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NEUROTICISM IN NOVELS OF KAMALA MARKANDAYA

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ABSTRACT

A neurotic person is more likely than the average to experience such feelings as anxiety, anger, envy, guilt, and depressed mood. In this research paper an attempt has been made to reveal neurotic traits in protagonists in novels of Kamala Markandaya. Her characters are gifted with depth and the basic principles of thinking and are also deeply aware of their value system. They survive out of hardship and discover their identity, sometimes living inside the norms of society and sometimes even escaping it. She has treated the neurotic phenomenon in the Indian context by creating extremely interesting characters. She finds society indifferent and cruel towards sensitive and aggrieved souls while they need love affection and sympathy. She has depicted purposeful realism to awaken people to the real problems.

Key Words: Neuroticism, Psychoanalysis, Ego, Superego, Anxiety, Depression, Identity.

Neuroticism is a fundamental personality trait in the study of psychology characterized by anxiety, fear, moodiness, worry, envy, frustration, jealousy, and loneliness. Individuals who score high on neuroticism are more likely than the average to experience such feelings as anxiety, anger, envy, guilt, and depressed mood. Freud presents three tier structure of personality which is by consensus the first comprehensive theory of personality. Three components of personality are id, ego and superego which in broad sense may be treated as representative of body, mind and society in psychic structure of man. According to Freud superego is an internalised version of the ideals and moral expectations of the society. It is “the representative of every moral restriction, the advocate of striving towards perfection” Superego strive to block the gratification of instinctual urges setting high priority on the higher side of human life. External environment holds two important possibilities for an individual either reduction of tension through gratification of instincts or insecurity as a result of frustration leads to anxiety and his ego is strained too much to maintain balance. If ego is not so well developed as to effectively manage the crisis through ordinary means it has to resort to what are called defence mechanisms. All defence mechanisms are unrealistic but they relieve the anxiety. If individual puts up with excess amount of repression defence mechanism fail and situation is ripe for the onset of neurosis. Karen Horney describes basic anxiety as a feeling a child has of being isolated and helpless in a potentially hostile world. Horney emphasises environmental factors in aetiology of neurosis which should be viewed in cultural context. Erich Fromm adds historical dimension to neurosis. According to him collapse of ethical and religious values and modern cut throat competition, increasing individualism and

isolation has made modern man orphaned in the world. He is thrown into “existential dichotomy” to resolve which he may neurotically develop a destructive attitude and jealousy guard against all possible threats. Alfred H Moller finds bottled up feelings and repressed traumatic experiences a cause of neurosis. More or less society is responsible for neurosis as it compels a person to suppress instinctual urges, feeling and longings for the free exercise of will for the sake of maintaining its ideals and foundations. If he or she is not capable of opposing the societal sanctions openly, he or she searches an option for her of social norms and moral code which are imposed against their wishes. Psychoanalysts from Freud onwards have discussed neurosis from angles and how it is the most natural result of friction between individual and society.

Typical Indian themes in English literature before independence were caste system, social attitudes, social and religious taboos, superstitions, notions of superiority and inferiority. Second generation Indian women writers like Kamala Markandaya, Anita Desai, Nayantara Sehgal, Ruth Praver Jhabvala, Shashi Deshpande and Kiran Desai etc have achieved recognition in recent times and have favourably responded to changed psychological realities of Indian life after independence. They are emotionally and intellectually well equipped to give authentic treatment to situation. Their wide acquaintance with the vagaries and nuances of life, both in the East and West and their achievement of often high educational and intellectual standards have given a sharp edge to their observation. Their natural sensibility and introspection have imparted to their observation a human touch and a psychological depth. Depending upon the degree of affectability and pressure of external circumstances their characters neurotically react in three different ways. A group of characters is hypersensitive and self-introspection leads to dark dismal depths of neurosis, a group portrays silent sufferers who become compulsive idealist but this idealism is not born of genuine change of heart but of an attitude of revenge necessitated by an inner compulsion to escape, a group of characters make important discoveries about themselves during their neurotic suffering and at last they find a measure of fulfilment in their relation to world.

Kamala Markandaya belong to that pioneering group of Indian woman writers who made their mark not just through their subject matter, but also through their fluid, polished literary style of writing. Her novels mirror a new awareness of the fulfilment of her characters’ sense of identity, without compromising on their traditional individuality in a post colonial space. Her characters are gifted with depth and the basic principles of thinking and are also deeply aware of their value system. They survive out of hardship and discover their identity, sometimes living inside the norms of society and sometimes even escaping it. Kamala Markandaya believes that the process of creative writing reveals depths in mind which are of universal application. She has treated the neurotic phenomenon in the Indian context by creating extremely interesting characters. She finds society indifferent and cruel towards sensitive and aggrieved souls while they need love, affection and sympathy.

Rukmini the protagonist in *Nectar-in-a-Sieve* welcomes miseries one after the other still somehow manage to survive. Misfortune cross her path again and again; poverty and starvation do not dehumanize her. Calamities of the flood bring major attack of starvation and sorrow. Rukmini does not show extreme emotional outburst. But deep inside, she is highly disturbed and depressed and suffers for her loved ones. She absorbs all misfortunes that come her way. Dr. Kenny helps Rukmini wipe out her emotional frustration. She has the image of

Dr. Kenny somewhere in her mind and is in love without conscious of it. She suppresses but sometimes her mask falls off. When she comes to know that Dr. Kenny has returned, she drops her marketing and buys a garland of flowers and flies to him as a beloved would to a lover. She develops a Platonic love for him and enjoys his image in her mind. Ira becomes a harlot for saving the life of her brother. When her father scolds her she replies: “Tonight and tomorrow and every night, so long as there is need. I will not hunger any more.” She shows courage and defies society by giving birth to an albino child. She is a devoted mother and nurses her child patiently and affectionately and is proud of him. She endures patiently the shame and humiliation. She suffers terribly but suffers silently without ever giving an idea of her deep spiritual anguish. Ira identifies herself and set her own parameters of life without considering society.

Sarojini, the protagonist in *A Silence of Desire* unconsciously protests against her husband Dandekar whom she finds responsible for her mechanical life. Dandekar has never given a serious thought to his wife’s problems, though he admits that she is the key figure in the family. He has never tried to realize her sentiments as he suffers from his ego and hypocrisy. Sarojini has psychological reasons for going to faith healer as she knows that her grandmother and mother has been hospitalized. She is convinced that if she is treated in hospital she would die the way her mother died after surgical operation. She needs a person to overcome her fear of knives and doctors and any psychologist can provide her stability. She goes to Swamy with the motive that he will cure her of her tumor. But what Swamy administers actually is not physical pain but pain born out of sense of neglect and worthlessness. Swamy’s image in internalised and her physical pain is neutralised for time being. She fails to discriminate between the needs of her body and her psyche and therefore develops a false belief. What Swamy actually ministers is not physical pain but her neurotic needs for love and self importance. Sarojini’s husband Dandekar, who lives a life of certainties. When he finds his wife going out of house and lying about it. He first of all doubts her fidelity instead of any other possibilities even after so many years of shared happy married life. He is torn between his love for his wife and his unfounded fever of Swamy’s control over her. Here he shows abnormal intense jealousy usually a case with people prone to neurotic reaction. His wife’s strange behaviour and defiance comes to him as a big shock, he neurotically reacts and goes through a phase of suffering and soul searching.

Markandaya’s novel *Some Inner Fury* is set in the background of political upsurge of 1942. Mira the youngest member of an aristocratic and westernized family is brought up in a glamorous life style. Mira enjoys goodness and simplicity of Richard Marlowe, her brother’s English friend. Both of them have feeling of warmth and understanding. Mira’s mother with all apparent life style of upper class, does not approve close relationship of her grown-up girl with an Englishman. Despite her mother’s objections Mira carries on her close relationship with Richard. When nationalist movement rises Mira and Richard become conscious of the futility of their attachment when stones are thrown at them. Mira is torn between her love for nation and for Richard. The volcanic inner fury of the nation destroys harmony of relationship between nations and races and inner fury of love jealousy and violence destroys microcosm of individual relationships. Mira realises inevitable psychological barrier between ruler and ruled and renounces her wealth, honour and even love in order to identify herself with Indian

sentiments. Mira sacrifices personal pleasures overcoming her inner pain and agony and decides her course of action.

In *A Handful of Rice*, Jayamma, mother of Nalini is neurotic as she suppresses her hunger for sex. Apu fails to give her what she wished. She becomes neurotic and suffers from a fit of sex when she sees masculine Ravi, husband of her daughter Nalini. Outwardly she suppresses it but inwardly what troubled her was the lust that had risen in her like a tide. Ravi, when drunk loses his balance and control over himself. Jayamma who opposes in beginning but enjoys. When Jayamma says “Why should I?” Ravi replies: “ You have wanted it for months for years. All the time you lay with your husband. Every time you looked at me.” Ravi is encouraged by her former activities of looking at him with sexual desire. It is quite surprising that when Ravi asks her to forgive him. She says: What for last night? She said, and stared at him. Do you think I care about that? Who cares what goes on between four walls?” Ravi is a young man of sentimental nature and moves from village to city to live a prosperous life. But in city his life is completely ruined. The poverty snatches his son from him. Finding himself helpless he starts drinking. In a state of intoxication he beats his wife, one night not finding his wife he rapes his mother-in-law Jayamma. His defeat in life leads him towards disappointment and behavioural changes like a neurotic person.

