenakshi Mukherjee rightly observes in her classic book *The Twice Born Fiction: Themes and Techniques of Indian Novel in English* (1971):

If the social and literary conditions which gave rise to the novel in the Indian language also brought forth the Indian novel in English, and if parallel trends can be observed in the Indo-Anglian novel as well as in the novels of the regional languages, then we must regard Indo-Anglian Fiction as a branch of Indian fiction rather than of English Fiction. Her first novel *A Time to Be Happy* (1957) presents two North Indian Families during the last stages of the freedom struggle. It enacts the drama of India's struggle for freedom. Her another novel *This Time of Morning* (1965) depicts the world of politicians and administrators in the South Block. Her novel *Storm in Chandigarh* (1969) depicts the storm in politics as well as in the domestic life of Saroj and Inder and Jit and Mara when Vishal Dubey comes to Chandigarh for solving the intense political scenario. He gets involved with Saroj, the wife of Inder and Inder in his turn, has developed intimacy with Mara, the wife of Jit. *A Situation in New Delhi* deals with the aftermath of Nehru's death. *The Day in Shadow* (1971) describes the social and political issues which are bent upon threatening the destiny of a developing country. Her other novels like *Rich Like Us* (1985), *Plans for Departure* (1985) and *Mistaken Identity* (1988) clearly demonstrate that she is a first rate novelist. Her artistic handling of the state of National Emergency makes *Rich Like Us* one of the best and finest novels written in post-independent India. Her latest novel *Lesser Breeds* (2003) deals with such important questions: Is non-violence a lunatic's fantasy? Has it any place in the world as it still is? Did it work in India? Shall we ever know? Nurullah, the protagonist of this novel, ponders over these questions while living in Akbarabad. Apart from dealing with the political scenario of contemporary India, Sahgal is also preoccupied with the theme of quest for change. Her novels show how India is fast changing with the times and how a new morality is emerging on the scene. Her novels are not a veritable superstructure of thought built on a premeditative pattern. She shows how it is the need of the hour to break away the narrow conventional outlook. Her fictional world is a telling comment on the contemporary problems prevalent in modern India. In one of her lectures she rightly said:

Only in the give and take of a more egalitarian climate can we begin gratefully to recognize what we owe each other, and only then we can justly celebrate our combined, stupendous human heritage, and partake of a truly common identity.

Strom in Chandigarh (1969) portrays the actual situation in the 1960s of the separation of the Punjab and Haryana with Chandigarh as their common capital, which each claims exclusively as its own. Violence is the theme of the novel, but it is not only political, referring to the forced linguistic bifurcation of Punjab, but a multi-faceted one. It is an invisible and more subtle form of violence. The infliction of one person's will on another or emotional violence that a husband can cause to his wife, or vice versa. Sahgal has not only depicted man's desire to gain control over other's mind but has also analysed deeper layers of human behaviour, spotlighting the fearsome jungle of man-woman relationship.

Through the political upheavals she has reflected the emotional crisis in the marital relations of the various characters. Vishal – Leela, Inder- Saroj and Jit-Mara are the fractured couples in this novel. Vishal's marriage with Leela remained a vanishing search for communication, causing him unhappiness and untold misery. In Saroj's company Vishal feels fulfilled and redeemed, because of their ability to communicate with each other. There is a temperamental incompatibility between Saroj, and Inder. Saroj has been brought up in a liberal atmosphere, whereas Inder is a conformist but his traditional values are stunted and he feels mocked and cheated by Saroj's loss of virginity before her marriage. Inder treats her merely as a wife and not as a person. Sex with her comes easily and satisfactorily to him and is an act complete in itself. But for Saroj emotional involvement is more important than the sexual relationship. Her remark "I am alone even when Inder is here" conveys her deep anguish and distress. Inder brutally tortures Saroj for her pre-marital affair, but he himself develops extra-marital relationship with Mara. Nayantara Sahgal is appalled by the fact that even in the 20th century there are people like Inder who believe in two codes of conduct one for men and the other for women.

Mara develops illicit relationship with Inder. She is able to hold Inder for a while not because she is his ideal of womanhood, but because she is bold and passionate which Saroj is not. But this relationship does not acquire permanence. The breaking up of this affair upsets Mara but it ends well for her and her husband in that he takes opportunity to "reach out to her" by telling her of his own unhappy experience before marriage. So a new understanding in personal relations opens out for this couple. But the future for Inder and Saroj is not promising. Saroj finds it difficult to keep on living with her husband without proper understanding. She leaves Inder apparently to start life afresh with Vishal.

In her treatment of sex Sahgal is aware that it cannot be ignored or suppressed and is a part of man-woman relationship but she relates it to the feelings behind the act, the involvement or indifference with which it is beset. The attitude which governs the approach to sex goes a long way towards establishing its morality or immorality. Sex in or outside marriage is not an unrelated or self-contained act. It is to be viewed with reference to a situation and an attitude and no single rule can help to judge it. Saroj is not guilty. Guilty arises from the way one looks at it. According to her, "Saroj's pre-marital act of sex has nothing do to with the pollution of flesh, promiscuity or immorality." The humanist in Nayantara champions for the new human values to blast its ways through the jungle of superstition, pretence and seeming façade of politeness. Conformity is not morality. Saroj's departure is a move towards personal freedom and the reflection of the role thrust upon her. Saroj learns that endurance is not a virtue as passive good cannot oppose active evil. She has to reach out to create with Vishal the relationship which Inder has denied. She has realised that mere living together under the same

roof, only the accumulations of a life time's living habits, without any real bond of intimacies, in spite of sex and children, the human substance between them dwindling, is nothing but the mockery of marriage. True living lies in understanding each other, in mutual respect and trust, honesty and freedom, without a thought of dominance.

The Day in Shadow (1971) can be read as a sequel to *Storm in Chandigarh*. It not only re-enacts the theme of marital disharmony but also has the sustained moral vision of the novelist. *The Day in Shadow* begins from the point where *Storm in Chandigarh* ends. It delineates the emotional and economical strains of divorce on a woman.

The novel narrates the story of Som and Simrit who seem to get on well during the first few years of their marriage. But Som's inability to understand her, except as an object of physical attraction, fit only for physical pleasure and enjoyment, compels her to seek human communication outside the marital bonds. Som treats her not as a person but as a possession. She is not only the victim of Som's inhuman attitude but also of a system – "the Hindu Dharma which maintained that a wife is her husband's property and has no individuality outside that system." She finds herself unable to respond to her husband's physical needs and remains "separate, excluded and rebellious." For her, emotional involvement is for more important than the sexual relationship and it is as an individual that she seeks fulfillment and expression, not as possession.

Greatly upset, she is left with no option but to seek divorce. She innocently signs on the dotted line of the 'Consent Terms', in which she has been given six lakhs worth of shares in trust of their son. She cannot use this money but is supposed to pay tax on it so that anything which she earns would be wiped out. Thus, the divorce settlement is a continuation of their marriage, it pins her down to the role of a victim and attempt to crush her desire to be free in a positive way.

A victim of her husband's subtle and inhuman form of exploitation, a short of beating where "blood and bruises don't show," and in a bid to build a new life for herself, Simrit encounters Raj, a liberal thinker, who not only makes her understand the enormity of 'Consent Terms' but also help her to regain her lost mornings, emotional as well as intellectual. Sahgal fiercely attacks the most prevalent notion of using a woman as a convenience for tax purposes by her husband even after he has divorced her.

For Simrit, divorce does not bring freedom but confrontation with all that is orthodox in this man-centred society. Out of this struggle is born a new Simrit – a person who makes choice, takes decision and becomes aware of herself as a person. First the mind then the body opens up to new responses and life affirms itself in a new sense of fulfillment in her relationship with Raj which is an involving and an equal one.

But Simrit's divorce does not mean that marriage has failed as a social institution or that it has outlived its utility. It only means that there is the need for a mature approach to marriage as it is to be nurtured with love, care and candor. In Sahgal's world the act of living is no way an ascetic one. Her characters inhabit a world full of desires and emotions, but they do not all abide by the conventions of the society. While most of her contemporaries treat sex without or outside marriage as a promiscuous act, and the woman who indulges in it as an immoral, Nayantara proceeds to do something different. According to her, adultery or asceticism is neither good nor bad in itself. The world which Nayantara prescribes as the only sane and

sensitive alternative to the world of power, atrocities and greed is the personal world of Raj and Simrit, grounded in sympathy and understanding, human communication and empathy, rather than bestial sensuality and cruel insensitivity.

Thus, it is abundantly clear that the Indian novel in English has a special place in the history of world literature. M.K. Naik has a point when he rightly observes:

...Perhaps the best argument in support of the view that Indian writing in English is a body of worth serious critical consideration is the fact that the best in its has been taken seriously and subjected to minute appraisal by critics in both India and abroad... The steady interest in it has roused, in recent years, in English speaking countries shows that it has merits other than those of sheer novelty and exoticism.

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BIMSTEC, MEKONG GANGA AND ASEAN

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ABSTRACT

India unveiled 'look East policy' to integrate its economy with the economies of Asia. The Dialogue process with ASEAN is meant to complement and augment India's bilateral relations with its Southeast Asian neighbours, as well as its interaction with ASEAN countries under the framework of sub-regional (BIMST-EC and MGC) and Kunming initiative. BIMSTEC had the potential to emerge as a meaningful economic bloc, were its aim of facilitating and improving ties between member countries realized. Apart from economic integration, which remains the organization's top priority since its creation in June 1997, BIMSTEC has also diversified to counter-terrorism, energy, agriculture, technology, transport and communication, anti-narcotic measures, and handling of refugees, among others. The Kunming Initiative, is a Track II sub-regional organization that includes Bangladesh, China, India and Myanmar (BCIM), was born out of the attempts to link the development plans of the southwestern Chinese province of Yunnan to India's Look East policy. Primary thrust of The Mekong-Ganga Cooperation is to expand solidarity, harmony and cooperation in the fields of tourism, culture and education for the purpose of rapid social and economic development of the Mekong region countries.

Key Words: ASEAN, BIMSTEC, MGC, Kunming, Look East Policy.

It was in the year 1992 that India unveiled 'look East policy' to integrate its economy with the economies of Asia. To begin with, within Asia, India consciously selected Southeast Asia as a launching platform to revitalize economic integration. This selection was on the basis of spectacular performance of five economies of Southeast Asia namely Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand during 1980s and 1990s. Their trade and investment performance was considered as an example to other developing countries. Most of their economic transactions with the outside world were being carried out under the united banner of ASEAN. Though the later was formed to address issues relating to intensification of their mutual political relations, yet however, in the later period their economic concerns took precedence over political issues and concerted efforts were made to enhance intra-regional trade and investment cooperation. Dialogue Partnership with ASEAN has enabled India to significantly deepen its relationship with its member countries. The Dialogue process is meant to complement and augment India's bilateral relations with its Southeast Asian neighbours, as well as its interaction with ASEAN countries under the framework of sub-regional (BIMST-EC and MGC) and Kunming initiative

Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral and Technical Cooperation: (BIMSTEC) encompasses more than 20 percent of the world population in seven countries (Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Thailand) and a combined GDP exceeding US\$ 1

trillion, BIMSTEC had the potential to emerge as a meaningful economic bloc, were its aim of facilitating and improving ties between member countries realized. Apart from economic integration, which remains the organization's top priority since its creation in June 1997, BIMSTEC has also diversified to counter-terrorism, energy, agriculture, technology, transport and communication, anti-narcotic measures, and handling of refugees, among others. However, BIMSTEC's performance during the last ten years portrays it as an extremely inefficient sub-regional body, mired in politico-bureaucratic complexities.

Member countries have not been able to agree on the modalities to implement a Free Trade Agreement (FTA). A FTA was initially expected to be finalized by July 2006, but negotiations stalled and did not regain any pace, despite India's attempt to re-launch the process in October 2006. In order to create an integrated market, the FTA was expected to progressively cut down tariffs to facilitate the circulation of goods, liberalize trade in services, stipulate common commercial rules, and facilitate investment throughout the region by creating a uniform and transparent investment regime. The "least developed countries" (LDC) in the region were allowed a delayed calendar, as early reforms could damage their economies. Trade between India and members of BIMSTEC has grown, but BIMSTEC's role in this development is very uncertain. Moreover, this evolution remains limited when compared to the trade between India-China, India-US, or India-ASEAN.

Similarly, anti-terrorism cooperation has exposed the gap between promises or resolutions and their implementation. In the first summit meeting of the BIMSTEC, held in India in July 2004, member states decided to set up a Joint Working Group on Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crimes. The JWG held its first meeting in December 2004 and identified four fields and their "lead shepherds," whose reports were due at the second meeting. No mention of the working group has been made since then.

A major hurdle in counter-terrorism and intelligence sharing is BIMSTEC's lack of a supranational approach. As BIMSTEC's existence relies on national governments, any decision affecting a state's sovereignty (or perceived as such) has no reason to be approved. Thus, one may doubt the readiness of member countries to cooperate on such aspects as intelligence, which are fundamental to national sovereignty. This inhibits BIMSTEC's capability to address issues that individual countries are not willing to address.

The second summit of BIMSTEC ended with a sense of optimism towards early implementation of the cooperation on the agreed priority sectors. The agenda finalized in the summit reflects that BIMSTEC is likely to prefer a functionalist strategy of developing the sector-wise cooperative structures rather envisaging a full-fledged framework of a regional organization with long term goals. Certainly, a strategy of enhancing sectoral cooperation is a welcome step and if it works properly at the implementation level, the future of the BIMSTEC region will be more promising. To enhance the people-to-people contact and accelerate the economic integration of the BIMSTEC, the second summit considered the rapid development of the transport infrastructure as a key issue. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) has conducted a study in this regard.

From an India-centric perspective, BIMSTEC's immobility as an organization would be compensated if it served India's "Look East" policy. However, this is hardly the case either, as India's involvement in Southeast Asia never employs BIMSTEC. Although BIMSTEC offers

India a terrestrial link to Southeast Asia, the project of an India-Myanmar-Thailand highway, linking Moreh (Manipur) to Maw Sot (Thailand) through Bagan (Myanmar), does not show any sign of progress, even though a field survey was launched in February 2003 and a ministerial meeting was held in December 2003.

India has developed its commercial relations with Myanmar in the past decade, but BIMSTEC hardly helped. In fact, the multilateral process of the India-Bangladesh-Myanmar pipeline has not succeeded - and India's presence in Myanmar is being ensured through bilateral deals, such as the US\$ 100 million Kaladan project.

BIMSTEC has given no fillip to military cooperation either. India and Myanmar joint counter-insurgency operations started before BIMSTEC with Operation Golden Bird, and may very optimistically be termed as a partial success. Unfortunately, securing the region through military cooperation is probably a prerequisite for economic integration, as, for example, the India-Myanmar-Thailand highway could not be constructed in an insurgency-stricken environment. In addition, BIMSTEC has not provided a grip on Myanmar for either India or Thailand, any more than ASEAN's "constructive engagement" has made the generals politically dependent on their Southeast Asian neighbours.

It is imperative on the part of India to materialize the potential of regional cooperation in its eastern frontier. There are two alternatives available before India in this regard - BIMSTEC, and China-led Kunming Initiative. Kunming Initiative is an idea to develop a growth quadrangle to promote sub regional cooperation comprising of China's Yunnan Province, India's Northeast, Myanmar and Bangladesh. However, given the increasing Sinicization of the northern Myanmar after the opening of the borders with China, India has been skeptical to the idea of Kunming Initiative. In this backdrop, the BIMSTEC provides an additional advantage to India to develop the design of a regional cooperation keeping away the Chinese influence.

However, the BIMSTEC can not evolve as a full-fledged regional cooperative framework unless and until a sense of community or region is developed in the minds of the people. Given the diverse cultural landscape of the region, the task of evolving a common sense of identity is likely to be very difficult, but some efforts in this direction can be made by reviving the historical cultural linkages, such as the Thai-Ahom ethnic linkages.

The Kunming Initiative, is a Track II sub-regional organization that includes Bangladesh, China, India and Myanmar (BCIM), was born out of the attempts to link the development plans of the southwestern Chinese province of Yunnan to India's Look East policy. What is now Bangladesh, Northeast India, Myanmar and Yunnan were a few centuries ago much more integrated culturally, politically, and economically than they are today. Colonial borders literally fenced up the region, making it difficult for people and goods to move, undermining future political relations between the four countries. The area still is witness to irredentist claims and face various insurrections.

To revive landlocked areas that once, straddled the southern Silk Route and used to see throngs of merchants, the Kunming Initiative signed on 17 August 1999 innovates in several regards. First, BCIM shows the ambition of making borders irrelevant. Current borders cut through contiguous lands and peoples and such an objective constitutes a considerable challenge for countries that still fight for territorial sovereignty. These contentious borders are

paradoxically largely unfenced (and thus porous), and even sometimes undefined. India and China battle over Arunachal Pradesh, where even the line of actual control appears blurred, but as relevant as ever. The India-Bangladesh border is strewn with enclaves controlled by one but under the rule of the other, veritable loopholes ideal for smuggling. The India-Myanmar border bothers New Delhi by allowing insurgents to take refuge on the other side.

In the perspective of transforming border-crossing into a simple formality, the wish to rebuild the Stillwell road had been expressed to improve regional connectivity. The road was constructed during World War II from Ledo in Assam to Kunming on the insistence of the Americans and to the annoyance of the British. But the 1,678 km-long project is definitely not cost effective and arguably useless when the highway to Mandalay has already been achieved (the Tamu-Kalewa road was completed in early 2001 and entirely financed by the Indian Ministry of External Affairs). While the overall route may be slightly longer, from Mandalay, goods can go straight up to the Muse-Ruili border post, and then carry on to Kunming.

Second, the initiative is a sub-national one, as Yunnan enjoyed enough autonomy from Beijing to launch it, along with the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS). The evident parallel would be for India to grant similar autonomy to its Northeastern states, an option certainly not likely to happen soon because of India's quest for territorial sovereignty, and because its Northeast being fractioned into seven states makes it difficult to speak or act in unity.

Finally, BCIM is a Track II, or non-governmental, initiative. The talks are meant for scholars, academicians, businessmen and journalists to meet. Of course, as the organization intends to influence policymakers, government representatives are also invited and show up. However, non-governmental bodies set up and host BCIM's meetings. The founding Conference on Regional Economic Cooperation and Development was held by the Yunnan Academy of Social Sciences and the Yunnan Provincial Economic and Technological Research Center in August 1999. Further meetings were similarly organized by non-governmental institutions, such as the Bangladesh Institute of Law and International Affairs and the Centre for Policy Research in New Delhi. In order to create regional popular momentum, the organization pushes informal projects such as the Kunming to Kolkata car rally, an idea that has however, not yet been concretized.

Consequently, all that this organization can do is exhort governments rather than take positive decisions that would immediately translate into active steps. Although BCIM progressively gains in official support, measures such as facilitating visa procedures or bringing down cross-border taxes escape BCIM's reach. Nevertheless, the Kunming Initiative's informality endows it with a certain freedom. For instance, meetings between regional tour operators were coordinated in order to facilitate cross-border tourism.

Although there is still a long way to go, BCIM could revitalize a region that once was a centre but which borders have delineated as a periphery. In addition, it could offer China a peaceful and cooperative solution to access the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean. While advances are made by Bangladesh and Yunnan, like the establishment of a Dhaka-Kunming flight in 2005, the Indian side hesitates to move quickly for at least four reasons: border disputes, Northeastern insurgencies, the difficulty of dealing with a dictatorship like Myanmar, and the fear of seeing China reinforce its position in the region, or gain a way to the Indian Ocean. However, China's growing influence in Myanmar and Bangladesh and the resentment fuelled

by the Northeastern states' landlocked situation prove the fruitlessness of this policy. If New Delhi remains reluctant to act directly, it may be time India pragmatically grants its Northeast the necessary degree of autonomy. Yunnan has benefited from such autonomy from its central government to reintegrate with the surrounding region. A first step could be for India to have scholars and researchers from the Northeast host the next meeting in Guwahati instead of New Delhi.

The Mekong-Ganga Cooperation was launched with the Vientiane Declaration on November 10, 2000 in the capital city of Laos, Vientiane with the primary thrust to expand solidarity, harmony and cooperation in the fields of tourism, culture and education for the purpose of rapid social and economic development of the Mekong region countries. India and the five South-East Asian Nations - Thailand, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia and Myanmar were the signatories of that decisive endeavour. The notion of the Project was first proposed by Thailand's Foreign Minister Dr. S. Pitsuwan. Since Ganga and Mekong are regarded as two of the greatest rivers in Asia the idea of the Project bloomed out of the need to create a linkage between the two civilizations. It ought to be feasible because of the prevailing parity between the masses of both the regions in physical appearance, social ideals, religious traditions as well as their food habits. The motive of that drive was also to render a new definition to the member countries in the new global economy, without actually distorting their native identity. Initially the name of the initiative was Ganga-Mekong Swarnabhoomi Project but it graduated to Mekong- Ganga Cooperation due to some discrepancies among the member countries. After the BIMSTEC (Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation), a regional grouping launched in 1997, this project was another collaborative venture by India with its South-East Asian neighbours.

Since its creation, the MGCI's institutional evolution underwent four major steps. The Vientiane Declaration placed MGCI on its tracks, referring to common cultural and religious heritage and focusing on four sectors of cooperation: tourism, culture, education, and transport and communications. The Hanoi Program of Action, adopted in July 2001, set a six-year timeframe for implementation.

However, the momentum slowed because of post-9/11 security concerns, preventing the next Ministerial Meeting from being held until June 2003, when the Phnom Penh Road Map was defined, introducing cooperation in the pharmaceutical sector. It took another three and a half years for the fourth Ministerial Meeting to take place, a lapse during which China intensified its relations with the other five countries involved in the MGCI, namely, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, and Vietnam, in its own project called the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS).

While India's trade with the five members of the MGCI deepened shot up from US\$ 1.744 billion in 2001-2002 to US\$ 3.776 billion in 2005-2006, largely due to India-Thailand trade (US\$ 2.287 billion in 2005-2006). Meanwhile, trade among the five grew by a factor of 10, while FDI grew by 140.5 per cent and annual tourist arrivals by 56.8 per cent. However, trade does not figure on MGCI's agenda and its achievements should, therefore, be measured by the goals set by it in the four sectors of cooperation.

This Project has substantial scopes of creating and developing linkages. For example, a flight from Delhi to Hanoi takes just four hours whereas a flight from Delhi to Colombo takes over

three hours and it is a pointer to proximate locations and the potential this factor holds. Development of India's North-East Region is of paramount importance for India's Look-East Policy to achieve far-reaching success and the Brahmaputra Valley is a key aspect in making the Mekong-Ganga Cooperation Project effective. If trade and industry flourish in the entire region overland trade via Myanmar to many MGC countries will promote India.

India is trying to penetrate the ASEAN markets by enhancing the mutual economic benefits, transportation and infrastructural development and energy security through MGC and other regional initiatives. The East-West Corridor project and the Trans-Asian highway are some of the pioneering maneuvers undertaken by the six countries to promote transport facilities. When completed the Asian highway project is expected to link up Singapore with New Delhi in South Asia via Kuala Lumpur, Ho Chin Minh city, Phnom Penh, Bangkok, Vientiane, Chiang Mai, Yangon, Mandalay, Kalemmyo, Tamu, Dhaka and Calcutta. India has already taken the first step in this direction and is involved in building the road linking Tamu (Manipur) to Kalemmyo, a key communication junction in the centre of Myanmar. The project has also initiated certain innovative measures to improve air connectivity and for India it is providing ample opportunities to promote the linkages.

India is quite optimistic about the prospects of Mekong- Ganga Cooperation Project and is convinced about the efficacy of the underlying initiatives in harvesting favorable social and economic gains. The member-countries agreed upon to strengthen cooperation in the development of IT (Information Technology) infrastructure and networks and promote cooperation in air services and linkages in the region. The grouping has also decided to promote joint research in the fields of dance, music and theatrical forms and organise round-tables for journalists, writers and experts in literature, performing arts, women's empowerment, health and nutrition and the conservation, preservation and protection of heritage sites and artifacts. The Mekong Ganga Cooperation Project consented to encourage the establishment of networking and twinning arrangements among universities in the region, translates classics of Mekong Ganga Countries into other Mekong region languages and assured the participation in book fairs in member countries on a commercial basis. In the tourism field, the MGC decided to conduct strategic studies for joint marketing, launch the Mekong-Ganga Tourism Investment Guide, facilitate the travel of people in the region, expand multi-modal communication and transportation links to enhance travel and tourism and promote cultural-religious package tours.

Member countries invoke ancient cultural and religious linkages and their will to revive them. They refer as well to the feeling of acting for an "Asian community" that was present in the liberation movements and in the Non-Aligned Movement. Such political conjunction has certainly not been attained and will not be achieved in the near future either. As part of the MGCI cultural activities, India has granted US\$ 1 million for the establishment of a museum of traditional textiles in Siem Reap in Cambodia. However, the MGCI countries play a relatively secondary role in the revival of Nalanda University in Bihar, unlike Singapore or Japan. Although the Vientiane Declaration placed emphasis on the performing arts, journalism and literature, health, and the conservation of heritage sites, cultural cooperation appears limited to a few projects and there is no broad framework visible.

Concerning education, India offered a hundred scholarships in 2003 and 300 fellowships in the IT sector. In addition, India sponsors English courses. But are a few scholarships here and

there really going to transform educational systems and people-to-people relations? Again, cooperation is narrow, and wider options should be considered, such as setting up Burmese, Thai, Khmer or Vietnamese classes in India with the help of the MGCI countries, or developing a course on ancient South and Southeast Asian common cultural heritage.