Markandaya’s novel *The Nowhere Man* presents pain and privations, anguish and mental agony of an Indian immigrant Srinivas in alien land. Srinivas and his wife Vasantha find it impossible to create their own identity in England, land of their adoption. Srinivas has to pass through torturous estrangement, the root of the problem lies in cultural displacement. Though Srinivas has acquired property yet they are not accepted by white and are known as people at No. 5. Their sons Laxman and Seshu are brought up in Christian environment and do not inherit any Indian trait. They are examples of second generation of immigrants who are neither here nor there. Seshu loses his life in World War I and Laxman is callous towards his parents. In the absence of expected family reunion Vasantha collapses and dies. Srinivas is left alone desolate and depressed in big house and world. Srinivas-Mrs Pickering relationship represents that despite all assimilation coexistence of two cultures is impossible. Both of them interact with each other in most intimate and human terms but this relationship can not endure permanently. This situation of coming closer yet living apart create identity crisis, a neurotic trait.

In *Possession* Val is possessed by Caroline who pretends to be a mother for him and promote his artistic talent but she uses him only as a means to satisfy her lust. Val finds himself helpless at her hands. He makes Ellie pregnant and enjoys sex with Annabel, yet he has to sleep with Caroline in the same bed at night. Caroline shows absolute possession over him and takes Ellie and Annabel as her rivals trying to snatch Val from her and somehow manages to remove them from Val’s life. When she fails to defeat Swamy, she does not accept her defeat and behaves like a neurotic, she says: “Valmiki is yours now, but he has been mine. One day he will want to be mine again. I shall take care to make him want me again: and on that day I shall come back to claim him.”

In *Pleasure City* Mrs. Bridie-Rikki relationship develops like Oedipus complex. Lying in her lap as a child he compares her bosom with that of her mother. He prefers Mrs. Bridie to his mother. When Mr. and Mrs. Bridie are buried together Rikki expresses his anger at this : “You should not have buried them like that. She could never bear him to touch her, you know.” It

shows Rikki's affection towards Mrs. Bridie were not like mother son relationship but he has something else suppressed which is expressed at the time of burial. Markandaya's novel *Two Virgins* probe into mental and psychological state of two young girls of middle class upbringing. Lalitha is a beautiful young girl who lives in her imagination and think of physical beauty as an end. But she is poor in real sense as she fails to identify her real beauty i.e. strength of character and thought. Being proud of her beauty she becomes an easy prey to those like Mr. Gupta. Lalitha's life turn tragic because as a girl she has secret longing for sex. She takes pleasure in intellectual sex that influences her thoughts and activities. Saroja is able to suppress it on moral grounds and manages to remain virgin. In Lalitha novelist has projected emergence of new social codes, cultural practices and life style. She becomes unsuccessful in her ambition and loses her family affection as well as her moral life and even tries to commit suicide, a neurotic trait.

Kamala Markandaya has very impressively explored human consciousness and intimate relationships. She has created genuine characters with valid qualifications. She has adopted realistic approach in portrayal of character. She successfully describes situations, problems, yearnings, aspirations, failures and weaknesses of her protagonists. Her characters like Rukmini, Mira, Sarojini, Ira do not run away from hard realities of life by choosing death as a final solution. She has depicted purposeful realism to awaken people to the real problems.

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AGRARIAN CRISIS WITH REFERENCE TO RATE OF INTEREST ON INFORMAL AMOUNT OF LOAN AMONG FARMERS OF HARYANA

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ABSTRACT

Farmers approach moneylenders for their credit and consumption needs, not by choice, but by compulsion. Farmers' knowledge of money lending law is poor. On the other hand, money lending laws have not been implemented in true spirit and contain provisions that have become archaic. The sample of 291 debted farmers was selected from eight villages of Karnal and Bhiwani districts of Haryana state through systematic random sampling technique. Analysis clearly revealed that majority of the respondents (59.80%) took informal amount of loan at 24.00% rate of interest. Age, occupation, size of land holding, size of family, education and mass media exposure of the respondents were found significantly associated with rate of interest on informal amount of loan paid by respondents. It was suggest that the State government should monitor the informal mechanism of credit, increase the awareness among farmers in particular, about the disadvantages of utilisation of loan on unproductive activities, and strengthen the cooperative movement in the State.

Key Words: Informal Amount of Loan, Rate of Interest, Farmer Debt, Socio-Economic.

Credit markets in developing countries can be divided into two broad categories: Formal and Informal Credit. Formal credit encompasses what we know to be conventional sources of credit such as large government and commercial banks. They tend to require forms of collateral and be governed on a federal or state level. Informal Credit encompasses individuals. They tend to use non-conventional forms of collateral such as social collateral to monitor loans. For outstanding debts from informal sources, more than one-third have interest rates in the range of 20-25% per annum and another nearly two-fifths have interest rates of

more than 30% per annum. At the all India level the total debt of farmers households was estimated at Rs. 1,12,000 crore in 2003. Out of total debt, Rs. 48,000 crore was sourced from non-institutional agencies, of which Rs. 18,000 crore of debt carried an interest rate greater than 30 per cent (Sarangi, 2010). Darling (1925) wrote “the Indian peasant is born in debt, lives in debt and dies in debt.” Though this was written about nine decades back, the problem of indebtedness not only remains true today; it has been aggravated further in recent years (Narayanmoorthy & Kalamkar, 2005).

This is because, the problem of indebtedness, damaged the social status of a farmer and triggered to commit suicide. In recent years, many part of the country are facing the problem of suicides of farmers associated with increasing indebtedness in the rural sector due to deceleration in agricultural production, productivity and incomes. In the last two decades, the suicide rate in the country has notably increased from 7.9 to 11.5 per 0.10 million attributed to suicides committed particularly by the farmer community (World Health Organisation, 2011). Out of 5,650 farmers’ suicides, 5,178 were male farmers and 472 were female farmers during 2014. The highest incidents of 2,568 farmers’ suicides in Maharashtra, followed by 898 suicides in Telangana and 826 in Madhya Pradesh were reported. Indebtedness’ and ‘Family problems’ are major causes of farmer suicides, accounting for 20.6% and 20.1% respectively of total farmer suicides. The other prominent causes of farmer suicides were ‘Farming Related Issues’ (17.2%), ‘Failure of Crop’ (16.8%) and ‘Illness’ (13.2%). Percentage share of farmers as per land holding status revealed that 41.8% marginal farmers, 25.2% medium farmers, 22.5% small farmers and 2.3% large farmers have committed suicides in country during 2014 (National Crime Records Bureau, 2014). In this background, this paper highlights to assess the rate of interest on informal amount of loan among farmers of Haryana along with association between rate of interest and socio-economic variables.

Material and Methods

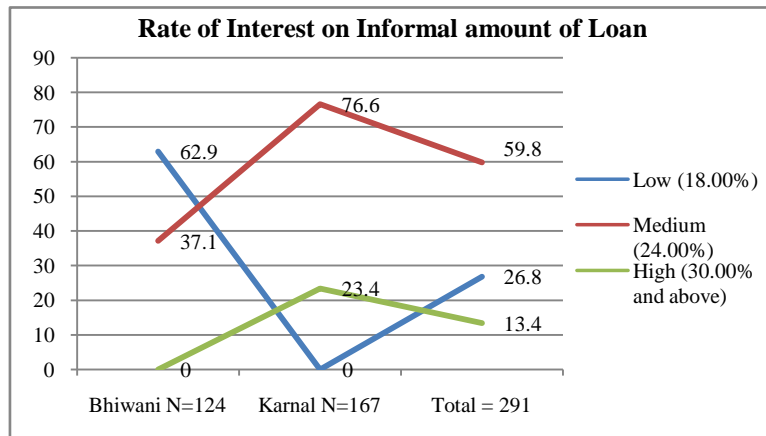
The Haryana state has two well defined agro-climatic regions namely dry and wet. Keeping in view differences in productivity level and to avoid geographical contiguity of the sampled districts, it was deemed fit to select Bhiwani district from dry zone and Karnal district from wet zone for the purpose of the study. A total number of eight villages were selected by selecting four villages from each district. Hence, 291 farmers were selected from eight sampled villages. The suitable statistical techniques were used in the study.

Results and Discussion

Rate of interest on informal amount of loan

Regarding the rate on interest on informal amount of loan analysis revealed that respondents have to pay high rate of interest on informal amount of loan in the figure. The majority of the respondents (59.80%) took informal amount of loan at 24.00% rate of interest and 26.80% of the respondents took the informal amount of loan at low rate of interest i.e. 30.00% and above. They were taking the informal amount of loan at high rate of interest 18.00%. Even 13.40% respondents took informal amount of loan at very high rate of interest because of low income, poverty, illiteracy and easy availability of this type of loan and for obligation like death, marriage and other social ceremonies etc. Dodamani et al. (2010) also reported in Karnataka that all the respondents were indebted and paying medium and high rate of interest on

informal amount of loan. The above findings of the study have been confirmed by the evidences of the past researchers done by Singh (2010) and Chandarsekhar and Ghosh (2005).



Region wise analysis revealed that majority of the respondents (62.90%) took the loan at low rate of interest in Bhiwani district. Contrary to that majority of the respondents (76.60%) have taken loan on 24.00% rate of interest. Even 23.40% respondents took the informal amount of loan at high rate of interest i.e. 30.00% and above.

Rate of interest on informal amount of loan taken by respondents as per socio-economic variables

Age of the respondents was found highly significantly associated with rate of interest on informal amount of loan in the table. Analysis revealed that majority of the respondents has taken informal amount of loan on medium rate of interest i.e. at the rate of 24.00%. Nearly one-third of the respondents from young age group i.e. upto 35 years (31.11%) took very high rate of interest i.e. 30.00% on informal amount of loan. On the other hand, one-third of the respondents from old age group i.e. above 50 years (30.33%) took low rate of interest on informal amount of loan.

Non-significant association was found between caste of the respondents and rate of interest on informal amount of loan taken by respondents. More than one-third of the respondents hailed from Scheduled Castes (35.85%) and 11.83% from backward castes have taken informal amount of loan at high rate of interest i.e. 30.00%. On the other hand, maximum number of the respondents from general castes (31.72%) and backward castes (24.73%) also took informal amount of loan on low rate of interest i.e. 18.00%. In contrast their percentage was very low among Scheduled Castes' respondents.

Occupation of the respondents was found significantly associated with rate of interest on informal amount of loan. Analysis revealed that two-third of the respondents (61.54%) who were engaged in the labour work and 11.92% respondents from farming class took the informal amount of loan on high rate of interest. On the other hand, majority of the respondents (60.00%) who were engaged in business and service sector (46.15%) have taken informal amount of loan on low rate of interest i.e. at the rate of 18.00%.

Association between size of land holdings and rate of interest on informal amount of loan taken by respondents was found significantly associated. Analysis clearly revealed that maximum number of the marginal farmer (43.39%) and small farmer (17.78%) took informal amount of loan on high rate of interest i.e. 30.00% because of poverty, low repayment capacity and low risk taking capacity and small size of land holdings. Contrary to that maximum number of large farmers (60.00%) and medium farmers (62.86%) took informal amount of loan on low rate of interest. It may be due to relatively better socio-economic status, repayment capacity, saving and risk taking ability of the respondents.

Table 1: Rate of interest on informal amount of loan as per socio-economic variables

Age	Low (18.0%)	Medium (24.0%)	High (30.0%)	Total
Young (upto 35 yrs)	13(28.89)	18(40.00)	14(31.11)	45(15.46)
Middle (36-50 yrs)	28(22.58)	77(62.10)	19(15.32)	124(42.61)
Old (above 50 yrs)	37(33.33)	79(64.75)	6(4.52)	122(41.93)
Total	78(26.80)	174(59.80)	39(13.40)	291(100.0)
$\chi^2 = 14.524^{**}$		C = 0.218		
Caste				
General castes	46(31.72)	90(62.07)	9(6.21)	145(49.83)
Backward castes	23(24.73)	59(63.44)	11(11.83)	93(31.96)
Scheduled castes	9(16.98)	25(47.17)	19(35.85)	53(18.21)
$\chi^2 = 2.414$		C = 0.091		
Occupation				
Labour	0(0.00)	5(38.46)	8(61.54)	13(4.47)
Farming	69(26.54)	160(61.54)	31(11.92)	260(89.35)
Business	3(60.00)	2(40.00)	0(0.00)	5(1.71)
Service	6(46.15)	7(53.85)	0(0.00)	13(4.47)
$\chi^2 = 15.863^*$		C = 0.227		
Size of land holdings (in hectare)				
Marginal (0-1.00)	10(18.87)	20(37.74)	23(43.39)	53(18.21)
Small (1.00-1.99)	21(23.33)	53(58.89)	16(17.78)	90(30.93)
Semi medium (2.00-3.99)	19(18.45)	80(77.67)	4(3.88)	103(35.39)
Medium (4.00-9.99)	22(62.86)	13(37.14)	0(0.00)	35(12.03)
Large (10.00 & above)	6(60.00)	4(40.00)	0(0.00)	10(3.44)
$\chi^2 = 7.990^*$		C = 0.163		
Types of family				
Nuclear	28(28.28)	57(57.58)	14(14.14)	99(34.02)
Joint	50(26.04)	117(60.94)	25(13.02)	192(65.98)
$\chi^2 = 0.737$		C = 0.050		
Size of family				
Small (upto 4 members)	27(48.21)	26(46.43)	3(5.36)	56(19.24)
Medium (4-8 members)	37(26.24)	89(63.12)	15(10.64)	141(48.45)
Large (above 8 members)	14(14.89)	59(62.76)	21(22.35)	94(32.31)
$\chi^2 = 38.792^{**}$		C = 0.343		

Education				
Illiterate	33(21.15)	98(62.82)	25(16.03)	156(53.61)
Primary School	12(22.64)	33(62.26)	8(15.10)	53(18.21)
High School	16(30.77)	30(57.69)	6(11.54)	52(17.87)
Graduation & above	17(56.67)	13(43.33)	0(0.00)	30(10.31)
$\chi^2 = 12.899^*$			C = 0.206	
Mass media exposure				
Low	0(0.00)	43(55.84)	34(44.16)	77(26.46)
Medium	53(35.10)	93(61.59)	5(33.11)	151(51.89)
High	25(39.68)	38(60.32)	0(0.00)	63(21.65)
$\chi^2 = 53.444^{**}$			C = 0.394	

Figures in the parenthesis denote percentage

* Significant at .05 percent level

**Highly significant at .01 percent level

Types of family was found non-significantly associated with the rate of interest on informal amount of loan taken by respondents. Analysis revealed that maximum number of the respondents hailed from nuclear family (28.28%) and joint family (26.04%) have taken informal amount of loan on low rate of interest. On the other hand only 14.14% respondents from nuclear family and 13.02% from joint family took the informal amount of loan on high rate of interest.

Size of family was found highly significantly associated with the rate of interest on informal amount of loan taken by respondents. Analysis revealed that nearly half of the respondents hailed from small sized of families (48.21%) and 26.24% medium sized of families took the informal loan on low rate of interest. On the other hand nearly one-fourth of the respondents from large sized families (22.35%) and medium sized families (10.64%) have taken informal amount of loan on high rate of interest. It may be due to the fact that joint families give more risk taking ability and security to the individual at the time of crisis.

Educational level of respondents was found significantly associated with rate of interest on informal amount of loan taken by respondents. Analysis again revealed that majority of the respondents has taken informal amount of loan at medium rate of interest irrespective of their educational level. Only educated people i.e. those educated upto graduation level and above (56.67%) and upto high school level (30.77%) took the informal amount of loan at low rate of interest. On the other hand only illiterate people (16.03%) and educated upto primary level (15.10%) took the informal amount of loan at high rate of interest.

Highly significant association was found between mass media exposure of the respondents and amount of the respondents on informal amount of loan at rate of interest taken by respondents. Analysis revealed that maximum number of the respondents (44.16%) who had low exposure to mass-media exposure and nearly one-third of the respondents (33.11%) who had medium level exposure took informal amount of loan at high rate of interest. Contrary to that 39.68% of the respondents who had high exposure to mass-media and 35.10% respondents who had medium exposure to mass-media took informal amount of loan at low rate of interest. High exposure to mass-media among respondents exposes the respondents towards formal sources also where they have to pay low rate of interest.

Conclusion and Suggestions

It was concluded from the field of the study that the deep rooted presence of moneylenders in the rural credit delivery mechanism. Farmers approach moneylenders for their credit and consumption needs, not by choice, but by compulsion. Farmers' knowledge of money lending law is poor. On the other hand, money lending laws have not been implemented in true spirit and contain provisions that have become archaic. It was also suggested that there should be check on interest rate charged by moneylenders, landlords, commission agents etc. To reduce dependence on informal source of loan, the formal agencies like commercial and cooperative banks should also reduce the rate of interest. Secondly, people should be encouraged to adopt new crop insurance scheme and to take loan from Kisan Credit Card because of low rate of interest and various incentives.

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EDUCATION SYSTEM: AN APPARATUS OF RULING IDEOLOGY?

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ABSTRACT

There has always been a close interaction between education system and politics. Rather it is always the ruling ideology which decides the contours of the education system. It is evident from the study of curriculum under various state systems. To avoid this victimization of education system, a balanced approach should be adopted in which the education should serve all the three establishments---- State, Society and Market in a judicious way. Currently, the world is obsessed with the stipulations of liberalization, privatization and globalization as the obvious outcomes of capitalism. And consequently, the education system is suffering from the practice of overmarketization. The present paper analyses the education system under various state systems right from the ancient period to the modern to establish the fact that education policy has always been a prisoner of politics or ruling ideology. The gist of the paper is that there is a need to relook the education system and adopt a balanced approach in which education should fulfill the requirements equally of State, Society and Market.

Key Words: Education System, State, Society, Market, Ruling Ideology, Industrial State.

Education has always been a prisoner of politics. It has been a process of indoctrination. School has always been used as an ideological apparatus. Ruling ideology determines the dominated culture of the society. Ruling ideology determines through education and mass media what type of thought and language should prevail and rewarded in the society. It has been a tool of getting the legitimacy by ruling class. This is how education has always been politicized in various state systems. Various theories exist on justification of purpose of the education but in my opinion the real purpose of the education is to serve the three establishments---State, Society and Market---in a balanced way. The overemphasis on any one of them may create an imbalance which may result in distortion in others.

Education and State

The real purpose of the state is coercion without the use of force. It has been to create a new political order through education. Education has always been used by the ruling ideology as an apparatus to create cultural, economic, political and social legitimacy to its acts. Education system has been used differently in different states to achieve a particular objective. We may take some examples in support of this logic. For instance, the main purpose of education in

Sparta was to produce brave and strong soldiers. In Athens, it was the harmonious development of body and mind. To produce the good orators was the chief aim of education in ancient Rome. In the feudal societies, the goal of education was to produce a great knight, warrior, a military attendant or a servant for the Aristocracy. In medieval Germany, the purpose of education was to produce hard working and useful citizens. To produce a business person was the main objective of education in 20th Century America. To produce literate slaves in colonies to perform the official work was the chief objective of colonial powers. A high organization and work discipline is in demand in the contemporary Japan. In communist societies, the purpose of education has been to produce universally developed person. This whole scenario can be understood through the study of following competitive theories of the state:

Divine State:

According to this theory the state was created by God and governed by His deputy or Vice-regent. It was His will that men should live in the world in a state of political society and He sent His deputy to rule over them. The ruler was a divinely appointed agent and he was responsible for his actions to God alone. As the ruler was the deputy of God, obedience to him was held to be a religious duty and resistance a sin. The advocates of the Divine Origin Theory, in this way, placed the ruler above the people as well as law. Nothing on earth could limit his will and restrict his power. His word was law and his actions were always just and benevolent. To complain against the authority of the ruler and to characterize his actions as unjust was a sin for which there was divine punishment. Hence, the main purpose of education in that state was to propagate the divine origin of the universe and produce the subjects highly subservient to the Monarch. This was a mechanism to get the legitimacy to the ruler. Curriculum was decided by priests, Churches and religious gurus.