The sector of tourism has seen nothing but talks and meetings. An Expert Working Group met in Bangkok on 29 May 2001. Mention of a "Mekong-Ganga Tourism Investment Guide" was made as early as 2000, but it never saw the light of day. The Phnom Penh Road Map also talked of convening a reunion of Tourism Ministers in New Delhi in 2004 and taking part as a whole in the 2004 ASEAN Tourism Forum.

Promoting tourism requires an improvement in connectivity. While the MGCI falls far short of its objectives, some achievements have been made nevertheless. The MGCI's intentions concerning transport and communications consisted of two aspects: first, road networks, which implied collaboration in the Trans-Asian Highways, and second, rail connectivity. The India-Myanmar Tamu-Kalewa road was inaugurated in February 2001, followed by the East-West Corridor linking the Bay of Bengal to the South China Sea, a project finalized in December 2006. The South Corridor, linking Thailand, Cambodia and Vietnam, and the North-South Corridor, linking Kunming in Yunnan to Bangkok, should be completed around 2010-2011. As for rail connectivity, the feasibility study to link New Delhi with Hanoi has been completed, but construction has not yet begun.

Consequently, India's relations with the other MGCI countries still have great potential for development. In their necessary balancing of the two Asian giants, these countries place more trust on India than on China. But paradoxically, the impact of the MGCI is seen more in bilateral relations rather than in multilateral initiatives. Although the MGCI's activity remains insubstantial, India's soft power projected in these countries generates larger diplomatic gains. For instance, India's extensive IT cooperation with Vietnam wins in return Vietnam's support for India's claim for a permanent UNSC seat. Perhaps this is why, in January 2007, India's Minister of State for External Affairs, E Ahmed, labeled the MGCI a "pillar of India's Look East policy."

Mekong-Ganga Project demands the utilisation of the existing and available natural resources in their best possible way to benefits the inhabitants of the less developed Mekong river basin area in order to reduce the widening gulf with other regions. All the member countries should widen their cooperative gestures and build a sound edifice of mutual confidence. Enduring development and sustainability can be gained through cooperative and enthusiastic gestures based on dialogue stimulating mutual urge to focus on the aspects that unite the regions.

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INDIA-VIETNAM RELATIONS SINCE 1990s

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ABSTRACT

In the post cold war era, due to the removal of American military from this region, Southeast Asian countries were more concerned towards expansion of Chinese impact on this region. In this region, in order to stop political encroachment by China, these countries have expectations from two nations India and Japan. But seeing Japan's previous history and its present military policies, they were reluctant to believe on it. The single most important trigger for this was the formulation of India's 'Look East Policy' by Prime Minister Rao in 1992. With the economic liberalisation and emergence of economic blocs, New Delhi saw Southeast Asia not just as potential markets but also as sources of investments and gateways to other lucrative regions of the world. India's Look East Policy focused on Southeast Asia and on forging closer political, economic and social-cultural and defence relations under ASEAN chair and bilaterally. In 1992 India and Vietnam established extensive economic ties including oil exploration, agriculture, manufacturing and defence cooperation including sale of military equipment, joint naval exercises, intelligence sharing and training in counterinsurgency and jungle warfare.

Key Words: India, Vietnam, Bilaterally, South, East, Asia, Policy.

With the two countries focusing on open economy, their respective private business players are showing interest in investing in each other. Therefore, the bilateral investment scenario is improving. Vietnam is one of the biggest recipients of Indian FDI in ASEAN with a capital of over US\$ 550 million. However, India only occupies the 35th position among 73 countries investing in Vietnam. Indian investors are investing in Vietnam mainly in the production of sugar, edible oil, pharmaceuticals, office furniture, plastic production, oil and gas exploration, etc. By the end of 2007, India has 18 effective FDI projects in Vietnam. Several Indian companies like ONGC and Ranbaxy have been investing in Vietnam. In 2007, India's ESSAR Group and RPG, to name a few, have shown interest to set up manufacturing facilities in Vietnam.

Recently, the ESSAR group, a leading Indian conglomerate signed a joint venture agreement with Vietnamese Steel Corp. (VSC) and Vietnam General Rubber Corp. (GERUCO) to build a hot strip mill plant in Ba Ria-Vung Tau in Vietnam. Estimated to cost around US\$ 527 million and expected to be completed in 30 months, the project will significantly boost total investment from India to Vietnam. A Vietnamese company, FPT has made an investment of US\$ 150,000 in an Indian technology development and investment project. Vietnam as a leading producer of oil and gas also has a vital place in India's quest to diversify its energy

supply sources. The overseas arm of India's state-owned exploration company, Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) is involved in exploration projects in Vietnam and has signed a petroleum sharing contract with Petro Vietnam for three blocks 06, 12E and 19 in Nam Con Son basin, about 370 km offshore. It also signed a MOU with PetroVietnam Investment and Development Company (PIDC) on 9 January 2001 for collaboration between ONGC Videsh and PIDC in the exploration and production of hydrocarbons in Vietnam. ONGC Videsh also has a 45% stake in a joint venture project of gas exploration with British Petroleum, PetroVietnam and Statoil in Vietnam's Lan Do and Lan Tay offshore gas fields. ONGC Videsh would get US\$ 60 million in revenue from this project. This project would transmit gas along a 399-km pipeline to a power complex in the south of Ho Chin Minh city where it will be used to generate electricity for Vietnam's domestic consumption.

Vietnam: India's investments in Vietnam, inclusive of those relating to joint ventures, are of the order of \$ 270 millions. Of this, the ONGC's upstream gas project, Nam Con Son Project, accounts for about \$ 200 millions, while two sugar factories - Nagarjuna International (Vietnam) Ltd and KEP(Vietnam) Ltd are said to collectively account for over \$ 45 millions. Vietnam considers a quick correction of its current trade imbalance with India to be just as important as the friendship diplomacy of seeking to capitalize on the broken Indian skills in the IT sector. There are several possibilities of India's setting up joint ventures , offering technical assistance facilities and consultancy services in ASEAN countries upper to be fairly bright. It is now the responsibility of the Indian Government businessmen and industrialists to see as to how they can derive maximum benefit from the favourable climate available at present.

- During Prime Minister AB Vajpayee's visit to Vietnam and Indonesia in January 2001, Ranbaxy signed a memorandum of understanding with a local joint venture partner for setting up a Greenfield manufacturing facility in Vietnam with an investment of over \$10 million to be spent over the next five years to expand its business reach and explore the untapped huge market with special focus on cardiovascular, anti-biotics and cough and cold segments.
- India's Tata Steel, the world's No. 7 steelmaker, is looking at further acquisitions as it boosts capacity to meet booming demand at home and overseas. Tata Steel has a global capacity of around 30 million tonnes -- two-thirds of which are from its European unit Corus, a quarter from its growing Indian operations and the rest from units and joint ventures in Thailand, Singapore, Vietnam and the Philippines. The steel project in the central Vietnamese province of Ha Tinh will make use of iron ore from a nearby mine. The project is to be set up by a joint venture, in which Tata Steel holds 65 per cent stake. Vietnam Steel Corporation holds 30 per cent stake and the balance is held by Vietnam Cement Industries Corporation. Vietnamese government on 4 May 2011 assured India of early clearance for Tata Steel's \$5-billion project in Ha Tinh province, pending since 2008. The assurance was given by the Vietnamese Prime Minister, Mr Nguyen Tan Dung when India's finance minister, Mr Pranab Mukherjee called on him.
- India and Vietnam will establish a joint committee to strengthen bilateral cooperation in trade, investment, and agricultural production. An agreement in this regard was signed here Wednesday may 20, 2010 by visiting Indian Minister of State for Food Processing Subodh Kant Sahai and Vietnam's Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development Cao Duc Phat. India hopes to advance cooperation with Vietnam in food processing and animal feed

production, Sahai said, calling on Vietnamese business houses to invest more in food processing technology in India. Cao Duc Phat also encouraged business houses of Vietnam and India to set up joint ventures in manufacturing and food processing industries, and hold fora and trade fairs for agricultural produce and seafood in both countries.

- Subsequent to VKL Spices Ltd and Madhu Jayanthi International setting up shops in Vietnam a few years ago, February 23 will see Kochi-based Bafna Enterprises launching a Joint Venture—Unispice-- with an undisclosed Vietnamese company. The new facility will have 500 ton pepper processing capacity, according to senior company officials. Vietnam, the world leader in pepper production, is emerging as a hot destination for spice processing companies, as spice majors are now taking a policy to set up additional processing facility close to origins.

Bilateral trade has increased rapidly since liberalization of economies of Vietnam and India. India is 13th largest exporter to Vietnam. Exports have grown steadily from 11.5 million in 1985-86 to \$ 395.68 million by 2003. The volume of bilateral trade reached US \$1 billion by 2006. In 2010 ASEAN India Free Trade Agreement came into effect and bilateral trade reached US \$ 3.9 billion by the end of 2012.

India and Vietnam share long standing, historic, cultural, religious, economic and strategic relations. On 7 January 1972, Vietnam and India had decided to promote their diplomatic relations to the ambassadorial level. Although geographically, Vietnam and India are not neighbours, India's relations with Vietnam have always been closer than those to any of its neighbors. Now moving forward from ideological linkages, both countries are endeavoring to refurbish their relations according to the requirements of economic globalization. Chairman of National Assembly of Vietnam visited India in 1994. Prime Minister Pham Van Dong Vo Van Kiet visited India in 1997. Vietnamese President Tan Duc Loung visited India in 1999. Both countries established a Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation for providing an institutional mechanism to bilateral cooperation. India and Vietnam opened a new chapter in their relationship in May 2003, during the occasion of the visit to India by Nong Duc Manh, Secretary General of the Communist Party of Vietnam by signing the Joint Declaration on the Framework for Comprehensive Cooperation.

Vietnam appreciates India's international role and track record of being a peace-loving country. Under the cooperation agreement signed between in 2003, both countries have agreed to conduct regular high-level meetings, cooperate in the UN and other international fora and assist each other in protecting their respective interests in international arena. With these sentiments, Vietnam supports India in its peaceful use of nuclear energy. It also backs India's bid for a permanent candidature in an expanded United Nations Security Council. In return, Vietnam received India's support for entry into the World Trade Organization. Vietnam and India work closely together in organizations like ASEAN, and Mekong Ganga Cooperation (MGC) and Vietnam is also expected to help India in gaining membership of organizations like Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) and Asia Europe Meetings (ASEM).

Vietnam and India also signed a Plan of Action for the implementation of the Joint Declaration in 2004. Vietnamese Prime Minister Nguyen Tan Dung's visited India in July 2007. During Mr. Nguyen Tan Dung's visit to India, the two sides signed a Joint Declaration to officially establish strategic partnership between the two countries. A Vietnamese

delegation led by former Vice President Nguyen Thi Binh attended Vietnam-India Friendship Festival in September 2007. From Indian side, President R. Venkatraman (1991) Vice-President K.R. Naraynan (1993), Prime Minister Narsimha Rao (1994) and Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee (2001) visited Vietnam. Speaker of Lok Sabha Shri Somanath Chatterjee visited Vietnam in March, 2007. Indian Minister of Home Affairs visited Vietnam in October 2007.

Human resources development is another potential area of India-Vietnam cooperation. During the past few years India has undergone a rapid technological revolution and has established itself as a knowledge economy. Vietnam needs technological assistance for its socioeconomic development and therefore, India is an appropriate partner for Vietnam. In this regard both countries can work together in the key areas of science and technology and education and cultural exchanges. In the field of science and technology cooperation, India and Vietnam have signed many agreements and projects. Both have identified the particular areas for cooperation such as biotechnology in agriculture and healthcare, technology for new materials, IT and electronics, super-computing, nuclear energy for peaceful uses, science and technology policy making and administration, remote sensing, non-traditional energy and so on. Since 1976, India has extended 14 lines of credit amounting to Rupees 3,610 million to Vietnam. Another credit line of US \$ 27 million to Vietnam was signed in August 2004 between Exim Bank of India and Ministry of Finance, Vietnam. India is also helping Vietnam in setting up an Advanced Resource Centre in IT in Hanoi and HRD in the field of IT in six educational institutions in Vietnam. India has a number of bilateral treaties and agreements with Vietnam in the areas of Consular relations, Avoidance of Double Taxation, Narcotics, Science & Technology and Culture.

In the area of education, the Indian government provides about 130 scholarships every year to Vietnamese students and researchers for studying in Indian educational institutes. India also has plans to set up English language teaching centres in Da Nang province in central Vietnam. Under the framework of India-Vietnam protocol on IT, Vietnam receives Indian assistance for training its manpower in the area of IT and IT enabled services. In 2000, Vietnamese Foreign Minister, Nguyen Dy Nien, acknowledged Indian government's assistance in training Vietnamese manpower. Indian assistance has definitely contributed immensely to the cause of Vietnam's renewal program (Doi Moi) and has helped it in modernization, industrialization, and active international integration. However, more efforts are needed to promote India Vietnam cooperation in this field of human resources development as is evident in the Vietnam-India Action Plan for 2007-2009 concluded in February 2007 between Vietnam's Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Pham Gia Khiem and Indian Foreign Minister Pranab Mukherjee.

In recent years, the India-Vietnam relationship has witnessed encouraging developments in the all fields. Both countries are keen to intensify their bilateral relationship in a wide range of areas – sentiments that were voiced by the Prime Minister Manmohan Singh and his counterpart Nguyen Tan Dung during their meeting on the sidelines of 12th ASEAN Summit in Cebu, Philippines on 14 January 2007. The two leaders expressed happiness over new developments in the traditional relationship and stressed carrying forward the comprehensive cooperation cultivated by President Ho Chin Minh and Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru. They agreed to raise their cooperation to new heights to meet new challenges posed by

globalization, the menace of international terrorism, and the significant challenges to the international system, thus clearly showing the road ahead for bilateral ties.

The Indian Embassy in Hanoi held an Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) Day in Hanoi on Dec. 1, 2010 to meet students who had received scholarships from the IETC programme. The programme was initiated in 1964 by late Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and has a presence in 158 countries. It covers several fields including IT and telecommunications, management, small and medium enterprise and rural development, environment, English language training, finance and accounts. In his speech delivered at the meeting, Ambassador Ranjit Rae said the government of India has offered about 95 ITEC scholarships annually to Vietnam and around 1,255 people in Vietnam have received the scholarships since 1992. He also said that it helps to further strengthen India-Vietnam friendship, particularly at people-to-people level.” The Head of the Ministry of Education and Training’s International Education Development Department, Nguyen Xuan Vang, said he hoped the Indian Government would provide more scholarships to Vietnamese people as a contribution to Vietnam’s human resources training for its development.

India and Vietnam will establish a joint committee to strengthen bilateral cooperation in trade, investment, and agricultural production. An agreement in this regard was signed here May 20, 2010 by visiting Indian Minister of State for Food Processing Subodh Kant Sahai and Vietnam’s Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development Cao Duc Phat. India hopes to advance cooperation with Vietnam in food processing and animal feed production, Sahai said, calling on Vietnamese business houses to invest more in food processing technology in India. Cao Duc Phat also encouraged business houses of Vietnam and India to set up joint ventures in manufacturing and food processing industries, and hold fora and trade fairs for agricultural produce and seafood in both countries.

The Embassy of India, Vietnam, in coordination with the Vietnam Chamber of Commerce & Industry and the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Hanoi, with support from FIEO and ASSOCHAM organized a “**Seminar and Buyer Seller Meet on Trade and Investment between Vietnam and India**” on April 5, 2011 in Hanoi, Vietnam, for the benefit of a business delegation from India. The seminar provided opportunities for visiting Indian companies to get an overview of the business climate in Vietnam and to interact with Vietnamese companies, which opened up new avenues for business. More than 100 Vietnamese companies participated in the programme and interacted with members of the business delegation. Mr Ranjit Rae, Ambassador of India, in his welcome address said both countries should take advantage of their ancient trading and cultural relations to increase mutual trade. Both India and Vietnam are among the fastest growing economies in Asia. Bilateral trade has seen continuous growth during the past few years and India is now among Vietnam’s top 10 trading partners. Total trade between the two countries was US\$ 2.75 billion in 2010. During the first two months of 2011, total trade turnover reached US\$ 643.36 million, growing 59.5 percent vis-à-vis the corresponding period of 2010. Highlighting various initiatives taken by the Government of India for promotion of trade between the two countries, Mr. Rae said the Exim Bank of India has announced a new scheme of extending buyers’ credit to overseas companies to import goods and services from India on deferred payment terms. The scheme will initiate Indian companies in executing projects in Vietnam, especially in the infrastructure sectors. Mr Doan Duy Khuong, Vice Chairman of the Vietnam Chamber of

Commerce and Industry, highlighted the growing relationship between India and Vietnam. He said the visit of Prime Minister Nguyen Tan Dung to India in July 2007 played a key role in paving the way for bilateral cooperation in the strategic, economic, technological, scientific and cultural spheres. However, he said mutual trade was languishing and far below potential. Both countries need to take more steps to expand economic cooperation. Vietnam and India share abundance of similarities in term of geography, products' structure, etc. Vietnam is a core member of ASEAN and has become the 150th member of WTO. In addition, the signing of the ASEAN-India FTA will broaden the legal framework for business communities to be more aggressive in penetrating the two countries' markets. With the signing of the FTA on goods, Vietnam's commodities will enjoy an advantage in India, especially when tariff barriers are removed under AITIG Agreement. Because 90% of imports from India are inputs for various manufacturing sectors, the implementation of AIFTA will allow Vietnamese companies better access to cheaper and more economical manufacturing inputs, which shall enhance Vietnam's competitiveness, Mr Doan Duy Khuong added. Mr Shantanu Srivastava, Co- Chairman, ASSOCHAM, highlighted various initiatives taken by the Chamber that led to increase in India's trade with ASEAN. He highlighted the proposed activities of ASSOCHAM in Vietnam which includes regular participation in exhibitions organized in various cities in the country. He also spoke about the MoU to be signed by Assocham and VICCI. Mr Unnikrishnan K., Director, FIEO (Southern Region), in his presentation highlighted various activities of FIEO for connecting Indian and Vietnamese businessmen. He highlighted various sectors like biotechnology, information technology, educational services, etc, where India and Vietnam could work together for third-country exports. Mr Unnikrishnan also highlighted the need for more cooperation between both countries in the area of tourism for establishing people to people contact. The seminar was followed by a buyer seller meet organized for the benefit of the Indian delegation. The Indian participants got an opportunity to interact with potential buyers and also to know more about the Vietnamese market.

Vietnam and India signed a defence cooperation agreement in 1994 but there was little follow-up. While India described the protocol as a low-key framework agreement, the Vietnamese defence attaché in Delhi was quoted as saying that Vietnam needed Indian assistance quite desperately, both in training and hardware procurement. While Vietnam's eagerness to engage India in a security role continued throughout the 1990s, the major upswing in defence relations between the two states came in 2000 when the Indian defence minister George Fernandes signed a new defence protocol which was more comprehensive and included an institutionalised framework for regular discussions between the two defence ministers, naval exercises between the two navies and coast guards, and training of Vietnamese air force pilots by the Indians. Since March 2000, a high-level security dialogue has been in place to discuss among other issues, piracy on the high seas. In May 2000, Vietnam and India signed a joint declaration on the Framework of Comprehensive Cooperation, which signaled another milestone in the relationship. Vietnam has also allowed Indian officers to train in its jungle warfare school since 2000. India's concerns over the challenges posed by terrorism meant that both countries had a vested interest in developing their asymmetric warfare capabilities in which Vietnam has had a long history of success. In July 2007, a new level of security cooperation was reached when the visiting Vietnamese prime minister Nguyen Tan Dung signed a joint declaration that "welcomed the steady development of bilateral defence and security ties" and "pledged themselves to strengthen cooperation in defence supplies, joint

projects, training cooperation and intelligence exchanges”. Prime Minister Nguyen described this as the launch of a ‘strategic partnership’ between the two countries. In November 2007, at the third Security Dialogue between India and Vietnam, the two states pledged to extend their security cooperation on matters of common interest and later to set up a Joint Working Group to facilitate a Memorandum of Understanding between the two states which was signed in 2008. More recently, the National Assembly chairman Nguyen Phu Trong visited India in February 2010 and both states vowed to boost all round cooperation, signalling a further strengthening of ties. Hanoi-New Delhi ties is significant in the context of the generally improving defence relationship between Southeast Asia and India. During the ASEAN+8 Defence Ministers Meeting in Hanoi in October 2010, the Indian Defence Minister, Mr. Antony announced the all-round bilateral intensification of defence cooperation in all the three services, namely, Army, Navy and Air Force. In particular, the focus was on naval cooperation with the promise of increasing port calls to Vietnam and the Indian Navy’s offer to help develop maintenance and repair platforms in Vietnamese ports. This was seen by analysts as India’s attempt to get closer to China’s naval ports as well as a response to China’s increasing involvement in Indian’s backyard.

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SPATIO-TEMPORAL ANALYSIS OF “CRIME AGAINST WOMEN IN HARYANA” 2001-2011

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ABSTRACT

The various crimes against women in a society is one of the indicator to check the status of women in a society. The study covered Haryana state at the district level. The study includes only crime against women under Indian Penal Code (IPC) and made to know the trends and spatial patterns of crime against women in Haryana in 2001-2011. The findings show that there is continuous increase in variation of crime against women in Haryana over 2001, with exception to decrease in 2010. The only crime of cruelty by husband and his relatives accounted half of total crime against women. The spatial pattern of crime against women has changed within maximum districts at increasing rate.

Key Words: Crimes Against Women, IPC, Spatial Pattern, Crime Rate, NCRB, Incidence of Crime.

Crimes against women are increasing alarmingly at local, regional, national and global levels. The UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (1993) states that "violence against women is a manifestation of historically unequal power relations between men and women, which have led to domination over and discrimination against women by men and to the prevention of the full advancement of women." It goes on to state that "violence against women is one of the crucial social mechanisms by which women are forced into a subordinate position compared with men."

It is a well known fact that the incidence of crimes against women is a negative indicator of development and India now faces a serious problem on this front. Women in India constitute near about half of its population and most of them are grinding under the socio-cultural and religious structures. One gender has been controlling the space of the India's social, economic, political and religious fabric since time immemorial. Centuries have come, and centuries have gone, but the plight of women is not likely to change. Time has helplessly watched women suffering in the form of discrimination, oppression, exploitation, degradation, aggression, humiliation.

Crime is usually defined as a violation of a law in which there is injury to the public or a member of the public and a term in jail or prison, and/or a fine as possible penalties.

"The Semantic meaning of "crime against women" is direct or indirect physical or mental cruelty to women. Crimes which are directed specifically against women and in which only women are victims are characterized as "Crime Against Women".

It is equally important to clarify the concept of "Violence against women". Violence is also known as abuse and includes any sort of physical aggression or misbehaves.

The United Nations defined “Violence against Women” in 1993 in Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women. It defines it as any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life.

Although women may be victims of any of crimes such as Murder, Robbery Cheating etc. the crimes, which are directly specifically against women are categorized as “**Crime against Women**”. These are broadly classified under two categories-

1. The Crime under Indian Penal Code (IPC):

1. Rape (Section 376 IPC)
2. Kidnapping and abduction for specified purpose (Section 363-373 IPC)
3. Dowry deaths. (Sec. 302/304-B IPC)
4. Molestation (Sec.354 IPC)
5. Sexual Harassment (Sec. 509 IPC)
6. Importation of girls (Up to 21 years of age) (Sec. 366-B IPC)
7. Cruelty by Husband or his relatives (Sec. 498-A IPC)

2. The Crimes under the Special and local Laws (SLL) - Although all laws are not gender specific, the provisions of law affecting women significantly have been reviewed periodically and amendments carried out to keep pace with the emerging requirements. The gender specific laws for which crime statistics are recorded throughout the country are as follows:

2. Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
3. Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986.
4. Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987.

The present study considers crimes recorded under IPC only.

The Crime under the Indian Penal Code (IPC)

Rape (SECTION 376 of IPC)- Sexual intercourse with a woman under any of the following circumstances: 1) Against her will; 2) Without her consent; 3) With her consent, when her consent has been obtained by putting her or any person in whom she is interested in fear of death or of hurt; 4) With her consent, when the man knows that he is not her husband, and that her consent is given because she believes that he is another man to whom she is or believes herself to be lawfully married; 5) With her consent, when, at the time of giving such consent, by reason of unsoundness of mind or intoxication or the administration by him personally or through another of any stupefying or unwholesome substance, she is unable to understand the nature and consequences of that to which she gives consent; 6) With or without her consent, when she is under sixteen years of age.

Kidnapping or Abduction (SECTIONS 363-369, 371-373 of IPC)

Taking or enticing any minor under sixteen years of age if a male, or under eighteen years of age if a female, or any person of unsound mind, out of the keeping of the lawful guardian of

such minor or person of unsound mind, without the consent of such guardian; compelling by force, or by any deceitful means, inducing any person to go from any place.

Dowry Death (SECTION 304B of IPC) - Where the death of a woman is caused by any burns or bodily injury or occurs otherwise than under normal circumstances within seven years of her marriage and it is shown that soon before her death she was subjected to cruelty or harassment by her husband or any relative of her husband for, or in connection with, any demand for dowry, such death shall be called "dowry death", and such husband or relative shall be deemed to have caused her death

Molestation (SECTION 354 of IPC) - Assault or criminal force to woman with intent to outrage her modesty.

Sexual Harassment (SECTION 509 of IPC) Word, gesture or act intended to insult the modesty of a woman.

Importation of Girl from foreign country (SECTION 366B of IPC)

Importing into India from any country outside India or from the State of Jammu and Kashmir any girl under the age of twenty-one years with intent that she may be, or knowing it to be likely that she will be, forced or seduced to illicit intercourse with another person.

Cruelty by husband or relatives (SECTION 498A of IPC)

Any willful conduct which is of such nature as is likely to drive the woman to commit suicide or to cause grave injury or danger to life, limb or health (whether mental or physical) of the woman; or harassment of the woman where such harassment is with a view to coercing her or any person related to her to meet any unlawful demand for any property or valuable security is on account of failures by her or any person related to her to meet such demand.

The Crime under the Special and Local Laws (SLL) – Gender Specific Laws

Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act 1956 - A prostitute who seduces or solicits shall be prosecuted. A client is guilty of consorting with prostitutes and can be charged if he engages in sex acts with a sex worker within 200 yards of a public place or "notified area". Babus or pimps or live-in lovers who live off a prostitute's earnings are guilty of a crime. Any adult male living with a prostitute is assumed to be guilty unless he can prove otherwise.

Giving and receiving of Dowry (Dowry Prohibition Act 1961) - If any person, after the commencement of this Act, gives or takes or abets the giving or taking of dowry, he shall be punishable.

Pornography, Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act 1986)

No person shall publish, or cause to be published, or arrange or take part in the publication or exhibition of, any advertisement which contains indecent representation of women in any form. No person shall produce or cause to be produced, sell, let to hire, distribute, circulate or send by post any book, pamphlet, paper, slide, film, writing, drawing, painting, photograph, representation or figure which contains indecent representation of women in any form.

Sati (Burning of Widows) (Sati Prevention Act 1987) - Whoever attempts to commit Sati and does any act towards such commission shall be punishable; if any person commits Sati, whoever, abets the commission of such Sati, either directly or indirectly, shall be punishable.

As per Crime in India publication 2011, In India the share of crime against women had increased from 2.69 % to 3.65 % to total crime in India in 2001 to 2011.

Table No-1 Incidence of Crime against Women in India

Sr. No.	Crime Head	2001	2011	% change over 2001
1	IPC	130725	232528	77 %
2	SLL	13070	11742	-10 %
3	Total	143795	244270	69 %

The table-1 shows that a total of 244270 crimes against women were reported in the country during 2011 compared to 143795 during 2001 recording 69 per cent increase. The crime reported under IPC had increase of 77 percent while the crime under SLL had shown 10 percent decrease in 2011 over 2001.

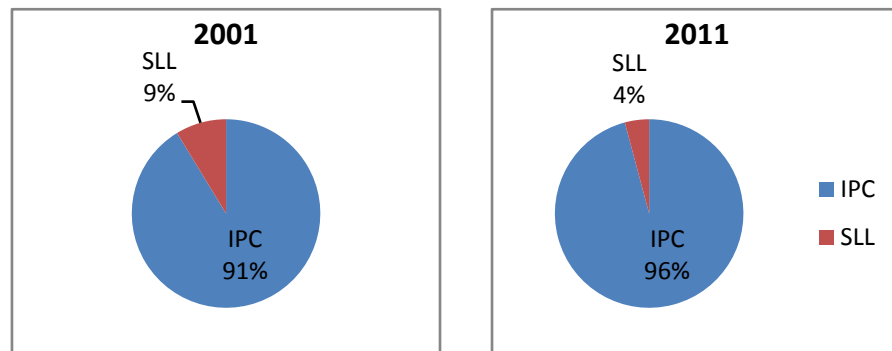


Fig.1 Incidence of Crime against Women in India during 2001 and 2011

The composition of incidence of crime against women in India had changed from 91 percent to 96 percent crime under IPC and 9 percent to 4 percent in crime under SLL from 2001 to 2011. There had been an increase of 5 percent in crime reported under IPC and a decrease of 5 percent in crime reported under SLL in 2011 with comparison to 2001. The study focuses on crime under IPC because of its high prevalence.

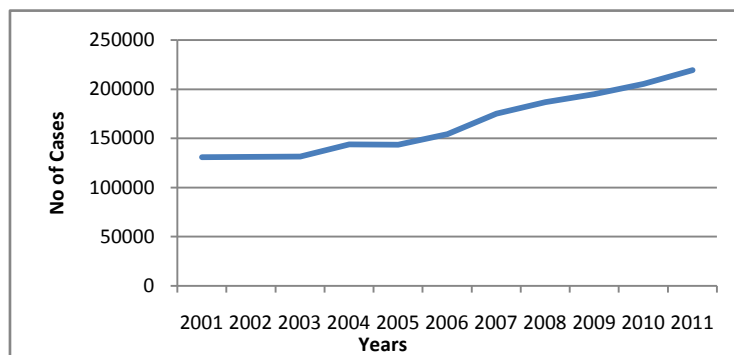


Fig.2 Incidence of crime against women (IPC) in India

The graph shows that the incidence of crime against women in India is increasing. From 2001 to 2003 there is a slight increase in incidence of crime against women, From 2005 to 2011 there is a continuous increase in incidence of crime against women.

As per the publication of National Crime Record Bureau there is also increase in incidence of crime against women in Haryana. In Haryana the incidence of crime against women to India' total crime against women had increased from 2.35 % to 2.4 % from 2001 to 2011. The incidence of crime against women to Haryana total crime increased from 5.3 % to 6.5 % from 2001 to 2011. The incidence of crime against women IPC to Haryana total IPC crime increased from 8.6 % to 8.9 % from 2001 to 2011. That is the reason to selecting the Haryana a study unit.

Study Area:

The Present study covered Haryana, a landlocked state in northern India. It is bounded on the north-west by the state of Punjab and the Union Territory of Chandigarh, on the north and north-east by the states of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, on the east by the state of Uttar Pradesh and the Union Territory of Delhi, and on the south and south-west by the state of Rajasthan. It is located between 27°37' to 30°53' N latitude and between 74°28' and 77°36' E longitude. The total geographical area of Haryana is 44,212 square kilometre. Haryana is a small State with 2.53 lakh (Census of India 2011) Population. For administrative purposes, the State has been divided into 21 Districts.

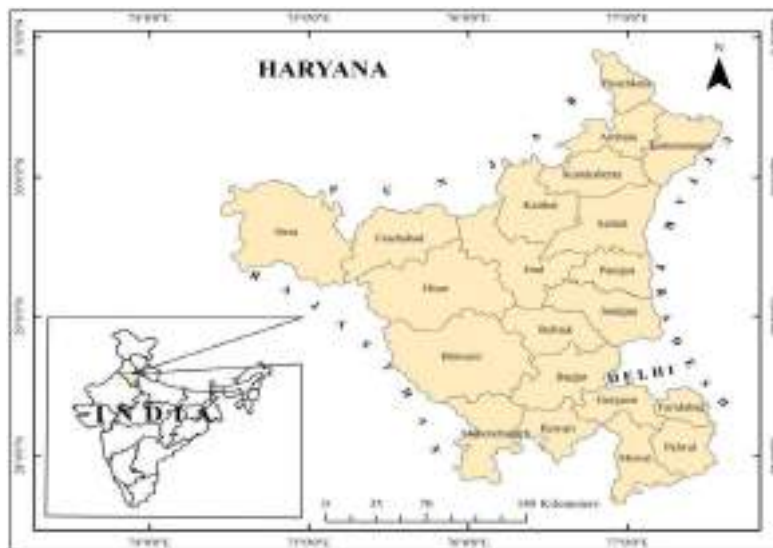


Fig. 3 Map-1 Location Map of Haryana.

Objectives:

1. To study trend of crime against women in Haryana.
2. To analyze the spatial pattern of crime against women.
3. To study the compositional change in crime against women.

Data Sources: The present study has been based on secondary data, collected from publications of National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Haryana Statistical abstract and Census of India.

Methodology: To analyze the district wise spatial pattern of **Crime Rate of Crime against Women** is calculated by dividing the number of crimes reported against women in any area by the total female population of that area, then multiplied by 1, 00,000.

An attempt has been made to highlight the data by using appropriate tables, graphs and maps. Data is analyzed with the help of general statistical techniques and ARC GIS 9.3 software. Maps are prepared using chorochromatic technique.

Crime against Women in Haryana

A total of 5491 crimes against women were reported in Haryana during 2011 compared to 3393 during 2001 recording 61.83 % per cent increase. In 2001 there were 3372 cases registered under IPC that increased to 5425 cases in 2011 having an increase of 60.9 percent in 2011 over 2001.

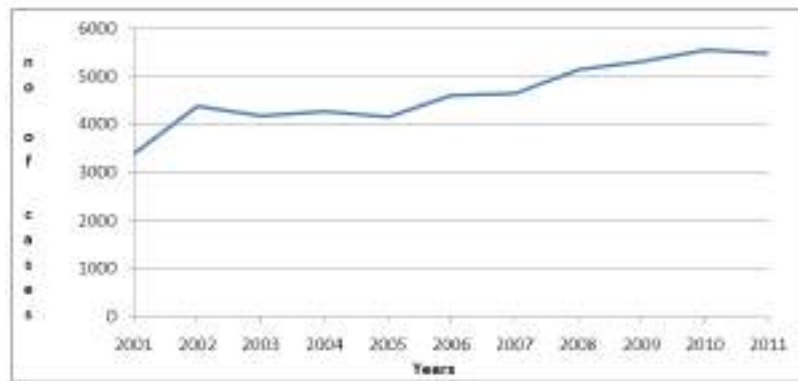


Fig. 4 Incidence of Crime Against Women (IPC) in Haryana 2001-2011

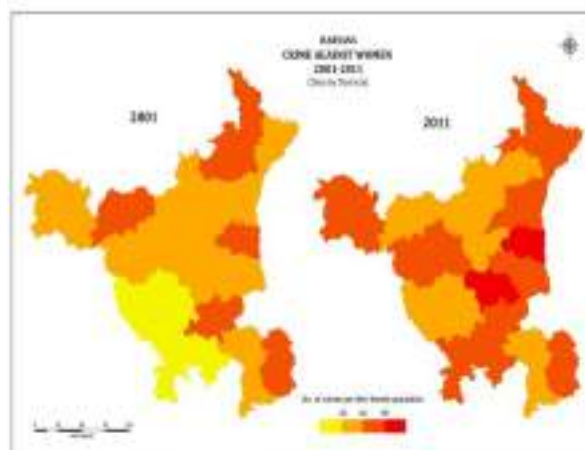


Fig. 5 Spatial Pattern of Crime against women in Haryana in 2001 and 2011

For showing the spatial pattern of crime against women in Haryana district wise crime rate is calculated and grouped into different categories i.e. districts having low crime rate (less than 20), districts having medium crime rate (20-40), districts having high crime rate (40-60), districts having very high crime rate (more than 60).

1. Less than 20- In 2001 there were the districts of Bhiwani, Rewari and Mahendragarh in this category. In 2011 there was no districts of Haryana having crime rate less than 20.

2. 20-40: This category included the districts of Hisar, Jind, Kaithal, Karnal, Gurgaon, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonapat, YamunaNagar in 2001. In 2011 this category included districts of Gurgaon, Bhiwani, Jind, Kaithal, Kurukshetra, Fatehabad.

3. 40-60: There were the districts of Ambala, Faridabad, Fatehabad, Jhajjar, Kurukshetra, Panchkula, Panipat in 2001 and in 2011 there were the districts of Mahendragarh, Ambala, Faridabad, Jhajjar, Panchkula, Hisar, Karnal, Sirsa, Sonapat, YamunaNagar, Rewari.

4. More than 60: In 2001 there was no district in this category but in 2011 there were two districts Panipat, Rohtak having crime rate more than 60.

Composition of Crime against women (IPC) in Haryana (2001- 2011)

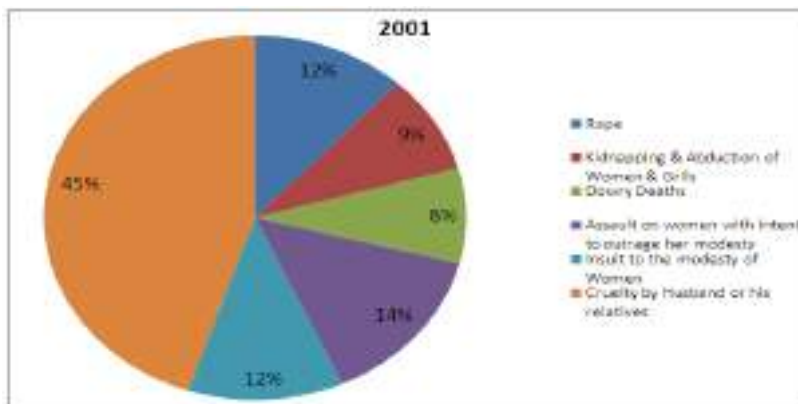
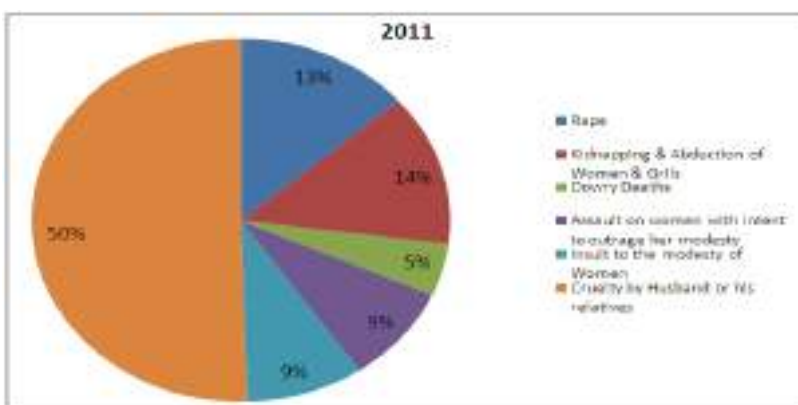


Fig. 6 Crime Against Women Under Various Heads (IPC)



The figure shows the compositional change in crime against women in Haryana.

The incidence of rape, kidnapping and abduction of women and girls and cruelty by husband and relatives have increase in of their share in total crime against women in 2011 having 13%,14%, 50% respectively. Whereas the share of crime of dowry deaths, assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty and insult to modesty of women have decreased having 5%, 9%, 9% respectively.

Conclusions-

There is continuous increase in variation of crime against women in Haryana over 2001, with exception to decrease of 1.3 % in 2010.The only crime of cruelty by husband and his relatives accounted 50 % of total crime against women. There is increase in incidence of crime of rape, kidnapping and abduction of women and girls , cruelty by husband or his relatives, while there is decrease in incidence of dowry death with ,assault on women with intend to outrage her modesty and insult to the modesty of women. The spatial pattern of crime against women has changed within maximum districts.

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LAND USE CHANGES IN HISAR COMMISSIONARY FROM 1980-81 TO 2013-14

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ABSTRACT

Land use is a synthesis of physical, chemical, and biological systems and processes on the one hand and human / societal processes and behavior on the other hand. Land use changes may be examined by considering conversion of forests to crop and rangeland; losses of productive land through various factors; conversion of wetlands to agriculture and urban use and conversion other type of land to various human uses. In this paper the land use of Hisar Commissionary has been analyzed for last thirty five years.

Key Word: Statistical Abstract, Longitudinal Extension, Latitudinal Extension, Cultivated.

Study Area:

Study area for proposed study is Hisar Commissionary. The study area is administratively situated in the north-west Haryana. Latitudinal extension of the study area is from 28°21'30" north to 29°59' north and its longitudinal extension is from 74° 25' 20" east to 76° 48' east. Total Geographical area of the study area is 18659sq. kilometers. The study area comprises with Jind, Fatehabad, Sirsa, Hisar and Bhiwani districts of Haryana state. Hisar Commissionary is almost a plain area with some sand dunes in the west and Aravalli Offshoots in the south. The study area have sandy and sandy-loam soil.

Seasonal river Ghaggar is the only river of the study area flowing through the Fatehabad and Sirsa district. According to view of some scholar this is Saraswati river of the ancient time. The study area is almost free from natural vegetation. Climatologically it has monsoonal type of climate. The study area covers 41.3% of total area of Haryana State. Total population of the study area is 70 lakhs according to 2013-14 data. About 32% of the population is working in Hisar Commissionary. Rural population of the study area engaged in agricultural practices.

Land use change:

Data of land use change of the study area has been taken from Haryana Statistical Abstracts and Census of India. Table number 1 and figure-1 is showing land use changes from 1980-81 to 2013-14.

TABLE-1

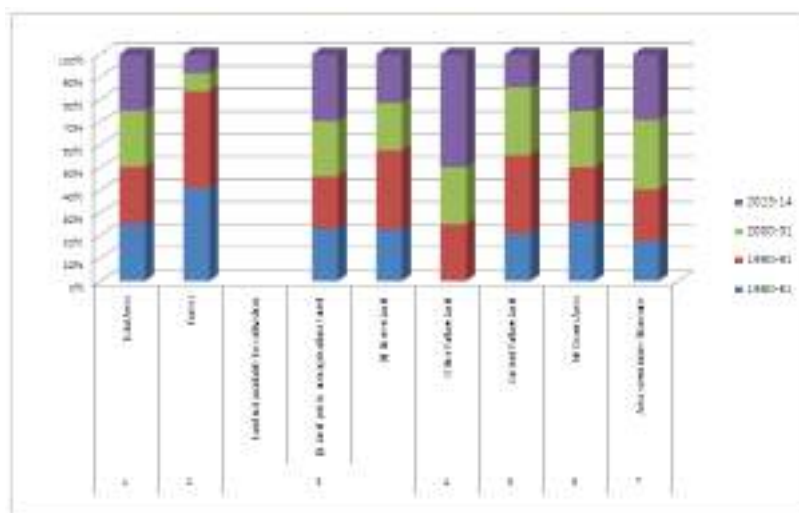
Hisar Commissionary: Land use change from 1980-81 to 2013-14 (1000 Square Hactares).

Sr. No.	Land Use	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2013-14
1	Total Area	1873	1816	1825	1825
2	Forest	30	31	6	6
3	Land not available for cultivation				
	(i) Land put to non-agricultural used	141	137	147	179
	(ii) Barren Land	30	46	28	28
4	Other Fallow Land	0	1	1	2
5	Current Fallow Land	68	111	96	48
6	Net Sown Area	1634	1536	1576	1591
7	Area sown more than once	834	1080	1441	1374

Source; Statistical Abstract of Haryana 1980-81, 1990-91, 2000-01 and 2013-14.

Figure-1

Hisar Commissionary: Land use change



Source; Statistical Abstract of Haryana 1980-81, 1990-91, 2000-01 and 2013-14.

1. Forest: In Hisar Commissionary area under forest cover goes on decreasing day by day. In 1980-81 about 30 thousand hectares of land was under forests which was 31 thousand hectares in 1991 and by decreasing at alarming rate was only 6 thousand hectares in 2013-14. This is mainly due to increasing population, expansion of agricultural land and industrialization. District wise area under forest cover is also un evenly distributed. In 2013-14 in Jind district area under forest cover was 1000 hectares which was 8 thousand hectares in 1980-81. Sirsa and Hisar district also has 1 thousand hectares of land under this category which was 5 thousand hectares and 10 thousand hectares in 1990-91

respectively. Bhiwani has 9 thousand hectares of its land under forest cover in 1980-81 which decreased gradually and remains 3 thousand hectares in 2013-14. Fatehabad district of the study area is almost free from forest cover throughout the study period.

TABLE-2

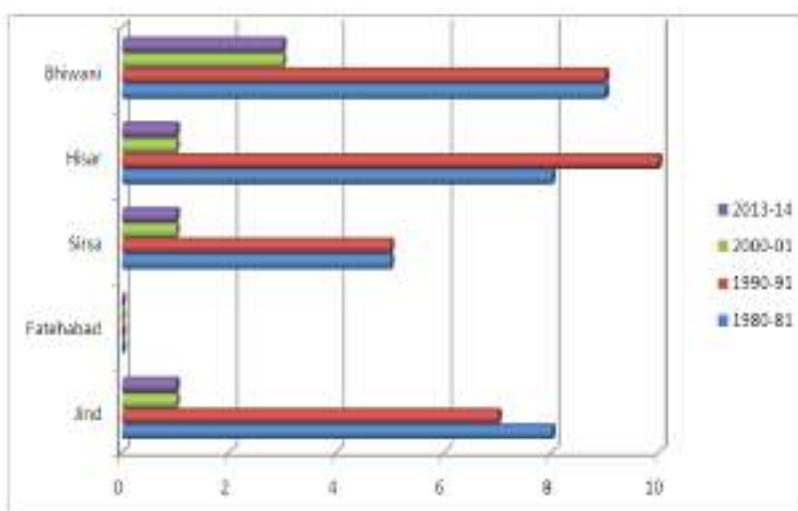
Hisar Commissioner: District wise Area Under Forest (1000 Square Hactares).

Sr. No.	District	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2013-14
1	Jind	8	7	1	1
2	Fatehabad	0	0	0	0
3	Sirsa	5	5	1	1
4	Hisar	8	10	1	1
5	Bhiwani	9	9	3	3

Source; Statistical Abstract of Haryana 1980-81, 1990-91, 2000-01 and 2013-14.

Figure-2

Hisar Commissioner: District wise Area Under Forest



Source; Statistical Abstract of Haryana 1980-81, 1990-91, 2000-01 and 2013-14.

2. Land not Available for Cultivation :

Land under this category includes following two types of land use

(i) Land put to non-agricultural uses: Land used for roads, railways, canals, industries, cities and other settlement come under this category. In year 1990-1991 area under this category was 91 thousand hectare which was 119 thousand hectare in 2000-01 and 116 thousand hectares in 2013-2014. According 2013-14 data Hisar district is on the top in this categories in the study area with 43 thousand hectare followed by Jind 34 thousand hectare, Bhiwani 27 thousand hectare, Fatehabad 24 thousand hectare and Sirsa district 23 thousand hectares.

TABLE -3

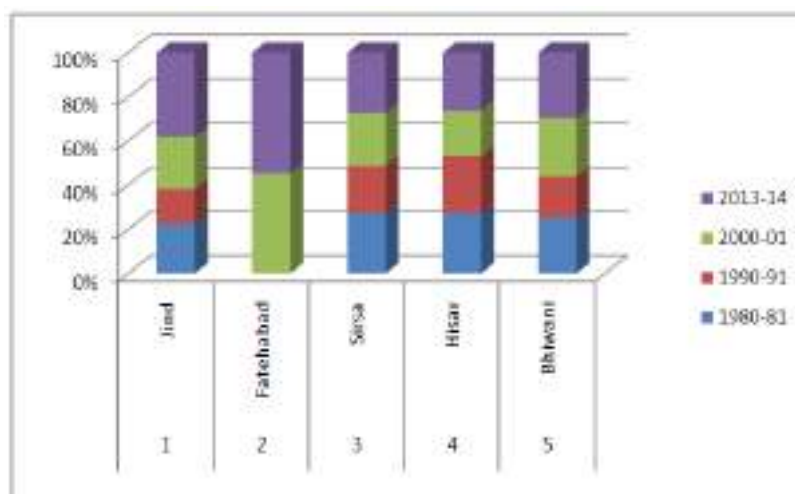
Hisar Commissionary: District wise Land Put to non-agricultural uses (1000 Square Hactares).

Sr.No.	District	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2013-14
1	Jind	20	14	21	34
2	Fatehabad	0	0	20	24
3	Sirsa	23	18	20	23
4	Hisar	45	42	34	43
5	Bhiwani	23	17	24	27

Source; Statistical Abstract of Haryana 1980-81, 1990-91, 2000-01 and 2013-14.

Figure-3

Hisar Commissionary: Land put to non-agricultural uses



Source; Statistical Abstract of Haryana 1980-81, 1990-91, 2000-01 and 2013-14.

(ii) Barren Land:- Area under this categories in the study area in 1980-81 was 30 thousand hectares now it is 28 thousand hectares. But this category shows a changes district wise. District Jind has 13 thousand hectares land under this category in 1990-91 but in 2013-14 area under this category is zero. In Hisar district area under barren land also decreased from 11 thousand hectares in 1990-91 to 6 thousand hectares in 2013-14. Sirsa district has no barren land in 2013-14 which was about 1000 hectares in 1981 but Fatehabad has 2 thousand hectares in 2013-14 which was zero in 1980-81. Bhiwani district has almost same data of this category from 1980-81 to 2013-14. This is perhaps due to the presence of non-reclaimable Aravalli offshoots in the areas.

TABLE-4

Hisar Commissionary: District wise Area Under Barren Land (1000 Square Hactares).

Sr.No.	District	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2013-14
1	Jind	4	13	0	0
2	Fatehabad	0	0	2	2
3	Sirsa	1	0	0	0
4	Hisar	10	11	6	6
5	Bhiwani	15	22	20	20

3. Fallow Land:- This land includes the land which remains fallow to retains the fertility for a season or much longer time. If this type of land remains fallow for so many years then it is called as other fallow land. in Hisar Commisionary are under other fellow land is negligible. In the study area in 1990-91 111thousand hectare of land was under current fallow land which decreased to 96 thousand hectares in 2000-01 and 48 thousand hectares in 2013-14. Again Hisar district is on the top with 22 thousand hectare of land in this category. In year 2013-14 followed by Bhiwani(16 thousand Hectares), Sirsa(6thousand hectares), Jind (4 thousand hectares) and Fatehabad(1000 Hectares) districts.

TABLE-5

Hisar Commissionary: District wise Current Fallow Land (1000 Square Hactares).

Sr.No.	District	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2013-14
1	Jind	14	22	1	4
2	Fatehabad	0	0	11	1
3	Sirsa	0	31	11	6
4	Hisar	42	42	49	22
5	Bhiwani	12	16	24	16

Source; Statistical Abstract of Haryana 1980-81, 1990-91, 2000-01 and 2013-14.