Feudal State:

Feudalism was the medieval model of government predating the birth of the modern nation-state. Feudal society was a military hierarchy in which a ruler or lord offers mounted fighters a fief, a unit of land to control in exchange for a military service. The individual who accepted this land became a vassal and the man who granted the land become as his liege or his lord. The deal was often sealed by swearing oaths on the Bible or on the relics of saints. Often this military service amounted to forty days' service each year in times of peace or indefinite service in times of war, but the actual terms of service and duties varied considerably on a case-by-case basis. Factors such as the quality of land, the skill of the fighter, local custom, and the financial status of the liege lord always played a part. For instance, in the late medieval period, this military service was often abandoned in preference for cash payment, or agreement to provide a certain number of men-at-arms or mounted knights for the lord's use.

In theory, the entire medieval community was divided into three groups: bellatores (the noblemen who fought), laborers (the agricultural laborers who grew the food), and orators (the clergy who prayed and attended to spiritual matters). In actuality, this simple tripartite division known as the Three Estates of Feudalism proved unworkable, and the necessity of skilled

craftsmen, merchants, and other occupations was quite visible in spite of the theoretical model espoused in sermons and political treatises.

During this period, in most kingdoms in Europe, education was overseen by the church. The church organized the curriculum of studies, created the testing and marking system and, of course, guided the students through their studies. The very fact that the curriculum was structured by the church gave it the ability to mould the students to follow its doctrine. Bishops in cathedrals, priests in churches and monks in monasteries were the teachers of many institutions founded by the church. Institutions managed by the church focused more on language and the arts, and less on the sciences, but even the knowledge of reading and writing Latin gave the graduates of these institutions a huge advantage. Illumination, painting (fresco) and calligraphy were very important for the church and were taught to those showing artistic aptitude. These three forms of art ensured that books could be copied and that temples would be decorated, inspiring awe in those who entered them.

Industrialized State:

A developed country, industrialized country, or "more economically developed country" (MEDC), is a sovereign state that has a highly developed economy and advanced technological infrastructure relative to other less industrialized nations. Most commonly, the criteria for evaluating the degree of economic development are gross domestic product (GDP), gross national product (GNP), the per capita income, level of industrialization, amount of widespread infrastructure and general standard of living. Which criteria are to be used and which countries can be classified as being developed are subjects of debate. The purpose of education in industrialized societies was to produce a skilled work force. Polytechnic education is a live example of this phenomenon. With the industrialization of societies, industrial or polytechnic education was introduced which was a generalized industrial preparation of workers by combining theory and practice. It was to prepare a person to perform a variety of work and to understand the meaning of economically produced social change. Middle class started to acquire technical and managerial skills. It holds an important place in capitalist society. Hence, in every state after the capitalism, to produce work force has been the target of the state.

Imperialistic State:

Imperialism is a state policy, practice, or advocacy of extending power and dominion, especially by direct territorial acquisition or by gaining political and economic control of other areas. Because it always involves the use of power, whether military force or some subtler form, imperialism has often been considered morally reprehensible, and the term is frequently employed in international propaganda to denounce and discredit an opponent's foreign policy. Three periods in the modern era witnessed the creation of vast empires, primarily colonial. Between the 15th century and the middle of the 18th, England, France, the Netherlands, Portugal, and Spain built empires in the Americas, India, and the East Indies. For almost a century thereafter, relative calm in empire building reigned as the result of a strong reaction against imperialism. Then the decades between the middle of the 19th century and World War I were again characterized by intense imperialistic policies. The imperialistic

powers faced serious problems while communicating the local communities of their colonies. Language was a main barrier in performing all the paper work regarding administration. Hence, they planned an education system through which skilled slaves and efficient clerks could be produced to support their acts in the colonies.

State under Renaissance:

The characteristics of Renaissance were humanism, nationalism, a new approach to life, and a new spirit in art, architecture, literature and learning, the growth of the vernaculars, and scientific investigation. The Renaissance stood for humanism, the sympathetic and devoted study of mankind, instead of the theological devotion of the Middle Age. The Renaissance scholars were known as "humanists" and their subjects of study, came to be called the "humanities." Petrarch is regarded as the Father of Humanism. This movement could be regarded for the turning away from the medieval traditions of asceticism and theology towards an interest in man's life on this earth.

The rise of the rational spirit and of scientific investigation gave rise to a new approach to education. New courses of study began to emerge during this era. Whereas the medieval approach was one of absolute conformity and obedience, the new approach was based on reason. It laid emphasis on the importance of critical examination and evaluation of ideas and principles. Several Renaissance scholars such as Francis Bacon and Leonardo da Vinci were the products of this great movement. These scholars were inspired by the Greeks and the Romans who had led richer and fuller lives than what was known in Western Europe during the previous one thousand years. These scholars helped Europe to take giant steps in the fields of literature, art and architecture, painting, music and science, during the Renaissance period.

Welfare State:

The welfare state is a set of government programs aimed at ensuring citizens' welfare in the face of the contingencies of life in modern, individualized and industrialized society. All welfare states provide direct state assistance to the poor in cash (e.g., social assistance) and in kind (e.g., housing and social services), as well as social insurance against the financial consequences of certain biological risks (illness, incapacity to work, childbirth, child-rearing, old age) and occupational risks (unemployment, accident, or injury). The main purpose of education under such kind of state is to create an atmosphere in which everyone can get a social security, economic security and equal opportunities. Education for welfare is the main motto of this kind of state.

Education and Society

Education is a means of social change. It is helpful in maintaining the social order or social hierarchy. Education and society are deeply interrelated. What happens to the educational system undoubtedly affects the society, and whatever occurs in the society shapes the educational system. It is quite clear from the fact that education system differs from society. Education is a means to transmit the cultural values. The purpose of the education is to make people comfortable and free. Education should meet the needs, beliefs, attitudes and aspirations of the society. Through education, individuals learn to be good parents, good teachers, good civil servants, good shopkeepers, good businessmen and good citizens etc.

education is a main agent of socialization. It prepares the child for its future role. It is a means of social interaction. But when this balance of serving the state, society and market by education alters heavily in favor of any one of them, the situation becomes critical. The likewise situation is emerging in the present time of globalized economy dominated by capitalist system and neo-liberalism. The practice of over marketisation has distorted the balance.

Education and Market

Undoubtedly, the education is a tool of economic development. It is almost impossible to a society or state to be economically developed without a proper education system. Market is another establishment which should be served by the education. But in the present scenario of capitalized world we are becoming the victims of overmarketisation. In this age of liberalization, globalization and privatization the students are treated as consumers. Multinational companies and private equity firms are involved in education system. There is a stress of capitalization of education which means schools/colleges/universities have turned into commodity producing enterprises. As part of seeking new markets and the re-orientation to the customer, new forms of delivery and consumption of education are being created. Student is becoming an active consumer but a passive learner. Knowledge is getting the back seat.

The culture of the market is so organized that incompetence and weakness cannot be compensated for. The failings of the child are blamed on the parents. The child is made up as a successful social and educational subject---deliberately and knowingly produced, formed, channeled, motivated and constructed through the crafting and purchase of opportunities, interactions and experiences. But such purchase is not available to all. Operation of the market in schooling is an evidence of commoditification of the child. In this system, the child becomes a means to an end. As far as knowledge is concerned, there is a shift from the questions----“is it true?” or “is it just?” to the questions---is it useful?” or “is it efficient?”. There is a subordination of social to economic. It is a shifting of social activities away from humans towards objects. It is a process of de-socialization. There is a crisis, and concept of education itself is at stake. Education has been capitalized and students consumerised.

The Balanced Approach

Now the question arises what kind of education is the best kind of education? What should be the ideal purpose of the education? In my opinion, the ideal purpose of the education should be to serve all the three estates----state, society and market---in a balanced way. If there will be overstress on the service of state, the society may suffer in a negative way, and may result in a poor society. And if there is overstress on the service of market, the state and society both may suffer. There may be a distortion in the society.

It is the purpose of education which decides the nature of state, market and society. There may be four possibilities in this regard. (a) Strong states, strong societies and strong economies: Most Western industrial countries fall into this category. In this system, there is a judicious distribution of service by the education among state, society and market. (b) Strong states, weak societies and weak economies: An example here is South Korea. The Korean state is a

hard one, in every sense of the word. The stress of education is on serving the state (c) Weak states, weak societies and weak economies: The African post-colonial scenario best encapsulates this situation. The post-colonial state in Africa was essentially derived from the colonial state. The education system is not well arranged. (d) Weak states, strong societies and strong economies: This category is more enigmatic than the others. Switzerland is the example where the extreme devolution of power to the cantons has rendered the central state rather more symbolic than functional. Switzerland is the closest example to a direct democracy with government by the people. Its long and 'natural' evolution has resulted in one of the most stable contemporary societies with extraordinary levels of social capital. In Switzerland, it is the people who decide what kind of system should be there including education system. Hence, it is clear from the above arguments that for a better state, better society and better economy, the education should perform the role of serving all the three establishments---state, society and market---in a balanced way. The purpose of the education should be the harmonious development of hand, heart and mind.