4. Agricultural land:-Net sown area come under this category . Net sown area of the Hisar Mandal in 1990-91 was 1536 thousand hectares which become 1576 thousand hectares in 2001-02 and 1634 thousand hectares in 2013-14. Sirsa district has 403 thousand hectares area under this category which was 373 thousand hectares and 394 thousand hectares in 1990-91 and 2000-01 respectively. There is also a gradual increase in Bhiwani district from 407 thousand hectares in 1980-81 to 416 thousand hectares in 2013-14 in this category. Old Hisar district (Hisar+Fatehabad of today) had 555 thousand hectare net sown area in 1980-81 which is touches a mark of 578 thousand hectare in 2013-14.

5. Area sown more than once :- In this category of land use the land on which two or more crops have be taken is included. In the study area Hisar Commissionary about 1080 thousand hectare of land was about double cropped which raise to 1441 thousand hectare in 2011 and 1374 thousand hectare in 2013-14.Where as it was 834 thousand hectare in 1980-81.District

wise area shown more than once sown was 209,206,303 and 420 thousand hectares in Jind, Fatehabad, Sirsa, Hisar and Bhiwani district respectively.

TABLE-6

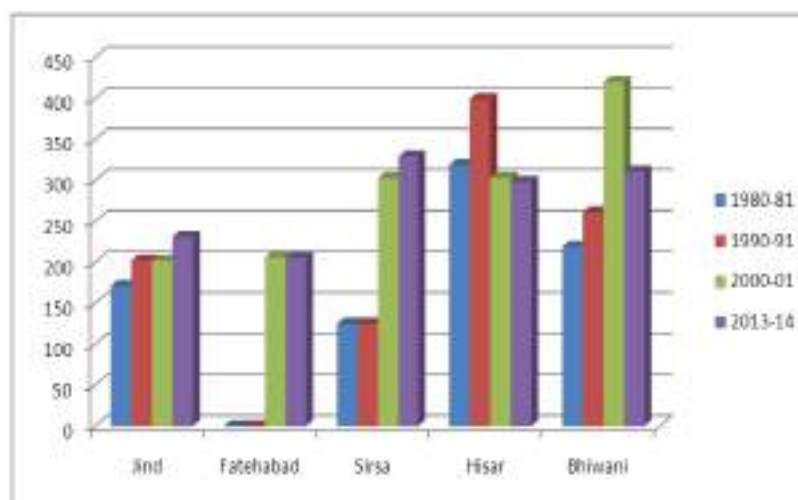
Hisar Commissioner: District wise Area sown More Than Once (1000 Square Hactares).

Sr.No.	District	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2013-14
1	Jind	171	202	202	231
2	Fatehabad	0	0	206	205
3	Sirsa	125	125	303	329
4	Hisar	319	399	303	298
5	Bhiwani	219	261	420	311

Source; Statistical Abstract of Haryana 1980-81, 1990-91, 2000-01 and 2013-14.

Figure-4

Hisar Commissioner: Area sown more than once



The change in area under this category is due mainly to the more and more irrigation practices and use of chemical fertilizers. With the advancement of technology it become possible to grow more than one crops in an year on the same land. New agriculture technology, new agriculture instruments, High yielding variety seeds etc. are some other factors responsible for the increase in area of double and triple cropped.

Conclusion:-

By going through all this we come to the conclusion that land use has been changing gradually in Hisar Commissioner. Area under some categories of land use have negative change. Especially land use categories like barren land, follow land, area under forest has been decreasing due to more and more demand of agriculture land to feed the rapidly increasing

population. This is due to meet the demand of land for battlement, roads, railways, industries etc. Fallow and barren land decreased because due to advent of technology and with human efforts some of this land is now used for agriculture and other human uses. Fallow land decreased in the study area due implementation of irrigation facilities HYV seeds and agriculture equipment etc. On the other hand some of the categories discussed above shows positive change in term occupied area under such categories.

Land use categories like net shown area and area under cultivation more than once is going on increasing from 1980-81 to 2013-14 in the study area. Area under both these categories increases due mainly to the good irrigation facilities, advancement of technology implementation of agriculture equipment and our increasing demand for food. Because by all these techniques and reason the land of other categories approaches to these categories.

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IN VITRO REGENERATION OF SALT TOLERANT PLANTLETS IN (INDIAN MUSTARD) *BRASSICA JUNCEA*

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ABSTRACT

An experiment was conducted to study the performance of Brassica Juncea for salt tolerance in in vitro conditions. The cotyledonary explants from seedlings (in vitro generated) were cultured in MS media with different concentrations of growth regulators and sodium chloride. The best medium for induction of callus was MS medium with (4 mg/l 2,4-D), and (2 mg/l BAP). 1 mg/l kinetin and 1 mg/l BA produces embryogenic callus which helps in regeneration of shoots and 1 mg/l NAA and 1 mg/l kinetin was best medium for production of regenerated roots after a short period of callusing. These explants were established on these media plus different concentration of sodium chloride (65.35-101.46) produces salt tolerant varieties with better shoots and roots regeneration.

Key Words: Brassica spp., Culture Media, Explants, Growth Regulators, Salt Tolerance.

Abiotic stress factors are the main limitation to plant growth and yield in agriculture. Among them major environmental factor that limits crop productivity, mainly in arid and semiarid regions is high salinity. Approximately 19.5% of the irrigated soils in the world have elevated concentrations salts either in the soil or in the irrigation water (Jin et al. 2010) damaging both the economy and the environment (Rengasamy 2010), Yang et al. (2010). Salinity is one of the important abiotic factors in limiting plant productivity (Munns, 2002). Although minerals are essential for plants, their excess quantity in the soil is injurious to plants. Plants exposed to saline environment suffer from ion excess or water deficit and oxidative stress linked to the production of reactive oxygen species (ROS), which cause damage to lipids, proteins and nucleic acids (Hernandez, et al., 2000). Oxidative stress is considered to be one of the major damaging factors in plant cells exposed to salinity (Gossette, et al., 1994; Hernandez, et al., 1995; Queiros et al., 2007). The process of salt response and tolerance has been studied at the whole plant level (Hasegawa et al., 2000). However the structural complexity of the whole plant makes it difficult to separate systemic from cellular salinity tolerance mechanism (Hawkins & Lips, 1997). The importance of plant tissue culture in the improvement of salt tolerance in plants has been pointed long back (Dix, 1993; Hasegawa, et al., 1994; Nabors et al., 1980; Tal 1994). In recent years tissue culture techniques are being used as a useful tool to elucidate the mechanism involved in salt tolerance by using *in vitro* selected salt tolerant cell

lines (Davenport, *et al.*, 2003; Gu, *et al.* 2004; Lutts *et al.*, 2004 ; Venkataiah. *et al.*, 2004). Besides, these lines have been used to regenerate salt tolerant plants (Chen *et al.*, 200; Jaiwal & Singh, 2001; Miki *et al.* 2001; Ochatt *et al.*, 1999; Rao & Krupanidhi, 1998). The objective of this study was in vitro screening of callus under different concentration of NaCl, identification of salt tolerant callus, regeneration of the callus under different concentration of NaCl and development of salt tolerant plantlets.

Materials and methods

Brassica seeds were surface sterilised for 2 minutes in 70% ethanol solution then surface sterilized for 1 min by 0.1% HgCl₂ (m/v). The seeds were rinsed with sterile water three to four times in sterile distilled water and cultured on germination medium. Allowed to germinate for 7 days at 16/8 hours (light/dark) photo period. Cotyledons from 7 days old seedlings were used as source of explants for callus induction .the cotyledons were cultured on MS medium supplemented with PGRs (2,4-D,NAA ,Kinetin, and BAP).The nutrient medium chosen for the study was Murashige and Skoog (MS) medium and sodium chloride. (Murashige, and Skoog 1962) with 4 mg/l 2,4D and 2mg/l BAP for callus induction and MS +Kin (1mg/l) + NAA (1mg/l) for shoot regeneration. The pH of the medium is 5.5 -5.8 and was maintained by 0.1N NaOH and finally 30 grams of sucrose (3%) was added per litre of medium as carbohydrate source and mixed well. Then 8 grams of agar (0.8%) was added per litre of medium to prepare semi solid medium and melted in the microwave oven for even spread of agar in the nutrient media. The medium was then transferred into the test tube (10 ml each) and plugged with non-absorbent cotton. The cotton plugged test tube was autoclaved at 1.01kg/cm pressure at 121°C for 20 minutes. The medium was allowed to cool at room temperature and stored at 10°C.

For callus induction to cotyledons are surface sterilised and placed on appropriate medium for explants. At the end of 20th day called as –subculture-the original explants and all of its callus is transferred to a fresh medium .after second passage embryogenic callus is obtained and this is again transferred to fresh medium .for long term maintenance embryogenic callus is selected and all other non embryogenic callus and dead callus removed at each step of subculture. After 2 months later diameter of calli and mean number of regenerated shoots and roots are observed.

Results

After two weeks cotyledons explants induce callus formation, shooting and rooting were started. The best medium for induction of callus was MS medium with 4 mg/l 2, 4-D, and 2mg/l BAP.1mg/l kinetin and 1 mg/l BA produces embryogenic callus which helps in regeneration of shoots and 1mg/l NAA and 1mg/l kinetin was best medium for production of regenerated roots after a short period of callusing. After these selections cotyledon explants were cultured in above media plus (0.0, 65.35, 101.46, 135.65, 165.94, 202.31, 239.12, and 275.50m/ML sodium chloride.

Effect of NaCl on induction and growth of callus

After establishment cotyledons explants produced different types of callus .these callus with yellowish and compact and similar to the callus produced in same medium with growth regulators but free from sodium chloride.0.0 -65.35 m/ML sodium chloride had a positive effect on callus growth, so the diameter of callus was maximum (4.5.±0.22) in medium

with 65.35 m/Ml. the reducing effect of NaCl was in 101.46 m/Ml sodium chloride and higher. In 165.94 m/Ml NaCl diameter of callus was zero.

Table 1: Effect of NaCl on Diameter of callus (Mean±SD) in *Brassica Juncea*

NaCl m/Ml	Diameter of callus
0.00	3.7±0.21
65.35	4.5±0.22
101.46	3.3±0.25
135.65	3.02±0.44
165.94	0.00
202.31	0.00
239.12	0.00
275.50	0.00

Data represents mean value ± standard error

Effect of NaCl on mean number of regenerated shoots per explants

The media suitable for producing shoots from developed callus was MS media with (1mg/l kinetin and 1mg/l BAP). These calli were light yellow in colour and regenerate shoots. The mean number of regenerated shoots in concentration of NaCl 65.35m/Ml and 275.50m/Ml had high level of increasing effect and reducing effect on mean number of regenerated shoots per explants respectively. Growth of these shoots in media with NaCl was better than media without NaCl.

Table 2: Effect of NaCl on regenerated shoots (Mean±SD) in *Brassica Juncea*

NaCl m/Ml	Regenerated shoots
0.00	2.6±0.12
65.35	3.7±0.21
101.46	1.30±0.23
135.65	0.90±0.23
165.94	1.10±0.23
202.31	0.00
239.12	0.00
275.50	0.00

Data represents mean value ± standard error

Effect of NaCl on mean number of regenerated roots per explants

After two weeks of establishment of explants in media 1 mg/l NAA and 1 mg/l kinetin plus different concentration of sodium chloride very light yellow coloured callus were appeared. These callus produces roots. Effect of sodium chloride on mean number of roots per explants

was calculated. From 0.0 -101.46m/MI effect of NaCl was increasing on number of regenerated roots. In 101.46 NaCl mean number of roots .In concentration 101.46 m/MI t were maximum (7.2±0.12). In concentration 101.46m/MI the reducing effect of sodium chloride caused that number of regenerated roots were gradually reduced and in 275.50 m/MI NaCl no rooting were seen.

Table 3: Effect of NaCl on regenerated roots (Mean±SD) in *Brassica Juncea*

NaCl m/MI	Regenerated
0.00	4.21±0.26
65.35	5.48±0.16
101.46	7.21±0.12
135.65	2.85±0.68
165.94	1.65±0.35
202.31	2.51 ±0.22
239.12	1.65±0.22
275.50	0.00

Data represents mean value ± standard error

Discussion

Tissue culture technique have been applied for production of some crops with enhanced ability to tolerate high salt concentration. It is well evident that a crop spp. or seedling growth under salt stress will be more tolerant at later stage and will produce better crop growth and productivity. (Francois 1994, Ashraf 2007, Ahmadi and Aarkedani, 2006). Rus et.al (2000) studied salt tolerance induced by long term callus culture of cultivated tomato species and its wild salt tolerant relatives. They concluded that salt responses varied according to the presence of calli. The best medium for induction of callus was MS medium with 4 mg/l 2,4-D, and 2mg/l BAP. 1mg/l kinetin and 1 mg/l BA produces embryogenic callus which helps in regeneration of shoots and 1mg/l NAA and 1mg/l kinetin was best medium for production of regenerated roots after a short period of callusing. For production of salt tolerant crops the explants were established in same media with NaCl (65.35-101.46) is best suited media. These findings suggest that these types of variations can yield salt tolerant plants.

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**MEDIA USAGE OF SCIENCE STUDENTS AND ITS
EFFECT ON SCIENCE EDUCATION
(A STUDY ON RURAL AND SEMI URBAN AREA OF
HARYANA)**

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ABSTRACT

"Communication has several relevant dimensions" as Wilbur Schramm said. Communication performs to inform, motivate, to educate people and so on. The purpose of this study is to know the effect of media on science students. The study involved fifteen senior secondary school (having 10+1 and 10+2 science classes) of Tosham block district Bhiwani (Haryana). This study adopted survey methodology in which all the fifteen schools were surveyed by random sampling. The major findings indicated that majority of respondents use media for science purpose and media made their study more interesting and brought significant changes as well.

Key Words: Media, Usage, Science, Students, Effect, Science, Education.

Science is the most powerful instrument for growth and development. Major objective of science education is to understand the basic concepts and principles of science. New knowledge is being added day by day. The use of computer, advance in telecommunication and internet has opened new opportunities in the field of science. Most of us get scientific, environmental and health related information from media. A study show that confidence of students improved when they used technology in science and they stayed in class and committed themselves to learning (Yerrick, 2010). So, present study depicts media impact on science students.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE:

Media have the responsibility to provide details of latest developments of science. Therefore popularization of science depends a much on journalist who communicates with scientist to provide accurate and relevant science news (Rooyen, 2002).

An understanding of basic construct encourage more efficient use of informal learning resources such as books, internet, magazine and newspaper .When a new construct appears in

media science student will be able to use previous knowledge to make sense of new knowledge (Miller, 2010). Technology made it easy to collect and understand science information because it presents information in a way preferred by student (Yerrick, 2010).

Many organization were set up in India to popularize scientific knowledge through books, radio, newspaper (Mazzonetto, 2005). About 3% of total coverage by Indian mass media covers science news, TV series and radiobroadcast programmes related to medical and scientific knowledge (Mazzonetto, 2005).

Understandable writings about science change lives but there is lack of terms and expressions in Indian language that is suitable for conveying modern notion of physics, chemistry, biology and medicine (Mazzonetto, 2005).

Most important need of country after independence was to diffuse scientific knowledge to entire population. To adopt scientific temper is the duty of every citizen as per our constitution (Mazzonetto, 2005). Despite all efforts communicating science to public is still a neglected field. According to a study only 1 to 3% newspaper space and television vision time is allotted for science programmes (Salwi, 2000).

OBJECTIVES OF STUDY:

1. To determine the media effect on science education.
2. To study whether media brought any change on science students related to their science education.
3. To know what kind of change media brought on science students related to their science education.

METHODOLOGY:

This study adopted survey methodology in which all the fifteen (rural and semiurban) science streams senior secondary school of block Tosham district Bhiwani were surveyed.

TOOL USED:

A questionnaire comprising of questions related to study was prepared. The questions were framed in the form of statements keeping in consideration the mental age and educational background of students.

SAMPLE SIZE AND POPULATION:

The researcher procured a list of senior secondary school [rural and semi urban] having science stream in block Tosham district Bhiwani [Haryana] from block education office Tosham. All the fifteen school [5 govt. and 10 private] were selected. The sample group for study consists of 120 students studying in 10+1 and 10+2 science. Four boys and four girls were selected by random selection method from each 10+1 and 10+2 class from each school.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:

The analysis and interpretation of data is done in the light of its objectives. The explanation of various objectives pertaining to present study has been presented in following paragraphs.

Total no. of respondents- 120

Table No.1

Gender	No. of respondents
Male	60
Female	60
Total	120

Explanation: Table no. 1 shows that number of male respondents is 60 and number of female respondent is also 60.

Table No.2

Location	No. of respondents
Semi urban	48
Rural	72
Total	120

Explanation: Table no.2 explains that the total no. of semi urban students is 48 and no. of rural respondents is 72.

Table No. 3

Type of school	No. of respondents
Govt.	40
Private	80
Total	120

Explanation: The table shows that number of respondents of govt. school is 40 and 80 respondents are of private school.

Table No. 4

Media Access	% Total respondent	% Girls	%Boys	%Rural	%Semi urban	% Govt.	% Private
Yes	97.50	96.66	98.33	97.22	97.91	97.50	97.50
No	2.50	3.33	1.66	2.77	2.08	2.50	2.50

Explanation: Table No.4 depicts that 97.5% respondents access media where as 2.50 do not access any media at all. 96.66% of girls respondents and 98.33% of boys respondents access media. 97.22% of rural respondents access media..There is not much fluctuation of media access between rural and semi urban respondents. 97.5% of govt. school as well as private school respondents access media.

Table No.5

Media access for science	% Total respondent	% Girls	%Boys	%Rural	%Semi urban	% Govt.	% Private
Yes	81.66	86.66	76.66	84.72	77.08	75.00	85.00
No	18.33	13.33	23.33	15.27	22.91	25.00	15.00

Explanation: From the data mentioned, 81.66% of total respondent access media for science purpose whereas 18.33% of total respondents do not access media for science purpose. . 86.66% of girls respondents, 76.66% of boys respondents, 84.72% of rural respondents, 77.08% of semi urban respondents, 75% of govt. school respondents and 85% of private school respondents access media for science purpose.

Table No.6

Media brought change	% Total respondent	% Girls	%Boys	%Rural	%Semi urban	% Govt.	% Private
Yes	96.66	100	93.33	100	91.66	95.00	97.50
No	3.33	-	6.66	-	8.33	5.00	2.50

Explanation: Table No.6 presents that 96.66% of total respondents say that media has brought change in teaching and learning of science whereas 3.33% of total respondents state that media did not bring any change in their science education. 100% female as well as rural respondents say that media have brought change in their science education.

Table No. 7

What sort of change	% Total respondent	% Girls	%Boys	%Rural	%Semi urban	% Govt.	% Private
Positive	87.50	86.66	88.33	87.50	87.50	85.00	88.75
Negative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neutral	12.50	13.33	11.66	12.5	12.5	15.00	11.25

Explanation: As per data 87.5% of total respondents state that media brought positive change in their science education whereas 0% respondents say that media brought any negative change and 12.5% of total respondents say that media neither brought positive change nor brought negative changes in their education.

Table No.8

Media made learning easy	% Total respondent	% Girls	%Boys	%Rural	%Semi urban	% Govt.	% Private
Yes	87.5	86.66	88.33	93.05	79.16	82.50	90.00
No	12.50	13.33	11.66	6.94	20.83	17.50	10.00

Explanation: The data indicates that 87.5% of total respondents say media made teaching and learning easy whereas 12.5% of respondents say media did not make teaching and learning easy. 86.66% females, 88.33% males, 93.05% rural, 79.16% semi urban, 82.5% govt. and 90% private school respondents state that media has made teaching and learning easy.

Table No.9

Media made learning interesting	% Total respondent	% Girls	%Boys	%Rural	%Semi urban	% Govt.	% Private
Yes	95.83	98.33	93.33	97.22	93.75	90.00	98.75
No	4.16	1.66	6.66	2.77	6.25	10.00	1.25

Explanation: Table No.9 shows that 95.83% of total respondents state that media made teaching and learning more interesting whereas on the other hand 04.16% of respondents state that media did not make teaching and learning interesting. 98.33% females, 93.33% males, 97.22% rural, 93.75% semi urban, 90% govt. and 98.75% private school respondents state that media has made teaching and learning more interesting.

CONCLUSION

The study has brought many aspects where there is a need to pay attention. Majority of respondents say that they access media and majority of them use it for science education. Majority of the respondents stated that media brought a great change in their studies and it brought positive change. Use of media and programs related to science education on media made science more interesting and easy to grasp.

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TREATMENT OF FEMINISM BY CONTEMPORARY INDIAN WOMEN WRITERS

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ABSTRACT

In patriarchal society where authority emanates from the male, women is relegated to a secondary position. Feminism is an approach to interpret experiences from the point of feminine consciousness and sensibility. Indian women novelists experimented boldly not only with technique but also incorporated tabooed subject matter and studied Indian women with intensity and concern never attempted earlier. Changing psychological realities of Indian women are very carefully handled by Indian English women novelists like Kamala Markandaya, Anita Desai, Shashi Deshpande, Kamala Das, Shobha De, Manju Kapoor and Bharati Mukherjee. An analysis of Kamala Markandaya reveal that her female protagonists are sensitive, sensible and intelligent possessing life-affirming qualities who safely come out of wrecks. Anita Desai has dissected the components of feminine psyche like a crafty surgeon using devices like myths, images and symbols. She has portrayed two kinds of characters those who can handle the situation and those who cannot find themselves trapped in situation over which they have no control. Shashi Deshpande psychologically probes the unconscious level of human mind and inner recesses of modern woman who are intelligent and bold and aware of her capabilities but are somewhat feeble at the beginning and in the end emerge as stronger women with transformed consciousness. Shobha De presents modern Indian women at the centre of her fiction. Tradition and womanhood are very efficiently balanced by contemporary Indian writers.

Key Words: Feminism, Patriarchal, Psychology, Dilemma.

Feminism is an approach to interpret experiences from the point of feminine consciousness and sensibility. It is a major development in modern Indian fiction and its aim is to project and interpret experiences from feminine consciousness. When we focus psyche of a woman character belonging to a particular race, the social constraints have to be taken into consideration to resolve the split between reason and desire, autonomy and dependent security, psychic and social identity. It is believed that oppression of women is the first and the most basic type of domination. All other forms of exploitation and oppression like racism, capitalism, imperialism etc are all extension of male supremacy: men dominate women and few men dominate the rest.

In patriarchal society where authority emanates from the male, women is relegated to a secondary position. Indian woman who is an upholder of Indian culture is shown enacting roles of mother, wife, daughter and sister but never shown as an individual being claiming her life to be her own where she can seek personal gratification and self fulfilment. The modern Indian wife is confronted with the multiplicity of roles she has to perform directed by the images and expectations of the traditional and modern wife.

Indian women novelists have surpassed their male counterparts outnumbering them quantitatively as well as by maintaining a high standard of literary writing, highly praised in India and abroad. They experimented boldly not only with technique but also incorporated tabooed subject matter and studied Indian women with intensity and concern never attempted earlier. Changing psychological realities of Indian women are very carefully handled by Indian English women novelists like Kamala Markandaya, Anita Desai, Shashi Deshpande, Kamala Das, Shobha De, Manju Kapoor and Bharati Mukherjee. All these women novelists have maintained high educational and intellectual standards, their acquaintance with life in the east as well as west have imparted psychological depth to their writing. The oppression inflicted on Indian women and requirement for a massive change to avert the suffering of women is successfully expressed. The women characters successfully symbolize lie and growth as well as regression, withdrawal, decay and death. Indian women want equality and liberation and is aware of the uprightness of her life, yet refuses to escape seemingly bleak scenario. The awakening of women's consciousness may not always resolve their problems but certainly provide her inner enrichment and a sense of satisfaction. Indian woman presented in novels is a supple individual who endure and prevail with the help of inner strength and integrity. Indian feminist novelists have presented woman as cultural backbone of family providing physical emotional and cultural support to the family and to mankind but self-introspection by woman provide different results. In contemporary Indian writings three types of women characters are there. A group of characters is hypersensitive and self-introspection leads to dark dismal depths of neurosis, a group portrays silent sufferers and a group discovers themselves to find a sense of fulfilment in relation to world which makes them develop inner potential and their own value system.

An analysis of Kamala Markandaya reveal that her female protagonists are sensitive, sensible and intelligent possessing life-affirming qualities who safely come out of wrecks. Exposing male-female confrontation, problems of adolescence explicit and latent pleadings for equality, liberty and self preservation. She searches for possibility of change in individual as well in society by raising serious question about contemporary attitude to men, women and marriage. She investigates how Indian women learns to live under twin whisk of heritage and modernity. *Rukmini* female protagonist in her first novel *Nectar in a Sieve* despite her suffering and struggle does not succumb to an outer reality. Creation of women's world in *Possession* reflect divided consciousness in diverse women characters, Lady Caroline Bell is a domineering and tyrannical possessor and active victimizer of understanding. Markandaya's novel *Two Virgins* is story of two girls Saroja and Lalitha at the threshold of womanhood. Central consciousness of the novel prefers stability of her life in the village to the vile attraction of city. In *Handful of Rice* Nalini becomes a source courage and guidance for her husband in his critical hours of life. In *A Silence of Desire*, Sarojini fights against male oriented society but she never forgets her role as wife and mother tries her best to maintain it.

In *Some Inner Fury*, Premala brought up in traditionally in a Hindu family married to westernized kit. She fights against her instinctual, instrumental urge and demands of the group and leads towards liberation. In *Nowhere Man*, Mrs. Pickering is the lady who manifests her courage enough to face and fight the society. In *Coffer Dams*, it is Helen who fares better in feminist context, who is torn between her instinctual and individual needs and demands of her partner. She forgets herself while discovering primitive India. Markandaya's women are resilient and resourceful, their strength lie in their inherent capacity for compassion, sacrifice and acceptance of the inevitable. They prove as pillars of the society supporting, strengthening and enduring.

Anita Desai occupies a distinctive place among Indian English feminists. She has dissected the components of feminine psyche like a crafty surgeon using devices like myths, images and symbols. She has portrayed two kinds of characters those who can handle the situation and those who cannot find themselves trapped in situation over which they have no control. Desai's *Cry the Peacock*, presents disharmony in husband wife relationship. Gautam is faithful and takes care of Maya in his own way but Maya who is hypersensitive and introvert is unhappy with him. Her tragedy is mainly caused by her loneliness, lack of proper response from her husband and non-reciprocation of feeling between husband and wife, her childlessness and hypersensitivity. Anita Desai not only explores feminine psyche but also the subnormal bordering on abnormal woman who if unable to cope with external reality find retreat in thoughts that suit their temperament and completely dissociating themselves to present environment. Maya moves to the world of her protected and pampered childhood, absolutely cut off from the present reality. Thus in *Maya*, Anita Desai has presented the feminine psyche of both a girl and a woman. In *Voices in the City*, Monisha portrays a sensitive intellectual woman who suffocates in overriding and repulsive home of her husband and burns herself to death. She yearns for eternal darkness beyond sleep because sleep may have nightmares. Anita Desai has very well explored motherhood as ultimate objective of woman through childless women such as Maya of *Cry the Peacock* and Monisha in *Voices in the City* and women with children such Sita in *Where Shall We Go this Summer* and Nanda Kaul of *Fire on the Mountain*. Sita in *Where Shall We Go This Summer*, is so much affected by violence and brutality of the day-to-day life that she reacts neurotically and show reluctance to be delivered of the fifth child which is mistaken by her husband as a desire for abortion. Thus a kind of emotional inadequacy exist between them which is the result of temperamental differences. In *Fire on the Mountain*, Nanda Kaul is a love impoverished heart, Raka is an unusual child as a result of her traumatic childhood and Ila Das is shown as victim of all sorts of oppressions and injustices and deprivations in her parental family. The helplessness of the Indian widow is presented in *Clear Light of Day*. The character of Imtiaz Begum, the second wife of Nur is composed of two opposite elements fascination and jealousy for the poet. Anita Desai has very beautifully portrayed eccentric women of varied age groups. Raka of *Fire on the Mountains* is a child, Maya of *Cry, the Peacock* is a married woman, Nanda Kaul and Ila Das are old women. Monisha of *Voices in the city* is an intellectual type, Maya is hyper-sensitive and Sarla of *In Custody* is highly traditional unable to look beyond the four walls of the house. Anita Desai's describe how family relationship affects individual psychology. Anita Desai has written largely about women's world but exile is also a major theme in her fiction. She has very artistically constructed realities that are too complex to be depicted directly.

A Study of Shashi Deshpande's novels reveal that she has a remarkable insight into working of woman's mind. She psychologically probes the unconscious level of human mind and inner recesses of human psyche. Her protagonists are modern woman who are intelligent and bold and aware of her capabilities but are somewhat feeble at the beginning and in the end emerge as stronger women with transformed consciousness. Her plots revolve around woman characters and how they interact with other man and woman and how they react to their problems and how they overcome their crisis and return as transformed person. She reveals that a woman wants liberation from womanhood and escape from their culture bound roles as a daughter, sister, wife, mother and nature bound roles as sexual partner. Deshpande's working of an individual dialectic of the sexual dilemma in her novels make her a modern feminist. End of her novels is optimistic. In her novels Deshpande has conveyed the message that there is need for gradual change in the society to bridge the gap between old generation and new generation.

Writers like Bharti Mukherjee and Manju Kapoor deals with the transformation of Indian women in alien land through their own autobiographical experiences. Bharti Mukherjee in her novel 'Desirable Daughters' and Manju Kapoor's 'Difficult Daughters' search for roots and gender identities. Both these writers imbued with literary consciousness for their motherland have tried hard to create a world which offers sharp resistance to modernistic desires. All female protagonists in their novels despite the duty to obey patriarchal authority subvert to the doomed fate they are in.

Shobha De presents modern Indian women at the centre of her fiction. In her novels *Socialite Evenings*, *Starry Nights*, *Sultry Days*, *Sister*, *Strange Obsession*, *Snapshots* and *Second Thoughts* she has found ways by which women can survive in this cruel world. De has explored difficulties faced by women in balancing careers and marriages. Her novels emphasise value of equivalence of power. De herself emphasise that women in her books are not dormant and are not willing to be knocked down.

Young Indian female writers have shown boldness in use of English language and expression of sexuality but there is nothing progressive because misogynistic language is not acceptable and overt explanation of feminist themes such as sexual assault, domestic violence, dowry, sex work makes subtly lacking writing. Kamala Das is known for her honest and bold explorations of self and female sexuality, urban life, woman's role in traditional Indian society and political and personal struggle of marginalised people. Das deals with various facets of love and sexual carvings with frankness and honesty. She finds free love/sex as an instrument of self discovery and declares sex only plausible subtitle for real love.

Tradition and womanhood are very efficiently balanced by contemporary Indian writers. Their aim is to make society aware of woman's needs and demands. They focus on sufferings and oppressions of the frustrated housewife whose only option was to suppress storm within. The neglected characters in their novels attempt for better way of life mentally and physically. English woman feminist writers state that their gender is incidental, they write as sensitive human beings. Yet there are areas of experience that are available only to women and women writers find such experiences worthy of exploration.

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MUTATION OF HISTORY IN INDIAN FICTION

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ABSTRACT

Indian writing in English is no more regarded as a poor sister to British writing, be it is fiction, drama, or poetry. Although, it took time to mature, its late development today is a matter of pride for both the writers and the readers. In Indian literature, a lot of work is done on partition. The year 1947 stands distinctly in the troubled history of India when it was partitioned into Hindu majority India and Muslim majority Pakistan by the colonial masters. The partition of India resulted in the bloodshed that has few parallels in the history. The differences between Hindus and Muslims paved the way for partition. The process of partition was not peaceful. From the birth of the nation's communal riots flared up from the remote villages to the cities. Hindu, Muslims and Sikhs slaughtered each other by stopping trains to and from India and Pakistan. They raped women and murdered children in the fields. Property was seized from migrating groups. The independence that came after a long wait turned out to be a black day for many people. The partition has proved to be the Indian holocaust. Civil tension continued mounting for several months. Not only was the country divided but so were the provinces of Punjab and Bengal divisions which caused catastrophic riots and claimed the lives of Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs alike.

Key Words: Mutation, History, Indian, Fiction.

The theme of partition continues to dominate the field of creativity in different Indian Languages. English stands no exception to it. Some famous Indian writers have presented the theme of partition with detail in their works. If we look into Indian history, we will find that the term Indian communalism is rooted psychologically and historically in the Indian sub-continent population. Here, the intention is to examine the traumatic experience of the partition and its effect on the human beings. It analyses also causes of the fateful decision of the decision of the partition that force the millions of people to migrate and face the barbarity of the communal frenzy which results the numerous atrocities, rapes, abductions, and violence.

Among Partition novelists, the name of Khushwant Singh came first in mind, whose *Train to Pakistan*, is a very memorable novel in the field of partition, It shows how Mano Majra, a sleepy little village on the frontier between India and Pakistan, suddenly wakes up to unprecedented violence and horror on the eve of the partition, Sikhs and Muslims, who had for generations lived peaceably together as 'brothers', can no longer trust each other after. They are made to burn a train-load of dead Sikhs and Muslims are threatened with retaliation. The violence that erupted during the partition has been frequently highlighted in fiction, but nowhere with a more naked power than in *Train to Pakistan*. Stark in style and matter-of-fact

in tone, Khushwant Singh's narrative is impersonal to the point of being cold and, yet, is immensely gripping.

As the first partition novel to be published in English in 1956, it has come to attain an iconic status. Critics across five decades unanimously agree on the power and popularity of the novel, however much they may differ in their opinions as to its literary quality. The most significant aspect of the novel is that, though its author deals with the carnage in the Punjab in 1947 with pitiless realism, unlike other language writers of the time, he is not completely taken up with just the violence, for he also redeems a sense of faith in essential humanity at the end of the novel through the figure of Jugga. Indeed, it must have been very difficult to take such a stance at the time the novel was written, a difficulty that is born out by the fact that very few of his contemporaries were able to do this. Infact, the greatness of the novel lies in this ability of Singh to rise above parochialism, and not so much for the realistic depiction of those times for which he has been universally praised.

The Maharashtrian author Manohar Malgonkar's novel *A Bend in Ganges*, shares with Khushwant Singh's *Train to Pakistan*, a preoccupation with political events, but it otherwise stands as a study in contrast. Though he is far more competent as a novelist, Malgonkar's partition novel has never enjoyed the kind of popularity that Khushwant Singh's novel has, but this has not stopped Malgonkar's *A Bend in the Ganges* from being extensively studied by critics. It is perhaps ironic that this should be so, because racy and packed with events as it is, Malgonkar's novel has all the ingredients of a bestseller. But the novelist's real aim here is not to excite but to provoke thoughts on the 'whys' of partition and independence.

In this novel Malgonkar explores two fundamental questions- first, whether Hindu and Muslims could really ever be united; and second, whether non-violence could be a plausible and practical way of life. The answers to these questions are presented through Malgonkar's depiction of the two heroes in the novel, Devi Dayal and Gian Talwar, who represent the opposing political ideologies of revolutionary terrorism and non-violence, respectively. Malgonkar shows how the initial clash between Indian Nationalism and British Imperialism gave way to communalism in the last phase of the British rule in India, when friends and neighbours became enemies, virtually overnight and Gandhi's 'non-violent' India suddenly seemed to delight and indulge in an orgy of violence. Yet, *A Bend in the Ganges* is not a novel about the violence that erupted at the time of the Partition. It is far more an examination of violence taken up as a creed. The orgy of violence that exploded during the partition was basically a drama of revenge. But what Malgonkar explores in *A bend in the Ganges* is the philosophy of violence as propounded by the terrorist movement, where violence was used not as an instrument of revenge but employed as a political strategy by a subject nation to achieve a positive political goal. The novelist thus explores two kinds of violence in the course of the novel, the violence of revolutionary terrorism and that of communal violence, and shows how the one mutated into the other during the period of Second World War in India.

Anita Desai's *Clear Light of Day* mirrors that of India's partition. There are lost opportunities, pain, sacrifice, and an underlying tension. The book describes the tensions in a post-partition Indian family during and after childhood. The novel *Tamas* by Bhisham Sahni presents a realistic picture of the Indian sub-continent was in the grip of a reign of bloodshed, terror and communal violence. The novelist very artistically describes and narrates the factors and incidents responsible for the most unpleasant experience of the people of this subcontinent.

The novel shows how the situation in rural parts of the country deteriorated by the visits of religious leaders and by their fiery speeches made against each other communities. It is made clear in the beginning of the novel: “Mullah roamed in the Punjab and the Frontier Province with the boxes of skulls said to be those of Muslims killed in Bihar.” The novelist shows how the presence of a dead pig on the threshold of a mosque fans the communal feelings and this is more than enough to start the communal clashes between the two ethnic groups, the Hindu and the Muslims.

Chaman Nahal’s *Azadi* is also a complete partition novel in the sense that it does not deal only the violence that emanated from partition but also with the other problems that are faced by the refugees. But it also shows the killings which are carried on without any purpose. The hatred for the Hindus and Sikhs erupt like a volcano in Sialkot. *Azadi* delineates the psychological consequences of the partition. It is a comprehensive treatment of violence that emanated from partition. It not only deals with the violence perpetrated on the unfortunate people but also deals with other problems like resettlement. The novel tells the problem through the eyes of two persons Lala Kanshi Ram and his son Arun. Both of them represent two generations that are directly affected by the partition. The novel also shows how the problems of both the generation differ from each other.

Last but not the least, *The Shadow Lines* by Amitav Gosh depicts Hindu- Muslim riots in Bengal in 1964 which soon spread to erstwhile East Pakistan. He shows “how different cultures and communities are becoming antagonistic to a point of no return, Hence in *The Shadow Lines* he effectively uses political allegory to stress the need for a syncretic civilization to avoid a communal holocaust.”

So, at last we can say that the theme of partition occupies a momentous place in Indian English novels. These novels have served more than the history books in deciphering the plight of the people who became victims of this ghastly incident of Indian history. The novelists feel that politics was responsible for human carnage from all sides and any particular side could not be held responsible. Their approach in the novels has remained objective in the sense that all have tried to expose human nature and its capability of carrying out cruelty and barbarism on its own creed.

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IMPACT OF SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES FOR ACADEMIC PURPOSE AND ON SOCIETY: A CRITICAL STUDY

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ABSTRACT

The impact of Social Networking Sites(SNSs) can be good on students but ie we have a closer look on the real impact of social networks. Today it is ruining the future and carrier of students. The main focu of student should be education but unfortunately today's students should are emphasizing on such sites which can be a complete wastage of time. Social Networking Sites was only an electronic connection between users but unfortunately it has become an addiction for academic and society. This paper presents impact of social networking sites on education and society.

Key Words: Social Networking Sites, Education, Students, Impact of Social Networks

INTRODUCTION

Internet is a essential part of life from shopping to communication and education. The academic community is using internet for education but we have also a very large number of people including majority of youth and teenager who use Internet mainly for Social Networks. There are many social networking tools available for people, such as Facebook, MySpace, LinkedIn, Flickr, and so forth. These SNSs have millions of users, with ever increasing numbers of users every day. Social Networking tools are the software operated programmes that enable people to connect, collaborate, and form virtual communities through internet. Social networking Websites are those that provide opportunities via the internet. Sites which allow visitors to send e-mail, post comments, build Web content and /or take part in live chats are all considered to be SNSs (YALSA, 2011).

HISTORY OF SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES

In the 1990s : Early social networking on the World Wide Web began in the form of generalized online communities such as Theglobe.com(1994), Geocities (1994) and Tripod.com(1995). By the end of the 1990s, many sites began to develop more advanced features for users to find and manage friends. Facebook, launched in 2004, has since become

the largest social networking site in the world. There are now over 200 active sites using a wide variety of social networking models.

SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES

- 1. Flickr:** (www.flickr.com) a photo-sharing site that allows users to tag images.
- 2. My Space:** (www.myspace.com) users build their space on the web and then invite others to be their friends.
- 3. Wikipedia:** (www.wikipedia.org) a wiki encyclopedia that gives anyone the ability to add to and change entries.
- 4. Facebook** is the by far the largest social network in the world with one billion individual users covering the entire globe 5. It allows hotels the possibility to connect with an enormous number of potential guests. Through the guests that join a hotel's network the brand will become known to their friends in their network every time they interact with the hotel.
- 5. Twitter** is a Micro-blogging site not unlike SMS text messaging on a mobile phone. Users can post messages with up to 140 characters on which others users can comment or repost. It was introduced in 2006 and at first was perceived as a rather quirky site with little mainstream interest. This perception was quickly altered and it now boasts 175 million users³⁶.
- 6. LinkedIn** is a business related social networking site with approximately 100 million users in over 200 countries around the world⁴⁰. The difference between LinkedIn and the other social networks featured in this research is that LinkedIn is designed for professionals to maintain and build relationships with like-minded people with whom they can do business.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Conceptual framework and review of important studies are carried out and prior works from various sources are listed here. A wide range of related works are brought under one umbrella. Social Networking Sites like Facebook, Orkut, MySpace, YouTube etc., are becoming more and more popular and has become part of daily life for an increasing number of people. Because of their features, young people are attracted to social networking sites. New Media is changing the life style and relationships of everyone on earth, but the vulnerable effect is on the life style of our younger generation today internet communication is an indispensable in the life style of our youngsters. Youngsters have reached to a stage that without (new media) which no communication is possible today.

Haneefa K. and Sumitha E. (2011) investigated the perception and use of Social networking sites by the sample of 150 students at the Calicut University, Kerala. The study found that the majority of the students were aware of SNS and use of these sites for friendly communication further the study found that Orkut was the most popular and used social networking site than Facebook and MySpace. They concluded that Training and awareness programmes should be given to educate students about the applications, benefits and risks associated with Social networking sites. **Chakraborty (2012)** in this study the primary data gathering through questionnaire are analyzed and discussed in accordance with the objective of the study. The activities and reasons for Social Networking Sites (SNS) by the research scholars of North Eastern Hill University (NEHU). Here it is found that most of the scholars from social science background use SNS from education and research point of view; on the contrary scholars from pure science think that SNS has no role in research and education. The paper concludes with

some suggestions given by the respondents for making SNS better research tool. **Nandez and Borrego (2013)** the author examine the profiles of the users of an academic social network. The users are affiliated with 12 universities. The following are recorded for each user: sex, the number of documents uploaded the numbers of followers, and the number of people being followed. Half of the users of the social network are academics and a third is Ph.d students. Social sciences scholars accounted for nearly half of all users. Users complained about the lack of support for the utilization of these tools. **Hamade (2013)** using well designed questionnaire with five major sections is designed, validated and distributed among the sample of students. This study showed a heavy use of Twitter and Face book among university students who are viewing their sites more frequently than posting. The most positive impacts are better relation with family, relatives and friends and more involvement in social Political and cultural activities. **Bhat & Kumar(2013)** using well doing questionnaire circulate among 200 students, studying in JNU concluded that most of the studying students are in favor of using the SNS/tools by the libraries and they expect the services should be provided to them by libraries through SNS/tools as well. **Singh and Kumar (2013)** observed that the activities and purposes for using social networking sites by the scholars of Panjab are found to be aware and making use of such applications in their researcher work. Their study also reveals that Facebook is the most popular SNSs by all categories of researchers. **Vassilakakian and Garoufallou (2015)** studies 12 Facebook features used by librarians in the literature were identified through content analysis. The creation of librarian's Facebook Profile was the most important featured employed followed by the groups Messages, Wall Posts, Events and Friends. This study contributes in providing the baseline for creating a series of best practices for librarian's use of Facebook for professional purposes. Furthermore, it provides a valuable insight on the specific ways information professionals use Facebook successfully. **Zhou Tao (2015)** reported that network, externality, which includes referent network size and perceived complementarily, had a significant effect on perceived usefulness, flow. Privacy concern affects perceived usefulness, flow and privacy risk. He concluded that there three factors determine continued use for usability of social networking.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEMS

Recent technological developments, including the smartphones, laptops and the Internet, have lessened physical barriers to communication and make people communicate through global network. Social Networking Sites sometimes give advantages to a people. By using social networks its helps people communicate easily to keep in contact with old friends and colleagues. We also can seek for any infromation we need in internet. As we know, the Internet carries an extensive range of information resources. People especially students can further explore topics that they are interested in through online social networking.

OBJECTIVES

The principal aim of this research is to investigate and evaluate the use of social networking sites in academic and research community. The specific objectives of the study are:

- To identify the different Social Networking Sites(SNSs) used by academic community.
- To know the extentent to use of different SNSs.
- To know the purpose of use of SNSs.

- To identify the features of SNSs befered by the academic community for education and research.
- To know the implications of use of SNSs for library services.

ADVANTAGES

1. Social Networking Sites helps people stay in touch that might not do it otherwise.
2. Social Networking Sites(SNSs) can be used to help advertise goods and services.
3. Social Networking Sites can provide an extremely accessible medium for self expression to those with access to computer technology.
4. Social Networking Sites can help families torn apart by war, divorce,ect. Stay in touch easier and quicker than by some other means.
5. Social Networking Sites can be a powerful engine for job searches.
6. Social Networking Sites can leverage political power for groups that might not otherwise have access.
7. Social Networking Sites can be used to counteract terrorism and organised crime.
8. Social Networking Sites can be used to find dating partners in a fractured society where healthy meeting places are limited.
9. Social Networking Sites can be used to memorialize and honor dead persons to keep memories and history that would otherwise fade alive.
10. Social Networking Sites can be used get difficult personal issues out of the closet in front of others so they can be examined and evaluated, and people in trouble can garner support from their friends.

DISADVANTAGES

1. Social Networking Sites takes time away from other activiteis and can take from real time interaction.
2. Social Networking Sites set up expectations of importance for certain types of communication at the expense of other types. Pictures and phrases on a wall can take the place of phone calls and face to face time with family and friends.
3. Social Networking Sites magnifies the gap between people who have access to computer technology and those that don't, exacerbating other social inequities.
4. Social Networking Sites can compomise privacy in a big way.
5. Social Networking Sites can force changes in public policy which can either be a good thing or a bad thing depending on whose ox is gored.
6. Social Networking Sites can be used to destabilize governments and to advance terrorism.
7. Social Networking Sites can be used to promote organized crime.
8. Social Networking Sites can become a venue for bullying.
9. Social Networking Sites can be a vector for simplifying lanuage, thereby limiting concept development and expression.

10. Social Networking Sites can leave an indelible personal history that keeps a person who has grown past a bad time from moving on freely.

IMPACT OF SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES ON EDUCATION AND SOCIETY

Education is very essential part of an individual's life for every teenager education is more important than anything. Social Networking Sites are also being used by teachers and research scholars as a communication tools. The aims to analyses various aspects an academic social network. There are many economically and environmental factors covered the research scholars. The study provides new insights on the impact of social media in academic contexts by analyzing users profile, benefits, needs, users requirements, consults print-media, electronic collection, academic service, online database etc. Accesses to scientific information are progress enormously qualitatively and quantitatively by academicians. They are improvement discovering tools- alert service, database, metasearch engines, online catalogues, publishers and increasing in amount of electronic information available to end users. Mostly are positive impact for better relationship with family, relative and friends and more involvements in social, political and cultural activities.

Social networks, such as Facebook, were created for the sole purpose of helping individuals communicate. There are many other reasons that these technologies are used, but communication is still the number one. Many people use these networks to talk to their friends in other cities, states, or even other countries. There are many situation that do not allow the use of telephones; this is why social networking is preferable by many. These networks not only allow communication between friends, but allow you to meet new people. These new friends communicate through these networks.

CONCLUSION

The present research suggest that Social Networking Sites have created phenomenon over the past decade. Facebook and Twitter have emerged as the most popular sites and have continued to grow in popularity. These sites create new ways of communication with friends and family and also influence individual's self concept. Social Networking Sites(SNSs) also offer new and innovative ways to communicate with other individuals in a quick manner.

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TRANSLATION AS A TOOL OF COMMUNICATION

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ABSTRACT

Translation has become an important aspect of the world for the exchange of information and ideas. To understand translation, it is necessary to look at all its aspects from the psychological to the ideological. And it is necessary to see the process of translation, on the one hand, as a complex of inter-linguistic, intra-linguistic and inter-semiotic translations, and on the other hand, as a complex of linguistic, cultural, economic and ideological activity. Translators work at the boundaries of languages, cultures and societies. They position themselves between the poles of specificity and adaptation in accordance with the strategies of their translational behaviour. They either preserve the otherness of the other or they transform the other into self. By the same token, they cease to be simple mediators, because in a semiotic sense they are capable of generating new languages for the description of a foreign language, text or culture and of renewing a culture or of having an influence on the dialogic capacity of a culture with other cultures as well as with itself.

Key Words: Communication, Exchange, Linguistic, Semiotic, Transformation.

Translation is no longer just the process of translating words, but has evolved into the transformation of meaning and intentions. It is therefore necessary to look at all its aspects from the psychological to the ideological. And it is again necessary to see the process of translation, on the one hand, as a complex of inter-linguistic, intra-linguistic, and inter-semiotic translations, and on the other hand, as a complex of linguistic, cultural, economic, and ideological activity. Translators work at the boundaries of languages, cultures and societies. They position themselves between the poles of specificity and adaptation in accordance with the strategies of their translational behaviour. They either preserve the otherness of the other or they transform the other into self. By the same token, they cease to be simple mediators, because in a semiotic sense they are capable of generating new languages for the description of a foreign language, text or culture and of renewing a culture or of having an influence on the dialogic capacity of a culture with other cultures as well as with itself. In this way, translators work not only with natural languages but also with meta-languages, languages of description.

One of the missions of the translator is to increase the receptivity and dialogic capability of a culture and through these also the internal variety of that culture. As mediators between languages, translators are important creators of new meta-languages. The status of translation and the translator have changed from one historical era to the next and at the beginning of the twenty first century we are confronting the need for a complex understanding of them both. At the core of this complex understanding is the universality of translation. As mediators between languages, translators are important creators of new meta-languages. That's why a

contemporary understanding of translation activity presupposes not merely a complex approach – the science of translation also has a need for innovation in the methodology for understanding the translation process. Focusing on the process of translation as the main object of research in a science of translation makes it possible to typologize translations as the principle means of transmission of one set of languages-texts-cultures by another. But it does not negate the necessity of also seeing other parameters in the process of translation, in the first place economic and ideological aspects of translation that are in turn associated with professional ethics or with the professional ethics of the translator. The practice of translation is even more complex and the behaviour of the translator and the quality of his work do not depend solely on his linguistic or literary abilities. The translator is simultaneously a mediator, creator, producer, manager, critic and sometimes ideologue. All of these roles make up various aspects of cultural behaviour and can be correlated to the entire textual corpus of a culture. An actualization of the various cultural and social roles of the translator reflects the general effort of analysts toward a complex understanding of the phenomenon of translation in the processes of culture.