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B.R. AMBEDKAR AND SOCIETY

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ABSTRACT

Ambedkar with all potentiality of becoming a national leader, commanding respect from all sections of Indian Society preferred to remain a leader of depressed classes. He tried to apply logic to politics, religion and social philosophy. In fact he was a Jurist, a scholar, bahun political leader, Buddhist revivalist and chief architect of Indian Constitution. Ambedkar spent all his life lightening against the system of untouchability and the Indian Cast system. He waged a struggle against the Hindu society to build a new social order based on freedom, equality and Justice in Social, religious, economic and political life of people.

Key Words: B.R. Ambedkar, Society, Freedom, Justice, Realism.

Bhimrao Ramjee Ambedkar was one of the great leaders of modern India. He had experienced the agonies, anguishes, frustrations and humiliations of being born in Mahar caste, an untouchable Maharashtrian community. His work on Indian society touched upon the problems of shudras and untouchables having deep realism and bitter denunciations against the old law givers like Manu who used words of contempt and bitterness against the suppressed sections of Hindu society. Ambedkar's rise to eminence was facilitated by various socio-political forces of the time. The British Imperialism with all its political faults directly or indirectly pressed the movements for social reforms in India.

In early and Post Vedic Society merit was recognized and birth considerations were not the primary factors. But with the crystallization of cast system acute tensions generated (K.L. Sharma, 1986). Buddhism, Sikhism, Kabirism, the Brahmo samaj and Arya Samaj stood up against the inequalities and enormities of the caste system. Vivekanand denounced the snobbery of Indian upper classes but he did not outright rejected the caste system as such. In his opinion all Hindus must be given the opportunity for becoming Brahmins. Mahatma Gandhi had been the greatest crusader for the rights and aspirations of untouchables. Gautam Buddha also challenged the arrogance of Brahmin Priests. The Buddhist literature tried to place the kshatriyas higher than Brahmins. Buddha's movement resulted in the liberalization of Hindu social structure but Buddha's Social liberation movement extended to Vaishyas and the Shudras only. He never sponsored any movement for the claims of persons further down in social scale. Gandhi also became champion of untouchables and his heart bled for them (Sinha, Rakesh K., 2010).

Jyoti Rao Phule had been a notable leader of the backward caste as he started the movement for the liberation of backward classes. He started the first school for women and also worked for the upliftment of down-trodden classes like the Shimpy, Kumbhar, Nahui, Koli, Mahar, Mang, Mali etc. Phule wanted that the women and shudras to be given compulsory education.

He criticised Manusmriti as this was the most weighty stumbling block in the way to social change (*Sinha, Rakesh K., 2010*). Ambedkar had been the most militant champion of the untouchables. His personality and achievements reminds of Paul Robeson, the great Negro American leader who symbolized resentment of whole race directed against the arrogant superiority of the American whites.

The major objective of Ambedkar's life was to bring about social revolution. He wanted to break the system of varnas and caste so that everybody got the opportunity of self development. By adopting democratic and constitutional means he wanted to transform the society into a social revolution by awakening the suppressed and oppressed classes and wanted to brake all social values based on Smrities. Ambedkar considered caste to be the barrier to social progress and individual's advancement. A peculiar characteristic feature of Indian caste system is social inequality which is evident from cast higherarchy representing social position of each and every caste, the Brahmins on the top and harijans lie at the bottom (*Yogesh Atul, 1968*). While describing the Caste system at length Ambedkar criticised Hindus guilty of falling due to prevailing caste system as implied in Varana Vyavastha. He asked the Hindu Society to reorganize on religious basis accepting the principles of liberty, brotherhood and equality. So that existing cast system could be reorganized (*Sabbir, Mohammad (Eds.) 1997*). Baba sahib has given the responsibility to entire society and have asked to make efforts to uproot caste (*Ambedkar, Baba Sahib, 1979*).

Ambedkar forcefully put forward the view that shudras were not dark skinned enslaved subordinated by Aryan invaders but they too were Aryans who belonged to Kshatriya solar dynasty. The subordinate status of shudras was brought about by a bloody battle between the Shudra king and Vashishta. Due to social discrimination and changes of fortune they were degraded from this kshtriya status. He considered Brahmins responsible for the degradation of shudras. The technique to bring about this was denying the yajnopavita to them.

According to Ambedkar the Hindu scheme of social structure was based on four varnas or Chaturvarn. It advocated that society should be divided into four classes Brahmin, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras and there can not be social equality among these classes and must be found together by the rule of graded inequality. The occupation of Brahmin should be learning and teaching and performing various religious ceremonies. Kshatriyas were to fight, occupation for Vaishyas was trade and Shudras were to provide services to the three superior classes. There was no concept of social equality among these four classes. Right to Education was given to Brahmins, Kshatriyas and Vaishyas. Shudras and women had no right to education. Chaturvarna divided the man's life into four stages – Bramacharya, Grahasta, Vanaprastha and Sanyasa (*Wkhade, G.S., 1982*). So breeding inequality has been the parent cause of the caste system. He considered it to be the greatest social responsibility and was of the view that this problem can not be solved by mere thinking and giving suggestions but it demanded a radical social solution.

After careful study of the history of human relations among Hindus in Indian Society Ambedkar sincerely felt that it required serious efforts for reforms. Though he had great admiration for some of the noblest traits of Hindu religion, he was pained to see that the great religion misinterpreted and brought down the values to the level of ritualism, rules of eating, pretensions of purity and division of Hindu into touchables and untouchables. Ambedkar took it to be the work of certain vested interests who wanted domination over society for ever. By

declaring religious sanction to caste system, an incurable harm was done to Hindu Community (*Khan, Mumtaj Ali, 1995*).

Ambedkar waged a struggle against the Hindu social system to build a new social order based on freedom, equality and Justice in Social, religious, economic and political life of people. As a great Social Humanist he could not tolerate man being maltreated by man in the name of caste so he decided to fight for the rights of depressed classes. Though he did not get wholehearted support from influential leadership who were mainly from the higher castes, even the political organizations of that time like Indian National Congress adopted a very cautious approach to his suggestion.

The attitude of an average Hindu towards the untouchables, so much disillusioned him that he decided to adopt Buddhism in early part of his life in October 1956. He could have adopted Buddhism much earlier but did not do so due to his personal admiration for Hindu religion and his desire that Hindu community should own untouchables as equal social partners. His parting with Hindu religion was most painful decision for him. He concluded that the only way to social Justice and progress of the whole country was to revive the glorious past of Indian heritage and to follow the teachings of Lord Budha and wanted to be the liberator and emancipator of the downtrodden (*Kunbar, W.N., 1979*).

Ambedkar was a great optimist. He had faith in man's capacity to distinguish between right and wrong. While addressing the Constituent Assembly on December 17, 1946 he pointed out that he did not have the slightest doubt about the future evolution of Social, political and economic structure of the country. Though divided politically, economically and socially and in warring camps he was convinced that with the time and circumstances, nothing in the world can prevent this country from becoming one with all those castes and creeds. Due to this faith only, Ambedkar adopted a realistic and moderate attitude when Britishers were preparing to withdraw from India.

Ambedkar stated that the ideal political solution would be to retain parliamentary democracy and to prescribe state socialism by the law of the Constitution, so that it would be beyond the reach of a parliamentary majority to suspend amend or abrogate it. By this socialism can be established, parliamentary democracy retained and dictatorship avoided (*Goel, V., 2009*).

He Accepted membership of the Constituent Assembly in 1946, and decided to cooperate with the Congress Party for safeguarding rights of the depressed classes. He always had sense of responsibility towards the nation. As chairman of the drafting committee of the Constitution for free India he made provision for the SC members of the Community to develop itself with constitutional guarantee of equality of opportunities. He never wanted the SC to remain a separate community with the privilege of reservation of seats in parliament, legislatures and government jobs for all times to come. He made it clear that provision of reservation must be for a limited period and with legal prohibition of discrimination on caste basis the SC were to rise to the level of other communities (*Goel, V., 2009*).

Ambedkar asked the leaders of SC Federation to demand the abolition of reserved seats for SC as he believed that privilege of reserved seats would create a class within Scheduled Castes who would demand the privilege to continue for ever. He was against the permanent division of Indian Society and always visualized that a time will come when SC would join the larger group.

Ambedkar with all potentiality of becoming a national leader, commanding respect from all sections of Indian Society preferred to remain a leader of depressed classes. He tried to apply logic to politics, religion and social philosophy. In fact he was a Jurist, a scholar, bahun political leader, Buddhist revivalist and chief architect of Indian Constitution. Ambedkar spent all his life lightening against the system of untouchability and the Indian Cast system (*Kumble J.R., 1979*).

The Indian Constitution has provided complete equality before law and equal protection of rights to all citizens. under articles 14 & 17. These have not only abolished untouchability but has made its practice in any form, an offence punishable under law and it has gone a long way in giving a constitutional and legal foundation for the redemption of sorrows and troubles of the untouchables. As Ambedkar was realistic in pointing out that Indian bureaucracy which shared the prejudices of Hindus against untouchables, was also responsible for the sorrows of untouchables. So for making public services more responsive to the needs of the latter, there should be more members of untouchable community in the higher executive.

Ambedkar was not satisfied with the constitutional provisions for untouchables in Indian Constitution during the days of the Round Table Conferences and he sponsored a demand for separate electorate for the untouchables. Gandhi did not want to disrupt the organic structure of Hindu society but Ambedkar wanted separation of untouchables from Hindu Society (*Pabla, A.S., 2012*).