Diversity and Methodology:

When the diversity of actual translation activity takes a form different from the diversity of scientific approach to that activity, then one can speak of a methodological crisis, of the hybridization or creolization of scientific language. A new, comprehensive approach in the science can provide one way out of the given situation. Another way is a review of the history of the discipline and a search there for the lost unity within that discipline. The works of Roman Jakobson provide such a critical point for the history of translation science. Although Jakobson wrote about translation, he was not a translation theorist. He saw translation within the framework of his understanding of the processes of communication and without this background it is difficult to understand correctly his specific meditations on translation activity. The actualization of the concept of meta-language as “an innermost linguistic problem”, which emerges from Jakobson’s logic, is important for an understanding of the psychological as well as linguistic and cultural aspects of the functionality of language. He begins from the meta-linguistic aspect of the linguistic development of a child: “Meta-language is the vital factor of any verbal development. The interpretation of one linguistic sign through other, in some respects homogeneous, signs of the same language, is a meta-lingual operation which plays an essential role in child language learning”. But the development of a child corresponds to the development of an entire culture. For the development of a culture, it is important that the natural language of this culture satisfy all the demands for the description of foreign or of new phenomena and by the same token ensure not only the dialogic capacity but also the creativity and integrity of the culture, its cultural identity.

Ideology, Economy and Translation:

In the repertoire, economic and ideological problems are conjoined and against the background of Jakobson’s model this means that economic and ideological meta-languages can become actualized in the description of translation. From the application of this model for the description of advertising communication comes the problem of the inter-semiotic nature of meta-languages, since a verbal text can enter a culture and exist there with the support of non-verbal elements of the texts. Problems of ideology and economics are difficult to view in isolation, since the concept of the market already combines in itself aspects of both the local

and the global market. The confluence of the economic and the ideological is especially characteristic of mass literature. For example, researchers into the translation of mass literature have introduced among other things the concepts of collective translation, standardization, the ignoring of authorial idiosyncrasies, commercial calculations, selection of texts, the repeated publication of old translations, marketing strategies and pseudo-translations.

Conflicts in Translation:

Translation theory has led in its development to problems of conflict, to problems not only of professional ethics but of the mission of the translator. The mentality of conflict-events for the mass-media audience also depends on translators. On the one hand, translators, like journalists, can turn out to be politically engaged, because they work for a concrete channel of the mass-media, and this also means the representative of a particular position. M. Baker affirms on this point: “Contemporary wars have to be sold to international and not just domestic audiences and translation is a major variable influencing the circulation and legitimization of the narratives that sustain these activities”. On the other hand, the translator, even in the service of a single channel, can have an influence on the mentality of the process of communication and it is even possible to say that “translation and interpretation are essential for circulating and resisting the narratives that create the intellectual and moral environment for violent conflict in the first place, even though the narratives in question may not directly depict conflict or war”. The role of the translator becomes even more responsible when he is embedded among information sources about events or among journalists who are writing about these events. In such a situation of translating an original, the motives and interests both of the source and of the translator come into play. Of course, it’s possible to distinguish between hard and soft conflicts. Hard conflicts are public events and immediately attract attention to themselves as a lack of information or an error by the translator. Soft conflicts are more latent and do not provoke stormy reactions in response. In soft conflicts, an interweaving of the ideological and psychological aspects of the translation is unavoidable.

For an understanding of the specifics of a translation activity, it is necessary to attempt to discriminate those ideological aspects in the text of the translation that trace back to the editorial board of a particular publication or to the editing of the mass-media. And that makes it appropriate to distinguish the method of the translation from the method of the translator. The method of the translation signifies, on the one hand, the general rules or traditions of translation for a particular type of text, the overall understanding of what makes a high-quality or low-quality translation. It includes on the other hand those social, economic and ideological norms to which the selection of texts and authors for translation is subordinated in a given society, the editing and the publishing of translations. The method of the translation and the method of the translator can turn out to be in conflict, but they may also come together when the translator works above all for a customer and not for the author of the original.

Ethics:

Chesterman has made a very serious attempt at a transition from communication to auto-communication, from various ethical models to a unified understanding of the professional ethics and likewise moral identity of the translator. In his opinion, the concepts of the ethics of translation and the translator that exist in translation theory come down to four basic models.

The first model is the ethics of representation, at the core of which lies fidelity to the original: “The ethical imperative is to represent the source text or the source authors’ intention, accurately, without adding, omitting or changing anything”. The second model is the ethics of service. Here translation is “a commercial service, performed for a client. A prime quality of good translator-servants is thus loyalty; they are loyal above all to the client, but also to the target readers and to the original writer”. The third model is the ethics of communication, within the framework of which “the ethical translator is a mediator working to achieve cross-cultural understanding”. The fourth model is norm-based ethics, the observation of which guarantees the acceptability of the translation. The association of problems of translation simultaneously with communication and meta-communication indicates both the naturalness of the complex approach to translation activity and the multi-leveled nature of communication processes in culture. That which on one level of culture manifests itself as a process of communication and a dialogue between addresser and addressee can be seen on a deeper level as the auto-communication of culture and a dialogue of the culture with itself.

Conclusion:

If one wants to understand translation, it is necessary to look at all its aspects from the psychological to the ideological. And it is necessary to see the process of translation, on the one hand, as a complex of inter-linguistic, intra-linguistic, and inter-semiotic translations, and on the other hand, as a complex of linguistic, cultural, economic, and ideological activity. Then it is also easier to approach the translator, perhaps the most important cultural figure of our time. In the logic of the development of translation theory from the concept of fidelity to the original, equivalence and adequacy, through the concept of acceptability and usability, toward various overarching theories, a communicative understanding of translation has been realized. The analysis of the activity of the translator along with communicative activity and auto-communicative activity opens a new perspective for the understanding of the phenomenon of translation and compels us to study more seriously the axiological and moral problems of translation.

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REGIONALISM IN EUROPE AND SOUTH ASIA: SOME THEORETICAL ISSUES

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ABSTRACT

Regionalism has been a significant phenomenon in post-second world war international relations. The decades of 1950s and 1960s witnessed the rise of many regional groups in various parts of the world – the European Economic Community in Western Europe, the Organization of African Unity in Africa; the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in the Middle-East and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations in Southeast Asia. However, regionalism received a renewed impetus after the end of the cold war and with the development of globalization. End of the cold war brought about some major transformations in the world order. It accelerated the growth of interdependence and provided impetus to the process of globalization. This has led to the erosion of sovereign power of the state.

Key Words: Regionalism, Europe, South, Asia, Some, Theoretical, Issues.

The regional integration processes in Asia and Europe have been generally considered different in nature and practice. Whereas European regionalism is seen as highly institutionalized through a set of binding treaties enforced by a massive bureaucracy, regionalism in Asia is seen as the outcome of free market forces bringing closer economic integration and interdependence. Consequently, Asian regionalism is often characterized as soft and normative regionalism, or as “pragmatic” regionalism, in contrast to the legalistic, political and civilizational regionalism in Europe.

There is a dichotomy in international relations regarding regionalism theory between rationalists and ideational approaches primarily functionalism, neo-functionalism and neo-liberals in the first group and social constructivism and critical theories in the latter to regionalism in Asia and Europe. Whilst neo-functionalism and neo-liberals have ruled the study of European regionalism, with the exception of a recent challenge by social constructivism, Asian regionalism studies have increasingly relied on social constructivism as a theoretical framework.

Theories of integration have mainly been developed to explain European integration. Europe was the region of the world, where regional integration started in the early 1950s with the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) in 1952. Earnest Hass theorized this experience in *The Uniting of Europe* (1958). The main theoretical contribution was the concept of spillover. Later Lindberg used this concept to study the early years of the European Economic Community (EEC), which commenced its existence in 1958.¹ These early theories are usually referred to as neo-functionalists theories. The early rich theoretical discussions about European integration came out during the 1970s and early 1980s. The European integration process got a new momentum from the mid-1980s, with the Single European Act (SEA) and

the single market programme. Therefore, the inter-governmentalism was the new way to state European integration, which emphasizes on the role of member states. Andrew Moravcsik developed 'liberal inter-governmentalism' during the 1990s to explain the process of integration in Europe, suggesting the combination of a liberal theory to explain national preference formation and an inter-governmental theory of inter-state bargaining to explain substantive results.^{2,3} Later, he added a third stage, institutional choice, where pooling and delegation of sovereignty are mainly seen as a way to create 'credible commitments'.⁴ During 1990s, some scholars claimed that this need is a social constructivist approach to understand European integration.⁵

The Single European Act was signed in 1986 to set up a Single European Market by 1992, by removing the obstacles to free movement of capital, goods and services, labour and the European Union was formally established by the Treaty of Maastricht in 1993. Following various rounds of enlargement, the Europe came into a "deepening and widening" crisis, resulting into a realization that the existing institutions and processes no longer sufficiently supported the new larger and more diverse EU 27 and that there was an urgent need to reform of EU institutions and decision-making. The result was the Treaty of Lisbon in 2009 (also known as the "reform treaty"), which introduced dual majority voting, empowered the European Parliament and developed a legal personality for the EU. It also created two new high-level positions at the top of the EU: the President of the European Council and the High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy.

The EU has had a total of 6 rounds of enlargement increasing membership from 6 to 27 states. In 1973, the United Kingdom, Ireland and Denmark joined, Greece joined in 1981, Spain and Portugal in 1986 and in 1995, the EU-15 was created when the former EFTA countries Austria, Finland and Sweden joined. The most significant enlargement round was the "Eastern Enlargement" in 2004 the Central and Eastern European states Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Slovenia, Slovakia and Poland joined. Finally, Bulgaria and Romania joined in 2007, bringing membership to the current 27 members. The EU can be seen as primarily a political project, developing common political identity and values, as well participation in regional institutions defining the region.

The process of regionalization started in South Asia with the formation of the South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC) in 1985. After this regional cooperation, the member countries expected that regional integration would complement and not substitute other forms of bilateral or multilateral co-operation. The modern region of South Asia comprises of the Indian subcontinent. This roughly includes the territory between China in the north and the India Ocean in the south; and Iran in the West and Myanmar in the east.⁶

South Asia receded into insular post-colonial state-system in the 1950s. The new states were protective of their sovereignty and territorial integrity as well as the "independence" to make foreign policies. The states in the region were unable to evolve common approach to regional or global international issues. This was due to many factors. First, South Asian countries did not have a common perception of, or a common approach to, the cold war and the superpower rivalry. Secondly, there was an absence of commonly perceived extra-regional threat to them. Indeed, most regional states perceived of India as an important threat. The perception of threat from India is a result of a combination of India's soft as well as hard power. Thirdly, conflict between India-Pakistan, the two main powers of the region, has made evolution of regional

approach nearly impossible. Fourthly, India's South Asia policy, despite its rhetoric of multilateralism in global international affairs, has always followed bilateralism in its relations with South Asian neighbors. Besides, India was also worried not to allow any leverage to outside powers in regional affairs. As a consequence of all these factors, there was no impetus for regionalisation in post-colonial South Asia. The region was not only a late starter, but also a reluctant starter in regionalisation.

The idea of regional co-operation in the South Asian region originated around 1980. Unlike in Hettne's understanding of the third stage of regionalisation, namely, regional society⁷; no trans-border networks – state or non-state – had emerged prior to the formation of the regional organization in South Asia. In fact, such networks began to emerge only after the formation of the inter-governmental regional organization, i.e., SAARC.

The concept of regional co-operation in South Asia is based on the principles of sovereign equality, territorial integrity, political independence and non-interference in the internal affairs of the other member-states. Moreover, it is expected that regional co-operation would complement and not supplement other forms of bilateral or multilateral co-operation.⁸

Promotion of intra-regional trade was one of the important aims of SAARC. With this intention, the initiative towards forming SAARC Preferential Trading Arrangement (SAPTA) was proposed in December 1991. An Agreement creating the SAPTA was signed on 11 April 1993 during the Seventh SAARC Summit in Dhaka. SAPTA is a framework of rules providing for step-by-step liberalisation of intra-regional trade. It envisages periodic rounds of trade negotiations for exchange of trade concessions on tariff as well as non-tariff measures. So far, four rounds of trade negotiations have been concluded under SAPTA covering over 5000 commodities. Each round contributed to an incremental trend in the product coverage and the deepening of tariff concessions over previous rounds. SAPTA was envisaged primarily as the first step towards the transition to a South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA). The subsequent aim is the formation of a customs union as well as common

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CREDIT RATIONING: A REVIEW PAPER ON FINANCIAL SCHEMES TO SMES IN HIMACHAL PRADESH, GOVERNMENT CREDIT, COLLATERAL AND EFFECTS.

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ABSTRACT

Credit rationing nowadays has become the most important example of market failure in the various modern capitalistic economies of the world. Credit rationing is the situation when in equilibrium, the demand for loan increases at that current interest rate and the banks do not allow more loans to them because if they do so, they could bear the losses. MSMEs are heavily dependent on the bank finance for their various projects. So credit rationing creates negative effects on their projects and as a result on the economy also. This paper shows the various government credit loan and subsidies schemes being implemented by the Government of Himachal Pradesh in the state to support the MSMEs. This paper analyzed the effects of government loans in the markets characterized by adverse selection. Collateral, its effects in the credit market and how interest rate and collateral are posted on low risk investors and high risk investors to overcome the problem of information asymmetry. Equilibrium in the situations of constrained collateral and unconstrained collateral in the presence of asymmetric information, has also been shown in this paper. This paper finds that these government credit programs are not always good for the borrowers. They can cause the credit rationing to increase. Government credit when given to low risk borrowers which are already credit rationed by the private lenders, increase the overall credit rationing behavior of the banks and it also decreases the overall efficiency. On the other hand, high risk borrowers decrease the credit rationing and increase the overall efficiency.

Key Words: Credit Rationing, Review Paper, Financial Schemes, Smes

In countries like India, there is majority of MSMEs. In India, the enterprises are classified into two main categories. These are manufacturing enterprises and Services enterprises. In manufacturing enterprises, those enterprises having investment in plant and machinery or on equipment is upto Rs.25 Lakh, come under the category of Micro enterprises. Those which are having investment in plant and machinery or on equipment above Rs.25 lakhs but not more than Rs.5 crore come under small enterprises. Those having total investment in plant and machinery or on equipment more than Rs.5 crore but not more than Rs.10 crore, come under Medium Category. For the services enterprises, the limit is Rs. 10 lakh for micro enterprises,

more than Rs.10 lakh but lesser than Rs. 2 crore for small enterprises and it should be more than Rs. 2 crore but lesser than Rs. 5 crore for medium enterprises. To keep their projects running, they need to have various financial resources. When the firms find their internal financial resources are insufficient, then according to pecking order theory, firms prefer debt finance such as bank loans. To raise their funds, these firms are largely dependent upon the banks as capital market is not accessible to those firms because most of the firms are non-listed firms. This heavy dependency on the banks for their finance leads to the increase in the demand for the loan.

These firms are not always willing to release any information since it is time-consuming and costly occupation (Berger and Udell, 1988). There is lack of proper financial information in countries like India because financial information is not properly maintained by the MSMEs. This causes the problem of information asymmetry between the lender and borrower. This causes the banks to hesitate to provide loan to the borrower and give rise to credit rationing.

According to Stiglitz and Weiss (1981), credit rationing occurs when, in equilibrium between the demand for the loan and the supply for the loan, the demand for the loan exceeds the supply of the loan at the ruling interest rate. According to the law of demand and supply, the banks should further increase the interest rate to attain equilibrium at a higher level. But in reality neither banks increase the interest rate nor they supply the loan at the ruling interest rate and the firms are credit rationed. The causes of this behaviour are because of three things. Those are information asymmetry, adverse selection effect and moral hazard effect. As mentioned above, information asymmetry is because of insufficient financial information available at the firms. Second is the adverse selection effect. If the banks increase the interest rates, only the borrowers who are higher risk takers would apply for the loan and the borrowers who are low risk takers will be dropped out. This is the adverse selection effect. Third is the moral hazard effect. When the borrowers receive the loan at a higher interest rate, they prefer the higher risk projects than low risk projects to get higher returns, which is further not good for the borrowers as well as for the bank. This is the moral hazard effect. So if the information problem is not solved, then these effects could take place which force the banks to credit ration the firms.

To somehow overcome the problem of asymmetry of the information or to mitigate the information problem, there is extensive literature which provides various tools. These informational asymmetry reducing tools act as substitutes for such information opaque firms. So far in previous studies on credit rationing, it has been found that there is very less study on one very important factor which can affect the credit rationing behavior of the banks towards SMEs. This very important factor is 'various government policies and schemes for SMEs' in that particular state.

The government of Himachal Pradesh is working on the principle to ensure higher rate of economic growth and to create more employment opportunities to local youths. Presently there are 42 industrial areas and 17 industrial estates have been developed in the state. It is also providing various subsidy schemes, special packages of incentives and avail credit facilities to the SMEs in the state. As on 31/3/2015, there are 40028 small scale enterprises with an investment of Rs. 7072.362 crores employing about 224831 persons. Moreover, there are 503 Medium & Large scale enterprises having an investment of Rs. 11312.31 crores

employing about 60908 persons. A researcher while researching and using the econometric estimation method, should keep in mind, the effect of this factor or tool.

Moreover, very less is known about this factor and its effect on the credit rationing behavior of the banks. So there is a need of examination of the effects of this factor so as to add new in the empirical literature. So, the aim of this article is to investigate whether these government policies, schemes, various subsidy schemes, special packages of incentives and credit facilities, increase the supply of bank debt and decrease the probability of being credit rationed or not.

The government is the largest single lender in the under-developed and developed countries. Over the years, such government credit programs have increased in their volume. The credit by the government is usually provided to those who cannot obtain the private financing. The other thing is that government provides this credit on easier terms than the private financing which can include longer maturities, lesser interest rates, lesser collateral and many more. In India, the role of the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) is to promote the industrial sector. It provides the balanced development of industries. Now, there is credit rationing in the credit market due to the imperfect information at the equilibrium (Stiglitz and Weiss 1981). So question arises is, whether these government programs put some positive impact on the behavior of banks or not.

There are several papers which have considered government credit programs with credit market frictions. Li(1988) analyzed the distributional effects of government credit programs in the presence of frictions caused by moral hazard effect. He did show that government is not having any kind of information or technological advantage over the private lenders which could help them to know about the borrowers. So according to him, such credit programs cannot lead to efficiency gains.

Smith and Stutzer (1989) also analyzed government credit programs under the friction of the adverse selection problem. He found that credit is rationed to low risk borrowers because of the adverse selection problem. He studied direct loans and loan guarantees schemes. In his study he found that guarantee loans through the lenders, might improve the economic efficiency. He also found that in direct lending, the incentives to the high risk borrowers as compared to low risk borrowers worsen the condition of high risk borrowers for rationed borrowers. They also claimed that in the event of default, when the private lender is prior claimant, it causes the credit rationing to increase. Also, when the government is prior claimant, the credit rationing decreases.

Williamson (1994) also studied the government credit programs like direct loans and loan guarantees. According to him, there are two kinds of credit markets. One where the friction is due to the adverse selection problem and another is due to the costly state verification (CSV) problem. He found the direct loans have no effect on credit rationing as government lending displaces equal quantity of private lending. Also if there is no credit rationing, then loan guarantees do not have any effect. But if there is credit rationing already, the loan guarantee programs have harmful effects because in this situation the interest rates faced by the lenders decrease and credit rationing becomes more worse. He found that, in markets where the frictions are due to the moral hazard, if the interest rates of government loan are set appropriately, then welfare increases.

The organization of the paper is as follows. In section 2, I will provide the theoretical modeling on government policies as a solution for credit rationing. In section 3, I will focus on the empirical research on government policies of Himachal Pradesh government and its impact on the credit rationing behavior of banks. Section 4 concludes the paper with some considerations.

1. GOVERNMENT CREDIT PROGRAMS IN HIMACHAL PRADESH FOR MSMEs.

In India, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) is the regulator and administrator of industrial sector which promotes the industrial sector in India and provides a balanced development of the industries. Among the other various objectives, to accelerate the growth of industries by providing financial, infrastructural and other support is one of its objectives. Himachal Pradesh comes under North East and special category states. For the industrialization of hilly, remote and inaccessible areas, central government has formulated North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP), 2007. This category includes J&K, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand. One of the objectives of DIPP is to promote the industrial development in this category states through appropriate incentive framework. Different schemes of NEIIPP, 2007, include interest subsidy, capital investment subsidy, Reimbursement of insurance, excise duty exemption, 100% income tax exemption and many more. There is a scheme called Central Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme, 2002. This scheme provides subsidy at 15% of investment in plant and machinery. This scheme also provides additional benefits to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises sector. The capital investment subsidy if 30% is available for them for investment in plant and machinery subject to a ceiling of Rs. 3 crore for manufacturing sector and Rs. 1.50 crore for service sector. One more scheme under the NEIIPP is Central Interest Subsidy Scheme. It provides interest subsidy of 3% on working capital loan availed to all new industrial units by scheduled banks or central/state financial institutions for the maximum period of 5 years from the date of the beginning of the production. There is an insurance subsidy of 100% by Central Comprehensive Insurance Subsidy Scheme to all new units and to existing units for a period of five years from the date of beginning of the production. DIPP introduced New Industrial policy and other concessions for Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand on 7th January, 2003. This scheme was valid till 6th Jan., 2013. But now it has been extended upto 31st March, 2017. The aim is to provide required incentives, improve availability of capital and to increase private investment in the state.

In Himachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (HPSIDC) is the nodal agency for the disbursement of subsidy for Himachal Pradesh. During the financial year 2014-15, an amount of Rs. 18.32 crore has been released to HPSIDC under the package upto 31.12.2014. Since the beginning of the CCIS scheme, total amount of Rs 278.32 crore has been released to Himachal Pradesh upto 31.12.2014. According to report received from Himachal Pradesh Government, 9647 units with an investment of Rs. 18726.79 crore were set up in the state, since the beginning of this scheme with an employment generation of 120602 people. In all, upto 31.3.2014, 14616 new proposals and 426 expansion proposals with the potential of employment of 527231 persons have been registered in MSME & Large scale industrial sector.

There are District Industries Centers (DIC's) which have been functioning in all the districts of Himachal Pradesh. These DIC's provide services to the existing and prospective

entrepreneurs. In order to provide and facilitate the entrepreneurs close to their work places, Himachal Pradesh government has also notified a State Level Single Window Clearance and Monitoring Authority (SLSWC&MA). It is functioning at Nalagarh, Baddi and Parwanoo in Solan district, Kala Amb and Paonta Sahib in Sirmaur district, Sansarpur Terrace & Damtal in Kangra district, and Gwalthai in Bilaspur district. These are constituted to ensure speedy approvals from various departments or agencies while setting up of new enterprises. They also provide umbrella support to the existing and new ventures.

Himachal Pradesh government provides various subsidies and concessions to the SMEs in the state. These include the power concessions, sales tax concessions, incentives to the entrepreneurs with additional incentives to special category of entrepreneurs for setting up of new industrial enterprises in micro and small sectors, preferential allotment of land at concessional rates for establishment of industrial enterprises with special preference for the person(s) with disabilities, additional incentives for promotion of export which includes reimbursement of cost incurred for shipment by micro & small enterprises, market development assistance to micro & small enterprises, allotment of land at concessional rates for setting up of inland container depot. Other kinds of incentives include incentives for quality, technology up-gradation and installation of new pollution control devices. There are some special categories industries which are kept in priority sector are specified as 'Thrust Industries'. The list of thrust industries is shown in Annexure-I. Special incentives are provided to thrust industrial enterprises. There is a list of some industries given at Annexure-II called as the 'Negative list' of industries. These industries are not eligible for subsidy under Central Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme, 2013.

Financial institutions in Himachal Pradesh include all scheduled commercial banks, Himachal Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation (HPSIDC), Himachal Pradesh Financial Corporation (HPFC), ICICI, IDBI, SIDBI, NABARD, Co-operative banks in the state of H.P., H.P. KVIB, KVIC, or any other institution declared to be financial institution by government of India. It also include various institutions set up by state or central government for extending loan assistance to specific categories of entrepreneurs such as SCs/STs, backward classes, women, ex-servicemen, physically handicapped etc.

2. EFFECT OF GOVERNMENT CREDIT ON THE CREDIT RATIONING

Now, in a credit market where there is the possibility of credit rationing problem, does government credit programs play any role for the improvement of the credit allocation? There are two ways by which government can lend. One is the 'Direct government lending' and another is the way of 'Government loan guarantees'. Williamson (1994) studied that Direct government lending which is offered on same terms as offered by the private sector, does not affect the allocation of the credit. This is because direct government lending displaces an equal quantity of private lending, and therefore it does not relieve from the rationing that was present there when there was no government intervention. As according to Li(1998), credit programs cannot lead to the efficiency gains since the government has not any information or technology advantage over the private lenders. But government loan guarantees could affect the credit rationing behavior. Smith and Stutzer (1989) show that loan guarantees programs might improve economic efficiency. Williamson (1994) studied loan guarantees and direct loans. He concludes that loan guarantees have no effect if there is no credit rationing before the intervention of the government. But if there is credit rationing, then there are perverse

effects of loan guarantee programs. The government guarantee program lowers the interest rate faced by lenders, increases the interest rate faced by the borrowers and also increases the probability of being credit rationed.

The model described below is closely related to the one which was used by Rothschild and Stiglitz (1976), Besanko and Thakor (1987) and William G. Gale (1990). There are two groups of investors. There are low risk investors who invest in the safe projects and another are the high risk investors who invest in risky projects. According to these groups, lenders decide the probability to issue the loan, the interest rate and the collateral required. Moreover, a project has an expected gross return which is greater than its opportunity cost. So, whenever there is credit rationing, it represents an additional efficiency loss.

In equilibrium, high risk borrowers choose to have high interest rate and no collateral requirement. Those which are low risk borrowers will choose to pay high collateral in exchange for lower interest rate. There would be no rationing till the low risk borrowers have sufficient wealth to show as collateral. There is a constraint called as the 'incentive-compatibility' constraint which restricts the high-risk borrowers to apply for low risk contract and all the credit policies are affected by this incentive-compatibility constraint. If a guarantee is given to low risk borrowers then it reduces their interest rate. Now, to restore the incentive compatibility, the interest rate of high-risk borrowers has to be reduced which cannot be happened. So the collateral requirement of the low risk borrowers has to be raised. But doing this will reduce the efficiency of the low risk borrowers as the collateral is worthless to lenders than to borrowers which generate an efficiency loss. It implies that government loan guarantees to the low risk borrowers reduce their efficiency.

If the government loan guarantee is given to the high risk borrowers, it reduces their interest rate which further attracts low risk borrowers towards it. To overcome this collateral requirement on low risk loans has to be reduced. It means that government loan guarantees to high risk borrowers increase their efficiency.

In countries like India, MSMEs do not have that much of wealth to support the requirement of the collateral. Low risk borrowers can only have very less collateral in exchange of loan, the only option remains at the lenders is to reduce the probability of granting loan to low risk borrowers and to ration the low risk borrowers. However, high risk borrowers do not need much collateral to show as they agree to pay high interest rates. Now if the government offers subsidized credit to such low risk borrowers which were denied by the private lenders, such low risk contracts seem to be more attractive to the high risk borrowers. In order to restore incentive compatibility, something has to be done to make it less attractive to high risk borrowers. The collateral requirement can be raised. But raising collateral is not possible as there is not enough collateral as mentioned above. The only alternative left at the lenders is to reduce the probability of providing the loan. So it shows that increasing the subsidy to the rationed borrowers increase the probability of being credit rationed.

We can see that, these subsidies increase the probability of being credit rationed which further reduces the overall efficiency of the low risk borrowers. But it raises the expected utility of low risk borrowers because they admire less cost of such government loans against being credit rationed. When subsidies are provided to the high risk borrowers, it attracts low risk borrowers. To attain the incentive compatibility, collateral to low risk borrowers has to be

reduced. As a result probability of being credit rationed reduces for low risk borrowers and their efficiency increases.

3. THE BASIC MODEL

In the whole paper I will use the concept of Nash Equilibrium. The model consists of the environment where competitive credit market exists with many investors and lenders. Investors can invest in any project with the initial amount which gives a gross return of Z . With this initial amount and the amount borrowed he can invest in any risky project. As we mentioned above, investors can be categorized into two categories. High risk borrowers and low risk borrowers. Suppose that π_i is the probability of a risky project succeed. Assume that $\pi_1 > \pi_2$ such that 1's are low risky borrowers as they are having high probability of having succeed. The probability of issuing the loan to the borrower is given by 'p'. Let us assume the gross return on the project, when successful is R_i . Projects which do not succeed, they give a gross return of zero. Let the proportion of low risk borrowers be ψ . Consider the end of period endowment as W which is acceptable by the lenders as collateral. Let the lenders be having safe investments which earn ρ . The interest rate at which the loans are provided is given by 'r' and the collateral required is represented by 'c'. Let us assume that the value of Rs. 1 in collateral is β , such that $0 \leq \beta < 1$. It means that $1 - \beta > 0$ is the social cost of transferring the collateral. Because there is competition in the credit market, it creates the zero profit situation to the lenders. So the earning of the lender is given by

$$\rho = \pi_i r_i + (1 - \pi_i) \beta c_i, \text{ where } i = 1, 2. \quad (1)$$

the expected utility of an investor which is of group I and is applying for a loan contract of group j is

$$U_{ij} = p_j [\pi_i (R_i - r_j) - (1 - \pi_i) c_j - Z], \text{ where } i, j = 1, 2. \quad (2)$$

When there is full information equilibrium, lenders are known about the borrower's type and they know the value of the ψ . But in asymmetric information equilibrium, banks are unaware about the type of the borrowers.

Our main focus is on the credit market with asymmetric information. But we will also have to study about the full information equilibrium to be presented it as the benchmark.

3.1 Full Information Equilibrium

The full information equilibrium is the one where there is no collateral requirement and the probability of issuing loan to the applicant is maximum.

It means that there is no credit rationing

$$p_i = 1, \text{ where } i = 1, 2 \quad (3a)$$

And there is no collateral required

$$c_i = 0, \text{ where } i = 1, 2 \quad (3b)$$

and the interest rate is given by

$$r_i = \frac{\rho}{\pi_i}, \text{ where } i = 1, 2 \quad (3c)$$

subtracting (3c) from (3a) and putting it into eq. (2). We get

$$U_{ii} = \pi_i R_i - \rho - Z, \text{ where } i = 1, 2. \quad (4)$$

This equation shows that the expected total return should exceed the expected social cost. Then only the equilibrium can be efficient and the utility will increase.

3.2 Asymmetric information with sufficient wealth

When there is asymmetric information, Private lenders operate according to the equation (1) and there is a pair of incentive compatibility constraints which are given by

$$U_{11} \geq U_{12}, \tag{4a}$$

And

$$U_{22} \geq U_{21} \tag{4b}$$

Where U_{11} is the expected utility of an investor in group of low risk borrowers applying for a loan contract meant for low risk borrowers

U_{12} is the expected utility of an investor in group of low risk borrowers applying for a loan contract meant for high risk borrowers

U_{21} is the expected utility of an investor in group of high risk borrowers applying for a loan contract meant for low risk borrowers

U_{22} is the expected utility of an investor in group of high risk borrowers applying for a loan contract meant for high risk borrowers.

Whenever there is asymmetric information problem, collateral is used to overcome this problem. High risk borrowers can pay for the loan and they are not required to show the wealth as collateral. Now we will examine the equilibrium when low risk borrowers have sufficient amount of wealth W , which can be used as collateral. When they have sufficient wealth available as collateral they do not get any problem of getting the loan. So

$$p_1 = 1$$

and

$$p_2 = 1 \tag{5a}$$

where 1's are the high low risk borrowers and 2's are the high risk borrowers.

Collateral required is given by

$$c_1 = \frac{(\pi_1 - \pi_2)\rho}{\pi_1(1 - \pi_2) - \pi_2(1 - \pi_1)\beta}$$

and $c_2 = 0$ (5b)

The rate of interest paid by the low risk borrowers will be lowered than that of the interest paid at full information equilibrium as they are posting collateral instead of paying large interest rate. But the interest rate for the high risk borrowers will remain same as that it was in full information equilibrium.

$$r_1 = \frac{\rho}{\pi_1} - \frac{(1 - \pi_1)\beta}{\pi_1} c_1 \text{ and } r_2 = \frac{\rho}{\pi_2} \tag{5c}$$

subtract (5c) from (5a) and insert it into eq. (2), we will get

$$U_{ii} = \pi_i R_i - \rho - Z - (1 - \pi_1)(1 - \beta)c_1 \tag{6}$$

If we compare eq. (4) and (7), we find that low risk borrowers are in much more worse situation than the full information equilibrium by $(1 - \pi_1)(1 - \beta)c_1$ magnitude. We can also conclude from this equation that, as we increase the magnitude of the collateral c_1 , the utility of the low risk borrowers keep on decreasing.

3.3 Government Credit

When the loan guarantee is given by the government, it ensures that the lender will receive an amount Y_i , such that $0 \leq Y_i \leq \rho$. The government has the choice either to fix this amount or choose different amount separately for different loan guarantees. The collateral collected by the lender from the borrower is passed on to the government in return for the guarantee in case of a default. The cost incurred by the government is $Y_i - \beta c_1$. Now, with this guarantee, the expected utility of the borrower will not change and will remain as given in eq. (2). But the earning of the lender at zero profit condition will change and is given by the equation

$$\rho = \pi_1 r_1 + (1 - \pi_1) Y_1, \text{ where } i = 1, 2. \quad (7)$$

When $W > c_i$, probability of issuing the loan to the applicant is always maximum.

$$p_1 = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad p_2 = 1 \quad (8a)$$

the collateral equations are given as

$$c_1 = \frac{(\pi_1 - \pi_2)\rho}{\pi_1(1 - \pi_2)} - Y_2 + \frac{\pi_2(1 - \pi_1)}{\pi_1(1 - \pi_2)} Y_1 \quad \text{and} \quad c_2 = 0 \quad (8b)$$

the rate of interest is given by

$$r_1 = \frac{\rho}{\pi_1} - \frac{1 - \pi_1}{\pi_1} Y_1 \quad \text{and} \quad r_2 = \frac{\rho}{\pi_2} - \frac{(1 - \pi_2)}{\pi_2} Y_2 \quad (8c)$$

We can conclude from the eq. (8b) that as the value of Y_1 increases, it causes an increase in the value of c_1 . It is same as we had said above. Also we can see from eq. (8c) that as the value of Y_1 increases the value of r_1 decreases.

As we have seen above, the use of collateral increases the efficiency losses. To see its impact on the utility, we will subtract (8c) from (8a) and put it into (2), we get

$$U_{11} = \pi_1 R_1 - \rho - Z - \frac{(1 - \pi_1)(\pi_1 - \pi_2)}{\pi_1(1 - \pi_2)} (\rho - Y_1) + (1 - \pi_1) Y_2 \quad (9)$$

and

$$U_{22} = \pi_2 R_2 - \rho - Z + (1 - \pi_2) Y_2 \quad (10)$$

From eq. (9) we can come to the conclusion that with the increase in the value of Y_1 , U_{11} also increases. Even after Y_1 increases c_1 If the value of $Y_1 > \beta c_1$, low risk borrowers find it much better and their utility increases. It means subsidized loan increase the utility of the low risk borrowers even after it increases their collateral requirement. Now, from eq. (10) we can see that Y_2 increases the value of U_{11} and U_{22} . It shows that both the low risk and high risk borrowers are good to have the guarantees when the guarantee to the high risk borrowers increases.

3.4 Asymmetric information with insufficient wealth

As we have already mentioned above that collateral is used as a sorting device for the asymmetric information. But if the wealth at the applicant is not sufficient or if $W = 0$, then the collateral cannot be used as a sorting device. If $W < c_i$, then the borrower cannot get the equilibrium as given in the eq. (5b) and the lender will not give the loan to low risk borrower. Now, if the lender reduces the collateral c_1 upto W , it will cause the high risk borrowers to be attracted towards the low risk borrowers and is not incentive compatible. To overcome this problem, lenders have to make the low risk contracts less attractive. One way is to increase the interest rate r_1 . But doing so will discourage the low risk borrowers as they are unable to pay higher interest rates for the low risk projects. The only alternative left at the lenders is to reduce p_1 . This will restore the incentive compatibility by making the contract less attractive for the high risk borrowers. So we can conclude that in order to attain the equilibrium, the low risk borrowers who do not have sufficient wealth as collateral are required to be credit rationed.

The equations representing the private equilibrium when $W < c_i$ are

$$p_i = \frac{U_{22}}{\pi_2 (R_2 - r_1) - (1 - \pi_2) W - Z} < 1 \quad \text{and} \quad p_2 = 1 \quad (11a)$$

As we have mentioned above, the collateral is equal to the wealth available at the borrowers (low-risk) and no collateral for the high risk borrowers. So

$$c_1 = W \quad \text{and} \quad c_2 = 0 \quad (11b)$$

the equation for the rate of interest is given by

$$r_1 = \frac{\rho}{\pi_1} \frac{1 - \pi_1}{\pi_1} \beta W \quad \text{and} \quad r_2 = \frac{\rho}{\pi_2} \quad (11c)$$

and their expected utility is given as

$$U_{ii} = p_1 [\pi_i R_i - \rho - Z - (1 - \pi_1)(1 - \beta)W] \quad (12)$$

3.5 Government Credit

Let us suppose the probability of obtaining a government loan is given by p_g in the presence of credit rationing. Let us assume that the borrower cannot obtain private credit. Our focus mainly will remain on the subsidized loan guarantees.

The interest rate at which subsidized loan guarantee will be provided will not provide any profit. The profit to the lender will remain zero and the interest rate is given by

$$r_g = \frac{\rho}{\pi_1} \frac{1 - \pi_1}{\pi_1} \gamma_1 \quad (13)$$

Now, let

X_{11} = the expected payoff to low risk borrowers of obtaining a private loan meant for low risk borrowers

X_{1g} = the expected payoff to low risk borrowers of obtaining a government guaranteed loan meant for low risk borrowers.

X_{21} = the expected payoff to high risk borrowers of obtaining a private loan meant for low risk borrowers

$X2g$ = the expected payoff to high risk borrowers of obtaining a government loan meant for low risk borrowers

If $Y1 = \beta W$, then $X11 = X1g$

The equations representing the government loan guarantees equilibrium when $W < c1$ are

$$p1 = \frac{U22 - pgX2g}{X21 - pgX2g} < 1 \text{ and } p2 = 1 \quad (14a)$$

as we mentioned above, the collateral is equal to the wealth for low risk borrowers as they do not have sufficient wealth for higher collateral. So,

$$c1 = W \text{ and } c2 = 0 \quad (14b)$$

the rate of interest will be given as

$$r1 = \frac{\rho}{\pi1} \frac{1 - \pi1}{\pi1} \beta W \text{ and } r2 = \frac{\rho}{\pi2} \quad (14c)$$

the above equations tell us that private loans are improved with government guarantee loans for some low risk borrowers. But there is no change in case of high risk borrowers. So we can conclude from the above approach in this model that if government loan guarantees are provided to high risk borrowers, then it reduces the credit rationing and thus raises the efficiency.

4. CONCLUSION

As it has been shown by the previous researches, information asymmetry increases the credit rationing behavior of the lenders. The government credit programs in such information asymmetric and adverse selection environment influence the credit rationing behaviour of the banks. Here in this paper I can conclude that if the government loan is provided to those who are credit rationed by the government, it always increase the probability of being credit rationed by the banks. But if the government loan is provided to those who are not credit rationed by the banks, it always decrease the probability of being credit rationed and increases the efficiency. In countries like India, such loan guarantees and government loan policies are commonly made only for those who are unable to get the loan from the private lenders. Such policies by the government increase the credit rationing. Even after such policies increase the credit rationing as well as the efficiency but then also they increase the utility of the investors. Whenever government gives some ease or benefit to the low risk borrowers, the others are adversely affected in the equilibrium because of the incentive-compatibility constraints.

But even after these things we cannot ignore other important factors which affect the nature of those equilibriums. These government policies are affected by various other factors as shown by the various studies which could change the impact of those government policies. For example, project characteristics, information sharing (Yotsuzuka 1987), available financial instruments (de Meza and Webb 1987), incentive effects (Stiglitz and Weiss 1987) and many other factors are there which could affect the behavior of such government policies.

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ANNEXURE-I

LIST OF THRUST INDUSTRIES FOR STATES OF HIMACHAL PRADESH AND UTTARAKHAND.

S.No.	List of Thrust Industries
01.	Floriculture
02.	Medicinal herbs and aromatic herbs etc. – processing
03.	Honey
04.	Horticulture and Agro based Industries such as :- a. Sauces, Ketchup etc. b. Fruit juices & fruit pulp c. Jams, Jellies, vegetable juices, puree, pickles etc. d. Preserved fruits and vegetables e. Processing of fresh fruits and vegetables including packaging. f. Processing, preservation, packaging of mushrooms.
05.	Food processing industry excluding those included in the negative list.
06.	Sugar and its by-products.
07.	Silk and silk products.
08.	Wool and wool products.
09.	Woven fabrics (Excisable garments)
10.	Sports goods and articles and equipment for general physical exercise and equipment for adventure, sports activities ,
11.	Paper and paper products excluding those in negative list
12.	Pharma products.
13.	Information & communication technology, Computer hardware.
14.	Bottling of mineral water
15.	Eco tourism – Hotels, resorts, spa, entertainment/amusement parks and ropeways.
16.	Industrial gases (based on atmospheric fraction)
17.	Handicrafts
18.	Non-timber forest product based industries

ANNEXURE-II

NEGATIVE LIST OF INDUSTRIES FOR HIMACHAL PRADESH AND UTTARAKHAND.

S.No.	Negative list of Industries
01.	Tobacco and tobacco products including cigarettes and pan masala.
02.	Thermal Power Plant (coal/oil based)
03.	Coal washeries / dry coal processing.
04.	Inorganic Chemicals excluding medicinal grade oxygen (2804.11), medicinal grade hydrogen peroxide (2847.11), compressed air (2851.30)

05.	Organic Chemicals excluding Provitamins / vitamins, Hormones, (29.36), Glycosides (29.39), sugars* (29.40)
06.	Tanning and dyeing extracts, tanins and their derivatives, dyes, colours, paints and varnishes, putty, fillers and other mastics, inks.
07.	Marble and mineral substances not classified anywhere.
08.	Flour mills and rice mills.
09.	Foundries using coal.
10.	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation. Bituminous substances, mineral waxes.
11.	Synthetic rubber product.
12.	Cement clinkers and asbestos, raw including fiber.
13.	Explosive (including industrial explosives, detonators & Fuses, fireworks, matches, propellant powder etc.)
14.	Mineral or chemical fertilizers.
15.	Insecticides, fungicides, herbicides, & pesticides (basic manufacture and formulation)
16.	Fibre glass and articles thereof.
17.	Manufacture of pulp – wood pulp, mechanical or chemical (including dissolving pulp).
18.	Branded aerated water / soft drinks (non-fruit based).
19.	Paper:- Writing or printing paper etc., Paper or paperboard etc., Maplitho paper, etc, Newsprint, in rolls or sheets, Craft paper etc, Sanitary towels, etc. Cigarette paper Grease-proof paper, Toilet or facial tissue, etc. Paper and paperboard, laminated internally with bitumen, tar or asphalt. Carbon or similar copying paper Products consisting of sheets of paper or paper board, impregnated, coated or covered with plastics, etc. Paper and paperboard, coated, impregnated or covered with wax, etc.
20.	Plastics and articles thereof.

IMPORTANCE OF DIEGO GARCIA IN INDIAN OCEAN

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ABSTRACT

The British territory of Diego Garcia, whose location and political reliability give it significant strategic utility, is thus central to US power projection in the Indian Ocean littoral region. The US military's approach to Diego Garcia reflects an implicit Indian Ocean strategy that seeks to establish a flexible and enduring presence within a critical and contested space. However, Washington needs to move toward an explicit Indian Ocean policy that views the region holistically rather than narrowly viewing separate US Pacific Command, US Central Command, and US Africa Command theaters.

Key Words: Diego Garcia, Indian Ocean, US, Asia, Arabian Sea.

The Indian Ocean is the third largest Ocean in the World with an area of 73,500,000 sq. km or 28,350,500 sq. miles. Its greatest depth is the Java Trench South of Java with a depth of 7725 m or 25,344 ft. It touches Asia in the North, Australia to the East, Antarctica to the South and Africa to the West. Its southern boundary is an arbitrary line drawn from Cape Agulhas on the southern tip of South Africa to South Tasmania in South-East Australia. Unlike the Atlantic and Pacific, most of the Indian Ocean lies south of the Equator. The Indian Ocean forms two large indentations in the Southern coast of Asia, the Arabian Sea in the West and the Bay of Bengal in the East Diego Garcia

Diego Garcia is a tropical, footprint-shaped coral atoll located south of the equator in the central Indian Ocean. It is part of the British Indian Ocean Territory (BIOT). The atoll is approximately 1,970 nautical miles (3,650 km) east of the coast of Africa (at Tanzania, 967 nautical miles (1,790 km) south-southwest of the southern tip of India (at Kanyakumari and 2,550 nautical miles (4,720 km) west-northwest of the west coast of Australia (at Cape Range National Park, Western Australia. Diego Garcia lies in the Chagos Archipelago at the southernmost tip of the Chagos-Laccadive Ridge — a vast submarine range in the Indian Ocean, topped by a long chain of coral reefs, atolls, and islands comprising Lakshadweep, Maldives, and the Chagos Archipelago Local time is UTC+06:00 year-round (DST is not observed) American Interests In The Indian Ocean And Diego Garcia:

American interests in the IOR are driven by a mixture of economics and security. Among the most significant concerns are the need to secure sea lines of communication (SLOCs), the desire to prevent a hostile power from dominating the littoral, and the challenge to existing governments in the region posed by the spread of militant extremist groups. The IOR has not traditionally assumed pride of place in US strategic thinking. Indeed, despite the aforementioned importance of the Indian Ocean as an energy corridor, the US itself is not significantly reliant on the region for access to hydrocarbons, nor does the energy security of

the United States turn on developments in the IOR.²⁴ However, as noted previously, many of America's allies and key trading partners in Europe and East Asia are highly dependent on the Indian Ocean for energy. Similarly, with respect to the goods trade, the Indian Ocean is also a far more important conduit for the nations of East Asia and Europe than it is for the United States. Thus the strategic importance of the IOR to the US is not based on its direct impact on America, but on its importance for key US allies and partners. In so far as developments in the IOR affect key allies and partners in Europe and East Asia, who depend on the region energy and trade flows, they are of importance to the United States. Unfortunately, many of the basing options to address these considerable American interests come with significant problems – even when policy recommendations from some of the very best studies to date are considered. The US might account for political risks, for instance, “by basing in small, politically stable nations at the periphery of troubled areas that have strong geopolitical reasons to ally with America, and under any circumstances away from major cities.” In this context, Qatar, with its rich gas reserves abutting those of Iran, its majority population of non-Qatari citizens, and its ongoing border dispute with Saudi Arabia, is a preferred location to host CENTCOM's Forward Headquarters. Yet some of the same factors that make Qatar a favorable location today might make it a high-risk location in the future. Larger bases should be supplemented with multiple, redundant, forward-operating locations, as the US enjoys in Bahrain and in Singapore. The latter offers a compelling model: access based on a special agreement, with a skeletal deployment of permanent personnel and visits by aircraft and naval task forces rather than a large permanent deployment of forces. To maximize its chances of maintaining favorable access in host nations, the US should prepare for all political contingencies by maintaining close relations with a wide variety of current and potential political actors; seek the formal ratification of agreements in host nation legislatures where possible; and pay for access transparently if reasonable terms can be arranged. To overcome host-nation political concerns, the US must help partners develop capacity while at the same time reducing their dependence on Washington. Additionally, the US must also limit force structure costs while working to improve long-term stability.

To resolve these tensions, the US enables local partners to take the lead in various security tasks, and yet retain specific “linchpin” capacities to influence regional security. Where possible, it makes sense to use host nation capabilities instead of an extended and expansive US presence that might alarm regional actors. The US must also strengthen and expand a regional network of major and minor support locations. Establishing such a network involves pinning together a number of cooperative security locations and smaller forward operating sites. The US has consolidated assets and capabilities across the region – and especially the Gulf States – while at the same time building operational capacity together with partners in the region. In contrast to the large US installations in Europe and the Western Pacific, smaller bases that are spread among a number of partners assume a flexible character. Key nodes are then placed in central, reliable locations, and have additional capabilities that are deemed unnecessary elsewhere. Political considerations assume additional prominence in light of the uncertainty created by the Arab Spring. It is too soon to know how the populist unrest will settle. However, gradual democratization within the region – a central goal of US military presence – may paradoxically force the departure of US forces from Iraq and Afghanistan, and other nations undergoing political transition, even before these areas have stabilized. Moreover, although the US has succeeded in establishing a presence on the eastern and

western edges of the Indian Ocean Region, there are no US bases along the littoral between the Persian Gulf and Singapore, nor are there any US bases in Eastern Africa south of Djibouti. Fortunately, there is at least a partial solution to the abovementioned problems. Located in the center of the Indian Ocean, Diego Garcia is approximately 970 nautical miles south of India, 925 nautical miles southwest of Sri Lanka, and 2,200 nautical miles southeast of the Strait of Hormuz and roughly 1,600 nautical miles from the mouth of the Strait of Malacca. More significantly, the atoll abuts all major shipping lanes that reticulate the Indian Ocean. As Admiral John McCain once noted, “as Malta is to the Mediterranean, Diego Garcia is to the Indian Ocean – equidistant from all points.” The island itself consists of a wishbone-shaped coral atoll, fourteen miles long and four miles wide, that surrounds “one of the finest natural harbors in the world.”

Diego Garcia’s role as a regional hub for the US military materialized gradually over the last thirty years. Growing out of its value as an in-transit re-supply station and the dependability of access to the territory – which make it useful for both routine operations and crisis response – the island has become a prepositioning point for logistical equipment for contingency operations. Diego Garcia acts as a fixed warehouse from which the US Navy and Air Force support operational units throughout the region with fuel, food, routine supplies, spare parts, munitions, aircraft shelters, maintenance services, and communications. The atoll serves four primary functions for American commanders: a full onethird of the entire US Afloat Prepositioning Force occupies the lagoon; fast-attack submarines and surface ships use the deep-draft wharf; an Air Expeditionary Wing supports tactical and long-range aircraft; and a telecommunications station tracks satellites and relays fleet broadcasts to units in the area. Despite its many strengths, the island’s location and size impose important limits. Although Diego Garcia is centrally located, is relatively far removed from likely contingency locations in the Northern Indian Ocean. Consequently, Air Force fighters cannot traverse the Indian Ocean to Diego Garcia without help from tankers. Moreover, Diego Garcia contains only one runway and one quay wall (to which ships can moor).