Ambedkar rejected the philosophy of Gandhism as a whole for its fundamental base of Sanatan Dharma which was not acceptable to him in any form. He also rejected Gandhian concept of social Justice based on the feeling of 'Vaishnav Jan' and God's grace or the idea of 'Daridra Narayan' as it could not help the depressed, weaker and the backward classes to rise in life.

Ambedkar did not find any efficacy in Gandhian concept of truth, non-violence and love for God. As for him these were the only means of human emancipation and can not help the weaker sections of Society (*Jatava, D.R., 1998*).

He also rejected the Gandhi's concept of sarvodaya for the major reason that it was based on the same division of labour as Varnashram, Dharama, Daridra Narayana to be important for the maintenance of Justice and theory of 'trusteeship' highlighting to redress the economic ills of the society.

Ambedkar specifically pointed out that there was no untouchability in Vedic times and there were common regulations for all varnas. Anyone guilty of social offence was discarded even if he was a Brahmin (*Chitkara, M.G., 2002*). His arguments were again quite strong against the acceptance of Saints as the true representatives of Hindu culture as they were the staunch believers of caste and lived and died as the members of the cast only to which they respectively belonged (*Ambedkar, Baba Saheb, 1982*).

There are certain dogmass existing in all human societies. 'Dogma' is a set of belief held by any authority or group which others are expected to accept without any agrument. Dogmatism manifested itself in the society in many ways like satipratha, kanya-Vadha, child marriage, death feast, dowry system, inequity of women folk and mankind thus constituting anti-social and anti-Justice forces. Ambedkar critised dogmatism as enemy of social justice, leads to sectarianism, rejection of creativity, condemnation of criticism, examination and investigation,

denial of freedom of thought and expression and ultimately leading to superstitious beliefs and fanatic tendencies (*Jatava, D.R., 1998*).

Ambedkar's concept of social Justice is broad, comprehensive and multi-dimensional to give equal respect to women, to remove poverty, emancipation from forced labour, to provide, legal aid to needy and weaker sections of the society, to maintain law and order situation. If the things are attended and fulfilled to the satisfaction of all citizens, will certainly help in bringing about a just social system and will also create a favourable order in the interest of all. The barrier in the way of social justice like individuals own distortions such as hatred, hunger, greed, lust, envy, violence, theft, lie, adultery, intoxication etc. will have to be removed as these distortions of human behaviour appears to be strictly individual. These immensely vitiate the social environment and the individual involving in such thing will remain selfish and will always create disputes and difficulties in social life (*Mowli, V.C., 1990*).

So the logical question is how such society would emerge and function. The answer is that such a society has to be socially and economically developed, technologically advanced and modernized, the law, morality, government and politics are to be its inbuilt organs. The law has to play the most significant role in the structure and governance of the society, Politics has to pin-down the inefficiency of the system and suggest the corrective measures to be carried out by the government by setting proper and effective coordination among the policies, economy, law and society. And all these will have to be regulated through morality which not only bind them together but govern the behaviours and social relations of the people (*Mathew, T., 1991*).

Ambedkar was aware of his social responsibility as he wanted reorganization of Hindu Social order on the basis of liberty, equality, fraternity, and Justice, He wanted the Indian Society to be based upon social equality and democracy. He demanded liberation of Hindu Society from castism and priest craft and if the Hindu acted upon his principles, they would be free people, a living, movable race, and moving society (*Miller, David., 1976*).

So today it becomes our social responsibility to conceive a new image of man, a new pattern of society and his relationship with that. Such a society must have its structure and functions which would be entirely different from the existing one. An ideal society should be mobile, full of channels for conveying a change taking place in one part to the other parts. In an ideal society there should be many interests consciously communicated and shared. There should be dignity of individual and unity and integrity of nation (*Ambedkar, B.R., 1982-97*).

Today if people themselves take the task of fighting for the rights of poor and discriminated people regardless of cast, creed and sex and understand social responsibility, one can hope to build a socialistic society of Ambedkar's dream in India.

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MAKE IN INDIA: OPPORTUNITY FOR YOUTH

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ABSTRACT

Make in India is an ambitious theme launched by the Prime Minister of India, Narendra Modi on 25th September 2014 to encourage the companies to manufacture their product in India. To attract the Business from around the world to come in India and invest and manufacture .He has launched this campaign with an aim for “Make In India” a global manufacture hub through giving foreign investors a platform to set up their industries in India instead of FDI. In today’s period the manufacturing contribute just over 15% to the national GDP. The dream campaign of Narendra Modi behind this to grow this to 25% contribution as seen with other developing nations of Asia . The “Make in India” scheme help the ultimate investors to get the green path through the changes in FDI rate. In August, 2014 the cabinet of India allowed 49% foreign direct investment in the defence sector and 100% in railway infrastructure. The logo for the Make in India campaign is an elegant Lion, inspired by the Ashok Chakra and represents India success in all sphere .The campaign is completely an effort to harness this demand and boost the Indian Economy.

Key Words: Investors, FDI, Global Manufacturing.

The Make in India campaign has been launched to fulfil the job creation, enforcement in private and public sector, boost national economy, attracting the local as well as foreign investors to invest in India and Make in India a hub for manufacturing. The aim is to take a share of manufacturing in country’s gross domestic product from 16% currently to 25% by 2022, as stated in national manufacturing policy, and to create 100 million jobs by 2022. The objective behind this campaign is to books Indian economy. Make in India focuses of various sectors of economy such as automobiles, electronics, railways etc. Currently India’s GDP is heavily based on service sector.

Moreover, the story began with Mr. Modi’s visit and meeting with the top businessmen, CEO’s like Google, GE for giving them assurance to provide all facilities in India. It will also held in achieving the target of 100 smart cities.

Planning is always relevant on the ground of principle but in reality its behavioural aspect is something quite different. Even about basic factors and doing business in country there is a need of active plan for and pursue long term goals for technology and innovation. To achieve the manufacturing led transformation India need to undertake a well planned and structure approach. The infrastructure must be an effective supply chain and there is a good link between production hub and end market both domestic and global. There are large numbers of challenges before the government and investor such as policies, laws etc. Banks are not

willing to give loans to small manufacturing firm. A business friendly environment be established and focused towards innovation.

“And miles to go before I sleep, and miles to go before I sleep “ – Robert Frost

Objective of Study

1. To find out How Make in India campaign lead to increase economic development.
2. To study about the role of FDI inflows.
3. Opportunities and challenges for foreign investors.

Favourable Areas of Manufacturing and Investments

1. Automobile
2. Electronics
3. Defence
4. Furniture
5. Agro and Food Industries
6. Auto components and automotive industry
7. Drugs and Pharmaceuticals
8. Engineering
9. FMCG Industry
10. Gems and Jewellery
11. Infrastructure
12. Leather and leather product
13. Service sector
14. Textile and readymade garments

1. **Automobile:** India is in a well position to expend its market globally. India has all the ingredients which are required such as raw material, labour, steels, plastics etc. The national automotive testing and R&D Infrastructure project (NATRIP) is focusing on providing low cost manufacturing and product. The department of heavy industries and public enterprise is working towards the reduction of excise duty on small cars.

Foreign Investors:

- a. **Suzuki (Japan)**
- b. **Renault (France)**
- c. **Ford (USA)**
- d. **Toyota (Japan)**

2. **Electronics:** Electronics is a perfect example of import. Even with rapid growing domestic market and global market India imports most of electronics items. India would need to import electronics goods in bulk over the next coming years.

3. **Defence:** This sector is expected that foreign investor can spend so much in India. Manufacturing of ships and tanks. Government is likely to boost technology, transfer and speed up product development in this sector.
4. **Furniture:** The demand of furniture is so high in domestic market and most of part of furniture is came from china. The large scale factories and efficient clusters in china trump over local industry. India have the advantage of availability of raw material such as steel, wood and low cost labour.
5. **Agro and food processing industry:** The food processing sector accounts for 9% of manufacturing GDP, nearly 12.1% of India's exports, 6% of India's industrial investments and 16.4% of FDI in 2013-14. Currently, Indian Food Processing Industry has been growing at an Average Annual Growth Rate (AAGR) of around 8.4%. 32% of the country's total food market is supplied by Indian food processing industry.
6. **Auto components & automotive industry:** The growth of the auto industry is critical to increase the share of manufacturing in overall economy to 25% by 2022 .Accounts for 22% of the manufacturing GDP, thus contributing to national GDP and employment generation. Emerged as the sunrise sector as India has emerged as the 6th largest vehicle manufacturer in the world Automotive industry contributes 21% to country's excise duty collection, surpassing France, UK and Italy's excise collection from the sector. Today India is the largest manufacturer of tractors, second largest manufacturer of two wheelers, fifth largest manufacturer of commercial vehicles and fourth largest passenger car market in Asia.
7. **Drugs & pharmaceuticals:** The Indian pharmaceutical industry contributes around 10% to the total world production. Over the last five years, the Indian pharmaceutical industry has shown a compounded annual growth rate (CAGR) of more than 15%. Indian drug makers export to around 220 countries including the US, Kenya, Malaysia, Nigeria, Russia, and many more.
8. **Engineering:** The Indian engineering industry observed tremendous growth in recent years directly or indirectly employs about 4 million skilled and semi-skilled workers. Most of the leading players are engaged in the production of heavy engineering goods and mainly produces high-value products using high-end technology. The Indian engineering industry is increasingly attaining global recognition especially for its low-cost, high-tech frugal innovation technology.
9. **FMCG industry:** Fourth largest sector in the economy, total market size in excess of US\$ 44.9 billion in 2013-14. It has ample opportunities are present given the high annual growth rates and low penetration levels, across categories and carry Immense scope for growth due to demand from rural markets The growing Indian population particularly the middle class provide an opportunity to makers of branded products.
10. **Gems and jewellery:** Over the years, consumption of gold and jewellery products in India has grown rapidly at the rate of 10-15% per annum and today The domestic market of Gems and jewellery is estimated to be over US\$ 30 billion Employs about 3.4 million workers, it contributes about 14% to India's total exports with the Middle East taking most of the market Marked with low cost production, highly skilled and cheap artisan force.

11. **Infrastructure:** Development of infrastructure is important for sustainable and all-inclusive economic growth. The total investment in infrastructure is estimated to increase from 5.7% of GDP in the base year of the Eleventh Plan to around 8% in the last year of the Twelfth Plan. Share of private investments in infrastructure investment increased to 38% in the Eleventh Plan and is expected to be about 48% during the Twelfth Five Year Plan.
12. **Leather and leather products:** The Leather Industry holds massive potential for employment, growth and exports. This sector is known for its consistency in high export earnings. The sector is among the top ten foreign exchange earners for the country. The Leather industry is bestowed with an affluence of raw materials as India is endowed with 21% of world cattle and buffalo, and 11% of world goat and sheep population. The leather industry is an employment intensive sector, providing job to about 2.5 million people, mostly from the weaker section of the society.
13. **Services sector:** In recent years, India's services sector has gained prominence in terms of its contribution to national and states incomes, trade flows, FDI inflows, and employment. Covers a wide array of activities ranging from telecommunications, satellite mapping, computer software services, shipping, tourism, real estate and housing, infrastructure-related activities like railways, roadways and social sector related activities such as health and education.
14. **Textile and readymade garments:** The Indian Textiles Industry has an overwhelming presence in the economic life of the country. About 4% of the country's GDP constitutes of the textiles sector production. Around 14% of the industrial production comes from the textiles and readymade garments industry. Around 11% of the country's export earnings are made up of textiles and readymade garments exports. Second largest provider of employment after agriculture over 35 million people are directly employed under this sector. India contributes about 12% to the world production of textile fibers and yarns. India bestowed with sound raw material base, easily available low-cost skilled and unskilled labor, high domestic demand, and higher purchasing power, has contributed to the growth of this textile sector.

Objective:

1. To enforce the inflow of FDI in the country and improve service.
2. Focus upon the heavy industries and public enterprises while generating employment.
3. Utilizing the human resource.
4. Making India a manufacturing hub and economic transformation.
5. Eliminate unnecessary law and regulation and make government more transparent, responsive and accountable.

Why it is Necessary?

1. Manufacturing is the key to employment and growth of weaker section of the society. More the number of manufacturing hubs and factories, more the employment opportunities.

2. India is one of the major importers of the world. From arms to everyday electronic items, everything is imported. If we start manufacturing they generate millions of jobs and better infrastructure will also boost our economy.

Challenges:

1. A business friendly environment have to be create such as giving easily approval of projects of investors.
2. India should be ready to give tax concession to the foreign investors who come and set up their industry in India.
3. A business friendly environment will be possible only when administration is effective.
4. India should be ready to tackle with the unfavourable effect competitiveness of manufacturing.
5. India should be ready and prepared for research and development.
6. Government should be provide the platform to investor for any research and development.
7. India must encourage the investors to import research and development to upgrade make in India.
8. India's make in India campaign will be constantly compared with china's made in china campaign. India should keep its strength at constant level.
9. To achieve a manufacturing transformation India need to take a well planned and structured approach.

Key policies:

1. **Ease of business:** Make in India is a policy of business that combined with handling and faster redresser machinery.
2. **Skill and job opportunity for youth:-** Skill endowment and job creation in industries will be encompassed by youth development and relevant training. These industries include roads and highways, construction, defence department and automobile.
3. **Making India a manufacture hub:-** Narendra Modi is immerging investors to set up Industries in India instead of just FDI. This include making India a destination for production of goods and exporting the same to the world. PM announced his plan to build 100 smart cities which aim at being highly attractive for investment, technology, environment, operational efficiency and improve the lives of urban citizen.
4. **Disinvestment of PSU:** Certain insufficient and loss incurring PSU will be disinvested.

Moving forward, India focus should be ensure the efficient implementation of initiated and industrial zone, smart cities and setting up a unified planning and monitoring system.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi's "Make In India" campaign aims to turn the country into a manufacturing hub by saleship red tape, setting up infrastructure and policies. The detail is as under:-

1. To provide flexibility in working hours, labour laws being amended.
2. Protal www.makeinindia.com , created for companies to seek policy clarification within 72 hours.

3. Service for all government department, ministers to be integrated with E-Biz.
4. Process of applying for industrial license simplified with E-Biz portal.
5. 10% capital subsidy for production of equipment for controlling pollution, reducing energy consumption.
6. Validity of industrial license extended to three years.
7. 25% targeted share of manufacturing in the economy.

However, there are few problems which are faced by the firms which need to be addressed. Shortage of power, time consuming process of obtaining new power connections, power cuts, high electricity rates and energy cost is a major problem faced by the firms which make it less viable for any business units to set up their enterprises. There are infrastructure constraints in terms of lack of basic amenities, proper transportation facility and connectivity. Further, the administrative procedures are complex and time consuming. There is no single window mechanism in practice and hence taking licenses from various government departments leads to delays in process thereby increasing the costs of doing business in the country.

Also small enterprises face problems relating to availability of finance. Banks are not willing to give loans to small manufacturing firms due to which these firms have to resort to private moneylenders who charge them a very high rate of interest. Further, the problem of heavy and dual taxation, difficulties in marketing and selling, complex labour related compliances, unskilled workforce, heavy documentation, problems in land procurement, bureaucratic hurdles, and limited R&D are other areas of concern for the firm.

There is a long journey ahead of us one that starts with reliving the industry and then achieving global competitiveness. A good start has been made with the government announcing its intent and making a few small important changes to improve manufacturing sector.

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STUDY OF CYBER SECURITY THROUGH DATA MINING

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, we primarily focus on using data mining techniques for the purpose of securing the data from unauthorized and external attacks which means having cyber security of data. Cyber security is the area that deals with protecting from cyber terrorism. Cyber-attacks include access control violations, unauthorized intrusions, and denial of service as well as insider threat. Data mining allows user to analyze data from different dimensions, categorize it, and summarize the relationships identified i.e. it is the search engine for significant patterns and trends in large databases. With introduction of e-commerce and e-governance applications as well as activity boom in cyber cafes, the pressure is on cyber security monitoring. Data mining can be used to detect and possibly prevent cyber-attacks. For example anomaly detection techniques could be used to detect unusual patterns. Existing data mining solutions are not directly adaptable to support E-discovery legal compliance process.

Key Words: Data Mining, Cyber Security, Cyber-Attack.

Data mining is the process of posing queries and extracting patterns, often previously unknown from large quantities of data using pattern matching or other reasoning techniques. In other words, data mining is the search engine for significant pattern matching and trends in databases. Data mining is extraction of hidden, useful and precious data from large and high dimensional databases. It was introduced with the aim to support large databases that are in various business applications for predicting future trends, analyzing data and making proactive decisions. Data mining has emerged as tool that provides its users to identify the vulnerabilities and helps in providing a defensive mechanism against various threats to information systems. There is various application of data mining in the field of information security. With the introduction of e-commerce and e-governance applications as well as activity boom in cyber café.

The pressure is on cyber security monitoring. Data mining has many applications in security in cyber security (e.g., virus detection). Data mining techniques are being used to identify suspicious individuals and groups, and to discover which individuals and groups are capable of carrying out terrorist activities. Cyber security is basically concerned with protecting computer and network systems from corruption due to malicious software including Trojan

horses and viruses. Data mining is also being applied to provide solutions such as intrusion detection and auditing. To understand the mechanisms to be applied to safeguard the nation's computers, we need to understand the types of threats. Generally two types of threats are described, they are: real-time threats and non real-time threats. A threat which must be acted upon within a certain period of time to prevent some catastrophic situation is defined as real time threat. Non real-time threats can become real-time threats as new information is uncovered. For example, one could suspect that a group of terrorists will eventually perform some act of terrorism. However, if subsequent intelligence reveals that this act will likely occur before July 1, 2008, then it becomes a real-time threat and we have to take actions immediately. If the time bounds are tighter such as "an attack will occur within two days" then we cannot afford to make any mistakes in our response. There is a great need to prevent cyber-attacks on data. In this paper, we will discuss data mining techniques for the securing data from cyber-attacks.

Data mining for cyber security

Overview

Under this section we will discuss the information related to terrorism. By information related terrorism we mean cyber- terrorism as well as security violations through access control and through other means. Malicious software such as Trojan horses and viruses are also information related security violations, which we group into information related terrorism activities.

In upcoming sub sections we will discuss various information related terrorist attacks.

Cyber-terrorism, Insider Threats, and External Attacks

Now a day, cyber-terrorism is one of the major terrorist threats posed to our nation. The threat is exacerbated by the vast quantities of information available electronically and on the internet at any time. Attacks on our computers, networks, databases and the Internet infrastructure could be devastating to businesses. It is estimated that cyber-terrorism could cause billions of dollars to businesses. A classic example is that of a banking information system. If terrorists attack such a system and deplete accounts of funds, then the bank could lose millions and perhaps billions of dollars. By crippling the computer system millions of hours of productivity could be lost, which is ultimately equivalent to direct monetary loss. Even a simple power outage at work through some accident could cause several hours of productivity loss and as a result a major financial loss. Threats can occur from outside or from the inside of an organization. Attacks on computers from someone outside the organization are termed as outside attack. We hear of hackers breaking into computer systems and causing widespread destruction within an organization. Some hackers spread viruses that damage files in various computer systems. But a more sinister problem is that of the insider threat. Insider threats are relatively well understood in the context of non-information related attacks, but information related insider threats are often overlooked or underestimated. These people could be regular employees or even those working at computer centers. The problem is quite serious as someone may be masquerading as someone else and can cause all kinds of damage. In the following sections we will examine how data mining can be leveraged to detect and perhaps prevent such attacks.