The long runway on the island accommodates any aircraft in the inventory – which is particularly relevant for B-1 and B-2 pilots on missions (often longer than forty hours) that originate from theaters other than CENTCOM – however, the island cannot accommodate large Navy platforms at its small pier. Finally, the island’s small footprint is far less than required for a buildup of material to support a major military engagement. Nonetheless, should the need arise to surge units and equipment to the area, planners could expect to use Diego Garcia immediately. American planners understandably place a high priority on assured access to regional bases. If the atoll is thousands of miles from any given area of interest, it is central to many. Absent advance notice of the next hot spot, it is sensible to concentrate on the center of the overall operating area. Accordingly, ally-sovereign access to the island remains critical to continued operations in the theater. Like its Pacific counterpart Guam, Diego Garcia is a preferred launching point for prepositioned stock and munitions to surrounding hot spots. Unlike with Guam, however, defense planners long hesitated to modernize the island’s aging infrastructure. This is no longer the case. After a ten-year hiatus in structural improvements to the pier, a refit and facilities upgrade has returned to the budget priority list. This is no coincidence. The US military will continue to confront violent extremism, Iran’s nuclear ambitions, and other regional threats over the long term. In this context, Diego Garcia

offers a stable platform from which to protect the promise and opportunity of the Indian Ocean, which links the Middle East and Africa to the trade routes of the western Pacific. As operational tempo increases throughout the region, to the need to improve basic services on the island has grown. The atoll's military practicality, then, is catalyzing further American investment to allow this narrow strip of land to meet new requirements, including increased payloads for vertical strike (often quantified in terms of the number of serviceable Tomahawk missiles in-theater at a given time), increased surveillance capabilities, and increased operational flexibility for short- and long-range aircraft. The coming years will bring additional construction to Diego Garcia, substantially upgrading the existing forward operating base.

A Strategic Air Base:

Diego Garcia proved to be critically important as a refueling base during the 1991 Persian Gulf War, and during Operation Desert Fox, it served as a base for B-52 bombers, which on Dec. 17, 1998, launched nearly 100 long-range cruise missiles aimed at Iraq. Beginning on Oct. 7, 2001, the United States again used Diego Garcia when it launched B-2 and B-52 bombers attacks against Afghanistan. In the current British and American-led war against Iraq, Diego Garcia has once again played a crucial strategic role. The fact that Diego Garcia is more than 3,000 miles south of Iraq, and just a shade closer to Afghanistan, has not posed the logistical problems one might expect. According to the U.S. Air Force, B-52s have an "unrefueled combat range in excess of 8,800 miles."

The Military Base Today:

In 2006, about 40 British and 1,000 U.S. military personnel, and 2,400 support workers of various nationalities (primarily Filipino and Sri Lankan) reside there. A number of al-Qaeda suspects are thought to be held and interrogated on the island (although the U.S. military will not confirm this), including Hambali (Riduan Isamuddin), the leader of the Asian terrorist group Jemaah Islamiyah, responsible for the 2002 terrorist bombing in Bali.

India's View On Diego Garcia:

At present, India remains the dominant Asian power in the Indian Ocean. India's attitude towards the U.S. presence there in general, and the base at Diego Garcia in particular, has evolved significantly since the end of the Cold War. In the wake of the British withdrawal from "East of Suez" in 1968, India sought to make the Indian Ocean "a zone of peace from which great power rivalries and competition, as well as bases concerned in the context of such rivalries and competition, either army, navy, or air force, are excluded." Prime Minister Indira Gandhi made it clear that India was "opposed to the establishment of foreign military bases, and believed that the Indian Ocean should be an area of peace, free from any kind of military base." The joint UK/U.S. facility at Diego Garcia was a particular target of left-leaning politicians from the Congress party. In the words of one Indian foreign minister, Diego Garcia "epitomized U.S. imperialistic tendencies and neo-colonial policies." Indian hostility to Diego Garcia stemmed in part from the assumption that the establishment of a U.S. Naval facility indicated that American naval power would be a permanent fixture of the region, which was characterized as a significant threat to regional peace. The collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, and the subsequent reorientation of India's economic and foreign policies, created the opportunity for significant improvements in Indo-American relations. A recognition of

common interests and concerns in areas ranging from securing the free flow of commerce to halting the spread of radical Islam have led to enhanced economic and security ties between the two nations. This improved relationship culminated in the Bush administration's declared policy to "help India become a major world power in the 21st century."

Diego Garcia and Chinese Interests in the Indian Ocean

Since the Cold War's end, Chinese analysts have seen U.S. forces in Diego Garcia as part of a larger strategy to maintain U.S. control of East Asia at China's expense. China's official military press scrutinizes the island's strategic significance. One article describes Diego Garcia as anchoring an inner network of bases, or 'First Island Chain,' that constrains Chinese military power projection. Another states, "This base's combined installations are perfect, its strategic position is important. It has already become America's most important sea and air operations and logistics supply base in the Pacific region. It is called "the unsinkable aircraft carrier in the Indian Ocean. Diego Garcia (with Japan and South Korea) is described as one of "the U.S. military's frontline bases in the Asia Pacific region, one that controls "major sea and air navigation channels in the middle of the Indian Ocean." It "not only controls the sea routes, straits, and sea areas in the western Pacific but can also launch attacks both to east and west in support of U.S. combat operations in the Asia-Pacific and Middle East regions." China's state media reports that forward bomber basing gives the U.S. Air Force "a capability of striking anywhere in the region within 12 hours."

In considering present Chinese perspectives overall, it must be emphasized that, despite an almost visceral distaste for elements of America's global military posture in general, current Chinese analyses of Diego Garcia's significance for Beijing's interests are not nearly as alarmist as those concerning U.S. bases in Guam, Japan, or even South Korea, which are perceived to more directly target (or at least be more directly applicable to) military scenarios directed against China and its claimed land and sea territories. But if China sees Diego Garcia as part of the first Island Chain, and seeks to deploy forces from the South China Sea to the India Ocean, this could change. China might then regard the island as a longer term obstacle to military power projection

Conclusion:

The security situation in the IOR, long characterized by uncertain relations between its major power brokers, is prone to strategic miscalculation. More than ever before, the interests of the United States, India, and China coincide and collide in the IOR. These key states, one predominant and the others ascendant, may find themselves at odds as they protect national interests in a region with great economic potential and numerous security challenges; they will increasingly compete for power, influence, and presence throughout the Indian Ocean littoral. The future stability of the IOR security environment thus depends in part on the extent to which the interests of the region's major stakeholders can coexist. Since the US remains the one state willing to provide public security throughout the region, however, the region's future security also hinges on whether Washington can maintain the access necessary to continue to play this role. The challenge of securing the transit of major trade and energy supplies through areas threatened by an irredentist state sponsor of terrorism seeking to develop nuclear weapons, weak and failing states, extreme poverty, religious extremism, and transnational terrorism requires reliable, rapid operational access to strategic sea-lanes and selected land-

based threats without inflaming anti-Americanism. America's forward bases facilitate the projection of US power around the globe, and in the post-Cold War strategic environment, access to such facilities has become more tenuous. Yet, maintaining the security of the sea-lanes and the free flow of goods transiting the Indian Ocean requires a sustained US maritime presence. This presence depends on access, which is particularly constrained by domestic politics across the IOR. In such an environment, American interests are best served by the cultivation of a regional presence that does not depend on the acquiescence of local governments responding to sometimes-volatile public sentiment, especially in light of the ongoing Arab Spring. Consequently, there is simply no substitute for the vital role played by Diego Garcia. The island provides guaranteed access to American air and naval assets at the heart of a dynamic geopolitical region. As a key enabler of persistent American military presence, yet sufficiently far from the mainland to reduce the threat of state or non-state actors, it is the lynchpin of America's IOR strategy. As part of a larger American Indo-Pacific strategy, it must be utilized in conjunction with other key basing locations such as Guam, Australia, and Singapore to facilitate the rotational presence of forces. Only by doing so can Washington succeed in its Asia-Pacific Rebalance, which hinges on sustaining capabilities and presence sufficient to reassure friends and allies and deter negative actions by potential adversaries, and therefore continue to provide public security and safeguard the existing international system in an age of austerity.

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CHILD ABUSE

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ABSTRACT

Childhood is that tender phase of life when a child craves for love, protection and care. Usually the children world is full of joy, happiness and vibrant colours of life. But what is this? This happy world has a darker side and problem like child abuse is a blot on the happy world of children. Today the problem of child abuse has assumed a monstrous shape though it varies in form and intensity. It is of various form i.e. child labour, child-prostitution, child-trafficking, child-marriage, female-foeticide. Though child marriage are punishable in Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 but it is in practise on large scale. Various reasons which are responsible for the child abuse are illiteracy, unemployment, urbanization, population, lack of awareness, poverty and custom and rituals. In pursuance to the Constitutional Commitment contained in Article 24 read with Art. 39(e) and 39(1), the Parliament enacted the child labour (Prohibition and Regulation Act, 1986), which specifically prohibits the employment of children in certain industries. India had also ratified the Convention on the Rights of the child adopted by the General Assembly on 20th November, 1989. Article 32 of the convention provides the 'right against exploitation' of child labour. The Ministry of "Women and Child Development has drafted a bill "offences Against Children Bill, 2005" which is aimed to protect the rights of the children and attempts to address the legal loopholes through which child traffickers slip.

Key Words: Abuse, Illiteracy, Marriage Act, Foeticide, Exploitation, Trafficking

According to William Wordsworth, "Heaven lies us in our childhood". Children are the gift of God. They are born to live and blossom. And childhood is that tender phase of life when a child craves for love, protection and care. Usually the children world is full of joy, happiness and vibrant colours of life. But what is this? This happy world has a darker side and problem like child abuse is a blot on the happy world of children. No doubt the destiny of every child is not same. Some are born with silver spoon in their mouth and on the other hand life is bed of thorn for others. What an irony!

Today the problem of child abuse has assumed a monstrous shape though it varies in form and intensity. It is of various form i.e. child labour, child-prostitution, child-trafficking, child-marriage, female-foeticide.

First we will discuss about the problem of child-labour. It can be defined as work performed by children under certain age which endangers their health and safety. It has made the life of million children vulnerable and miserable. It is not a problem of one country but today it has become a global problem. And India is one of those countries which is suffering from this

problem. In Indian there are several temples of “Bal-Ganesha”, “Bal-Hanuman” and “BalGopal” i.e. childhood of all God’s. This is the reason that children are considered as the form of God. But the ground reality is somewhat different. In Asia child-labour is on practise on large scale and Asia is led by India where over 44 million children are working as labourer in different factories, houses and offices. Isn’t it a matter of shame for us. Actually child labour is the direct violation of human right.

Secondly, child prostitution is a gruesome crime. So many children are the victim of flesh trade. They are not lured into it but are thrust into it. Poverty, increasing urbanisation, industrialisation, migration and unemployment are the major factors responsible for it. In case of Vishal Jeet Versus. Union of India. The Supreme Court of India issued directions to the State Government and Union Territories for eradicating the evil of child prostitution.

Similarly, child trafficking is also a kind of child abuse. Many children are the victim of kidnapping, abduction, molestation sometimes for money, theft, black-marketing, begging, forceful marriages, peddling. Under Hindu Adoption and maintenance Act an orphan, foundling child can be adopted. It also permits inter-country adoption. But many a time under the cover of adoption children from India are sold to persons in foreign countries. In case of L.K Pandey Versus. Union of India. It was opined by Apex Court that great care has to be exercised in permitting the child to be given in adoption to foreign parents. The authorities while giving the child in adoption should carefully examine the aspects like criminal antecedents of parents, their economic condition, family environment etc.

Child marriage is also one of the form of child-abuse. Child marriage can be defined as marriage of children under certain age when they are not physically, mentally ready for it. Though child marriage are punishable in Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 but it is in practise on large scale. No doubt it is punishable but it is considered as a valid marriage. Therefore it seems that Parliament has attempted to prevent it but does not prohibit it. Child marriage leads to early age pregnancy which puts the life of mother to risk. Still in some parts of India particularly Rajasthan, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh child marriages are organized. Under the Special Marriage Act, 1954 any such marriages performed is void. It is desirable that in the benefit of the community at large, the child marriage should be declared void under other laws as well.

Female-foeticide or discrimination against girl child is one of that kind of child abuse which endangers a particular class of children i.e. girls. Female foeticide is a dangerous evil. It can be described as to remove or kills the foetus in the womb before it takes birth. Indian society is patriarchal in nature. In our society birth of son is taken as a blessing and on the birth of a girl the whole family mourns. Even in our shastras and vedas a son is considered important to help the father to get salvation. So such type of orthodox thinking encourages this evil. Even after the birth of girl she is the constant victim of discrimination. She is not given the right to education and basic amenities of life. No doubt in our society we worship many women deities in quest of wealth, health and power but we are far behind to give our daughters, sisters, mothers that respect which they deserve.

Reason:- There are various reasons which are responsible for the child abuse like

- 1. Illiteracy**
- 2. Unemployment**

3. Urbanization

4. Population

5. Lack of awareness

6. Poverty

7. Custom and rituals are equally responsible.

Measures: The problem of child abuse is a dark reality of our civilized society. But it does not mean that Government and Judiciary are unaware for this problem. There are various provisions and laws made to curb this problem. Which is given in various laws as “It is to be noted that under Article 24 and the Child Labour Act, 1986 prohibits child labour in factories, industries and places of work which are hazardous. It does not prohibit the working of children in houses, cinemas, offices and other similar kind of places. Hence, a large number of children are deployed to do household work and can be found at traffic light selling goods, working in shops and workshops etc. As the law does not ban or make illegal working at these place, sb the evil of child labour cannot be completely eradicated. Invoking the provisions of Art24, a Public Interest Litigation was filed by Mr. M.C. Mehta regarding the employment of children below the age of 14 years in the Sivakasi Match Factory. Taking notice of fact that there is failure to implement the Constitutional provisions, the Court issued elaborate guidelines to prohibit child labour. The Court categorically stated that children should not be engaged in hazardous employment and there should be a child labour rehabilitation welfare fund in which the offending employer should deposit Rs. 20,000”.

The Constitution of India “prohibits” the trafficking in human beings and provides law against the exploitation of children but so far there is no effective implementation of these provisions so as to show some concrete results in the improvement of the condition of the children.

Art 23 and Art 24 guarantee “the fundamental right against exploitation”. The protection under Art 23 and 24 is available not only against the State but also against private individuals. Art 23 prohibits of traffic in human beings and forced labour whereas Art. 24 specifically give protection to children against employment in factories etc.

The expression ‘traffic in human being as is mentioned under Art 23 means any dealings in human beings like cattels. It means and includes buying any selling of men and women, traffic in women or girls or subjecting children to immoral practices. Article 23(1) makes trafficking in human beings punishable. Thus, the parliament in order to give teeth to the Constitution provision has enacted the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956. Article 24 puts a ban on the working of a child below 14 years at a factory or mine or any other hazardous place.

Further, the provisions of Art 39(e), Art 39(f) of the Directive Principles of the State Policy can be pressed into service to make suitable provisions regarding child labour.

Art. 39(e) states that the State shall in particular direct its policy towards securing that the health and strength of workers, men and women, and the tender age children are not abused and that citizens are not forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their age or strength. Art 39(f) states that the State shall in particular direct its policy towards securing that children are given opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner and in

conditions of freedom and dignity and that childhood and youth are protected against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment.

In pursuance to the Constitutional Commitment contained in Article 24 read with Art. 39(e) and 39(1), the Parliament enacted the child labour (Prohibition and Regulation Act, 1986), which specifically prohibits the employment of children in certain industries. India had also ratified the Convention on the Rights of the child adopted by the General Assembly on 20th November, 1989. Article 32 of the convention provides the 'right against exploitation' of child labour. It provides that the child should be protected from working at a hazardous place or performing any work which interferes with his education and to stipulate a minimum age to employment and to make appropriate regulations of the hours and conditions of employment. Article 33 provides protection to children against drug abuse. Article 34 provides protection to children against sexual exploitation. Article 35 provides against abduction, sale or traffic. Article 36 provides protection to children against any other forms of exploitation. The year 1979 was marked as the International year of the child. In this year various activities were undertaken at regional, national and international level, for the improvement of life of the children.

Despite the availability constitutional provisions, the enactments made by the Parliament and the ratification of the international covenants of India, still there are lots of efforts to be done to remove it.

Child marriage is made punishable under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929. Section 5 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 provides the conditions for a Hindu Marriage, whereby Sec. 5(iii) provides the boy should have attained the age of 21 years and the girl should be 18 years old. Section 18 of the Hindu Marriage Act provides that anyone who procures a marriage for himself or herself in contravention of Sec. 5(iii) may be punished with simple imprisonment which may extend up to 15 days or with fine which may extend up to Rs. 1000/- or with both.

Section 3 of the Child Marriage Restraint Act provides that if a male above 18 years and below 21 years marries a girl below fifteen years, he is liable to a sentence of simple imprisonment which may extent up to 15 days or a fine which may extend upto Rs. 1000/- or with both. Section 4 of the same act provides that a male above the age of 21 marrying a girl below 15 is punishable with simple imprisonment of upto three months and is also liable to fine.

Right To Education of A Child

The Government of India has taken a positive step by making the education from 6 to 14 years of age compulsory. Thus, this will go in improving the condition of the children. Earlier, the 'right to education' was read into Art.21 which provides for 'right to life'. But with the 86th Amendment Act, 2002, a new Art. 21-A has been inserted in the Constitution of India which provides for 'right to education' as an independent fundamental right. The analogous provisions are contained in newly substituted Art. 45 (which imposes an obligation on parents/guardian) by the 86th Amendment Act, 2002 so as to make the availability of the right a reality. The newly substituted Art. 45 obligates the State 'to endeavour to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years', clause

(K) of 5 1A imposes a fundamental duty on parent/guardian” to provide opportunities for education to his child or ward as the case may be, between the age of six and fourteen years”.

The question arises as to how this gigantic project would be implemented. The children between the age of 6-14 years are in crores but there are not many government or government-aided schools which can provide free education. The present government schools are also in bad condition with no proper teaching staff and infrastructure. The government does not have money to run its own institutions. Thus, private sector is encouraged in education sector. But the fact is that the private schools charge high fee and there is no provision for free education. Only rich persons can afford to send their children to these schools. Even if education is made compulsory, but as there are not enough schools the question is how Government would implement it?

We need to consolidate our efforts and focus our energies on existing laws and not look to amending more laws and making still further newer laws, alien to our culture, society, habits, life styles and harsh realities of the common man. Insofar as child sex abuse is concerned, POCSO is a wholesome la’r. The government must create the machinery to implement it and educate its officers, besides all stakeholders, on what it contains. The remedy to handle the public outcry is by implementing POCSO. All child offenders must be charged, tried and punished in accordance with POCSO expeditiously. Speedy, stringent and relentless pursuit of POCSO is the remedy and a cure. The state must not waste its time in exploring alternatives when the answers exist in a law made by Parliament for these special offences against children, the most vulnerable section of society. Today’s children are tomorrow’s future. Let us protect them.

Watching Over a Child’s Rights

- Recording the statement of the child at the residence of the child or at the place of his choice, preferably by a woman police officer not below the rank of Sub-Inspector.
- Evidence has to be recorded within 30 days.
- No child to be detained in the police station at night for any reason.
- Police officer should not be in uniform while recording the statement of the child.
- The statement of the child to be recorded as spoken by the child.
- Assistance of an interpreter or translator or an expert as per the need of the child.
- Child not to see the accused at the time of testifying. The evidence of the child shall be recorded within a period of 30 days of the cognizance of the offence.
- Assistance of special educator or any person familiar with the manner or communication of the child in case the child is disabled.
- Medical examination of the child to be conducted in the presence of the parent of the child or any other person in whom the child has trust or confidence.
- In case the victim is a girl child, medical examination shall be conducted by a female doctor.
- Child not to be called repeatedly to testify and frequent breaks must be given to the child during the trial.

- No aggressive questioning or character assassination of the child.
- Trial to be in the special Court in camera.

It is very easy to make the socio-economic conditions to be responsible for any social problem and that is what the government of India is doing. The fact is that there is no comprehensive law tackling the problem of ‘child trafficking’. For example, the child abuse is dealt under Indian Penal Code, the immoral trafficking (Prevention) Act, is applicable to cases of commercial use of children for sexual activities and child labour Act for the prevention of labour trafficking in ‘hazardous’ areas. The act does not prevent child labour in houses, shops etc. However, just recently, by extending the provision of the Child Labour Act, 1986 to ban children employed in eateries and households, the government has brought some respite to the poor class children.

The Ministry of “Women and Child Development has drafted a bill “offences Against Children Bill, 2005” which is aimed to protect the rights of the children and attempts to address the legal loopholes through which child traffickers slip. The proposed document has specific sections dealing with various offences against child including sale/transfer, sexual assault, sexual/physical/emotional abuse, commercial sexual exploitation, child pornography, grooming for sexual purpose, incest, corporal punishment, bullying and economic exploitation.

With the various positive steps taken by the government, it seems that the things are changing for better. It is when laws like these are formulated that greater awareness and political will are generated. It is high time that the government should pay concern towards the exploitation of children who are the human resource of tomorrow.

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BOOK REVIEW

Daron Acemoglu (MIT) and James A Robinson (Harvard),

WHY NATIONS FAIL: The Origins of Power, Prosperity and Poverty,

Profile Books, London, 2013, pp. 529, £10.99 (Paperback).

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Why some nations fail while others succeed? What makes a country stick to the poverty while other moves rapidly towards development? Why citizens of some countries are healthier, live longer, better educated, have access to a range of amenities and options in life, that people in poor countries can only dream of. What explains these major differences in poverty and prosperity and the patterns of growth? Is it climate, geography, culture, ignorance, lack of vibrant economic institutions or political will or anything else? This is the main theme of the book written by Daron Acemoglu and James A Robinson. The book shows that while economic institutions are critical for determining whether a country is poor or prosperous, it is politics and political institutions that determine what economic institutions a country has.

The book comprising of 15 chapters into 529 pages is an interesting combination of history, economics and politics. The authors put forward their viewpoints through historical case studies to illustrate the theory of institutional change and the consequential success or failure of nations. Acemoglu and Robinson explain various examples of cities and nations having same geography, same culture, same populations, same races, but separated by borders having different set of economic and political institutions. The city of Nogales cut in half by a fence, as Nogales Arizona (in USA) and Nogales Sonora (in Mexico) demonstrates two systems of living with a huge contrast. One city in the same geographical position characterised by same cultural upbringings, same population but one part three times richer, much healthier, safer, and with higher living standards. Why it is so? And the answer lies in the ways the different societies formed during the early colonial period which set the divergent institutions in the region on the two sides of the border. Similarly, the authors quote the example of North and South Korea by highlighting the stark differences in standard of living. And the reason lies in the fact that both adopted the very different ways of organising their economies by their different political regimes. By quoting certain other similar examples like of East and West Germany (before the fall of the Berlin wall) the authors reject the hypothesis of geography, culture, climate and ignorance of people and rulers. They argue that it is not the geography, culture, or value systems – but rather institutions, more precisely the political institutions, that determine economic institutions.

The authors have presented the history of world with clarity and precision in a unique way to bolster their case as how imperialistic powers have used the natural resources of their colonies

in their own favour and introduced certain economic institutions to exploit the inhabitants of the colonies. In case of city of Nogales, the divergence between the two populations has roots in the very start of colonization of North and South America. As the Spaniards came to the Aztec, Mayan and Inca empires they had a single aim of conquering the indigenous population and extracting their wealth. By founding their settlements the colonizers designed a system that coerced the indigenous people to work for them and extracted resources while enriching only the small ruling Spanish elite. This made the Spanish Crown Quit rich at the time, as massive amounts of the gold and other resources flooded into the country. The colonization strategy of the English was the same as of the Spaniard. That was to extract the resources and force the indigenous population to work for the colonial elites, which would along with the Crown, obtain maximum benefits from it. This strategy worked well in Asia, particularly India, and Africa, but it failed in North America as they were late there. Moreover, North America was less attractive and much scarcer in gold than South America. In addition, the Native Americans put up far greater resistance and did not allow themselves to become enslaved and forced into manual labour. As result, they created different institutions to create incentives for the settlers. And that's why the North and South America have different standards of living.

In fact, the institutional formation is the main keystone used to describe the economic differences throughout the book. The emphasis is on how inclusive political institutions can lead to inclusive economic institutions which will lay the foundations of wealth creations and sustainable growth. The main theme of the book is that combination of both inclusive political and economic institutions shapes the incentives needed for a society to prosper. Absence of these leads the nations to fail. Inclusive economic institutions foster economic activity, productivity, growth and economic prosperity. It includes secure property rights, rule of law, public services and freedom to contract. On the other, extractive economic institutions do not create the incentives needed for people to save, invest and innovate. Extractive political institutions support these economic institutions by cementing the power of those who benefit from the extraction. Extractive political and economic institutions, despite their different trajectories, are always at the root of failures.

The authors have rejected the all prevalent dominant theories like of geographical position of a country, the cultural attribute and the ignorance of the political leaders about effective policies. According to them, the differences between two parts of Nogales, two Koreas, or East and West Germany cannot be explained by geography, culture, diseases or ignorance but only through different set of political institutions that resulted in different economic outcomes. Becoming a rich nation necessitates the overthrow of the ruling elites and the distribution of the power and political rights evenly within a society. The government has to become accountable and responsive to its people, who can then use this security and stability to advance on the economic opportunities available to them.

The book has synthesized intelligently the theories of economists of numerous ages from Adam Smith to Douglass. It develops a fascinating storyline comprising of a multitude of vivid historical examples which support the central thesis of the authors. After identifying the main framework of the analysis in some of its initial chapters, it takes the reader on a journey through history featuring a number of famous historical and more recent stories of success and failure. This gives the reader an opportunity to see how politics can indeed play an important

part in the development of a society. The authors have taken historical evidences from the Roman Empire, the Mayan City-States, medieval Venice, the Soviet Union, Latin America, England, Europe, the United States and Africa to build a new theory of political economy with great relevance for the big questions of today.

Despite the influencing findings on the theme, the book may attract the criticism of scholars who visualize the importance of factors like geography, natural resources, climate, culture, historical traditions and awareness in making a nation rich or poor. The authors seem to be obsessed only with institutions, institutions and institutions. But this may be due to the fact that book had different goals. The authors, perhaps, want to make the readers to look on the story of world development through the lenses of economics and politics. In totality, the book is a great read. It is an ambitious work based on rigorous research of fifteen years by one economist, and one political scientist. It is an interesting recipe of history, politics and economics. One must go for it.

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