Malicious Intrusions

Targets of malicious intrusions include networks, web clients and servers, databases, and operating systems. Most of the cyber terrorism attacks are due to malicious intrusions. We hear much about of net-work intrusions. The malicious intruders try to tap into the networks and get all the information that is being transmitted from that particular network. Malicious intrusions mainly targets networks, web clients and servers, databases, and operating systems. Many cyber terrorism attacks are due to malicious intrusions. These intruders may be human intruders or automated malicious software, designed by humans. Intrusions can also target files instead of network communications. For example, an attacker can masquerade as a legitimate user and use their credentials to log in and access restricted files and can check for the private data. Intrusions can also occur on databases. In this case the stolen credentials enable the attacker to pose queries such as SQL queries and access restricted data.

Essentially cyber-terrorism includes malicious intrusions as well as sabotage through malicious intrusions or otherwise. Cyber security consists of security mechanisms that attempt to provide solutions to cyber-attacks or cyber terrorism.

When discussing malicious intrusions or cyber-attacks it is often helpful to draw analogies from the non-cyber world—that is, non-information related terrorism—and then translate those attacks to attacks on computers and networks. For example, a thief could enter a building through a trap door. In the same way, a computer intruder could enter the computer or network through some sort of a trap door that has been intentionally built by a malicious insider and left unattended perhaps through careless design. One more example is a thief's use of a stolen uniform to pass as a guard. The analogy here is an intruder masquerading as someone else, legitimately entering the system and taking all the information assets. Money in the real world would translate to information assets in the cyber world. Thus, there are many parallels between non-information related attacks and information related attacks. We can proceed to develop counter-measures for both types of attacks.

Credit Card Fraud and Identity Theft

We are hearing a lot these days about credit card fraud and identity theft. In the case of credit card fraud, an attacker makes unauthorized purchases by obtaining a person's credit card. By the time the owner of the card becomes aware of the fraud, it may be too late to reverse the damage or apprehend the culprit. A similar problem occurs with telephone calling cards. In fact this type of attack has happened to me personally. Perhaps while I was making phone calls using my calling card at airports someone noticed the dial tones and reproduced them to make free calls. This was my company calling card. Fortunately our telephone company detected the problem and informed my company.

The problem was dealt with immediately. A more serious theft is identity theft. Here one assumes the identity of another person by acquiring key personal information such as social security number, and uses that information to carry out transactions under the other person's name. Even a single such transaction, such as selling a house and depositing the income in a fraudulent bank account, can have devastating consequences for the victim. By the time the owner finds out it will be far too late. It is very likely that the owner may have lost millions of dollars due to the identity theft.

We need to explore the use of data mining both for credit card fraud detection as well as for identity theft. There have been some efforts on detecting credit card fraud. We need to start working actively on detecting and preventing identity thefts.

Attacks on Critical Infrastructures

Attacks on critical infrastructures could cripple a nation and its economy. Infrastructure attacks include attacking the telecommunication lines, the electric, power, gas, reservoirs and water supplies, food supplies and other basic entities that are critical for the operation of a nation.

Attacks on critical infrastructures could occur during any type of attack whether they are non-information related, information related or bio- terrorism attacks. For example, one could attack the software that runs the telecommunications industry and close down all the telecommunication lines. Attacks could also occur through bombs and explosives. That is, the telecommunication lines could be physically attacked. Attacking transportation lines such as highways and railway tracks are also attacks on infrastructures. Infrastructures could also be attacked by natural disaster such as hurricanes and earth quakes. Our main interest here is the attacks on infrastructures through malicious attacks, both the information related and non-information related. Our goal is to examine data mining and related data management technologies to detect and prevent such infrastructure attacks.

Data Mining for Cyber Security

Data mining is being applied to problems such as intrusion detection and auditing. For example, anomaly detection techniques could be used to detect unusual patterns and behaviors. Link analysis may be used to trace self-propagating malicious code to its authors. Classification may be used to group various cyber-attacks and then use the profiles to detect an attack when it occurs. Prediction may be used to determine potential future attacks depending in a way on information learnt about terrorists through email and phone conversations. Also, for some threats non real- time data mining may suffice while for certain other threats such as for network intrusions we may need real-time data mining. Many researchers are investigating the use of data mining for intrusion detection. While we need some form of real-time data mining, that is, the results have to be generated in real- time, we also need to build models in real-time. For example, credit card fraud detection is a form of real- time processing. However, here models are usually built ahead of time. Building models in real-time remains a challenge.

Data mining can also be used for analyzing web logs as well as analyzing the audit trails. Based on the results of the data mining tool, one can then determine whether any unauthorized intrusions have occurred and/or whether any unauthorized queries have been posed. Other applications of data mining for cyber security include analyzing the audit data. One could build a repository or a warehouse containing the audit data and then conduct an analysis using various data mining tools to see if there are potential anomalies. For example, there could be a situation where a certain user group may access the database between 3 and 5am in the morning. It could be that this group is working the night shift in which case there may be a valid explanation. Another example is when a person accesses the databases always between 1 and 2pm; but for the last 2 days he has been accessing the database between 1 and 2am. This could then be flagged as an unusual pattern that would need further investigation. Insider

threat analysis is also a problem both from a national security as well from a cyber security perspective.

That is, those working in a corporation who are considered to be trusted could commit espionage. Similarly those with proper access to the computer system could plant Trojan horses and viruses.

Catching such terrorists is far more difficult than catching terrorists outside of an organization. One may need to monitor the access patterns of all the individuals of a corporation even if they are system administrators to see whether they are carrying out cyber-terrorism activities. While data mining can be used to detect and prevent

Cyber-attacks, data mining also exacerbates some security problems such as inference and privacy. With data mining techniques one could infer sensitive associations from the legitimate responses.

Our Research and Development

Data Mining for Intrusion and Malicious Code Detection

We are developing a number of tools that use data mining for cyber security applications, including tools for intrusion detection, malicious code detection, and botnet detection. An intrusion can be defined as any set of actions that attempts to compromise the integrity, confidentiality, or availability of a resource. As systems become more complex, there are always exploitable weaknesses due to design and programming errors, or through the use of various “socially engineered” penetration techniques. Computer attacks are split into two categories, host-based attacks and network based attacks. Host-based attacks target a machine and try to gain access to privileged services or resources on that machine. Host-based detection usually uses routines to obtain system call data from an audit-process which tracks all system calls made by each user-process.

Network-based attacks make it difficult for legitimate users to access various network services by purposely occupying or sabotaging network resources and services. This can be done by sending large amounts of network traffic, exploiting well known faults in networking services, overloading network hosts, etc. Network-based attack detection uses network traffic data to look at traffic addressed to the machines being monitored. Intrusion detection systems are split into two groups: anomaly detection systems and misuse detection systems.

Anomaly detection is the attempt to identify malicious traffic based on deviations from established normal network traffic patterns. Misuse detection is the ability to identify intrusions based on a known pattern for the malicious activity. These known patterns are referred to as signatures. Anomaly detection is capable of catching new attacks. However, new legitimate behavior can also be falsely identified as an attack, resulting in a false positive. The focus with the current state of the art is to reduce false negative and false positive rate.

We have used multiple models such as support vector machines (SVM). However we have improved SVM a great deal by combining it with a novel algorithm that we have developed. We will describe this novel algorithm as well as our approach to combining it with SVM. In addition we will also discuss our experimental results.

Our other tools include those for email worm detection, malicious code detection, buffer overflow detection, botnet detection, and analysis of firewall policy rules. For email worm

detection we examine emails and extract features such as “number of attachments” and the train a data mining tools with techniques such as SVM and Naïve Bayesian classifiers to develop a model. Then we test the model to determine whether the email has a virus/worm. We use training and testing data sets posted on various websites. For firewall policy rule analysis we use association rule mining techniques to determine whether there are any anomalies in the policy rule set. Similarly, for malicious code detection we extract n-gram features both with assembly code and binary code. We train the data mining tool with SVM and then test the model.

The classifier then predicts whether the code is malicious. For buffer overflow detection we assume that malicious messages contain code while normal messages contain data. Distinguishing code from data is difficult on many computing architectures such as Windows x86 architectures because of variable-length instruction encodings, mixtures of code and data in each segment of the binary, and encrypted or compressed code segments. While these obstacles have impeded standard disassembly-based static analyses, we have found success using SVM training and testing.

Data Mining for Botnet Detection

Our current research with the University of Illinois Urbana Champaign is focusing in applying data mining techniques for *botnet* detection. The term “bot” comes from the word robot. A bot is typically autonomous software capable of performing certain functions. A botnet is a network of bots that are used by a human operator or bootmaster to carry out malicious actions. Botnets are one of the most powerful tools used in cyber-crime today, being capable of effecting distributed denial of service attacks, phishing, spamming, and eavesdropping on remote computers. Often businesses, governments, and individuals are facing million-dollar damages caused by hackers with the help of botnets. It is a major challenge to the cyber-security research community to combat this threat.

Botnets have different topologies and protocols. The most prevalent botnets use communications based on Internet Relay Chat (IRC), and have a centralized architecture. There are many approaches available to detect and dismantle these IRC botnets. On the other hand, Peer-to-Peer (P2P) networks are a relatively new technology used in botnets. P2P botnets use decentralized P2P protocols to communicate among the bots and the boot master. These botnets are distributed, having no central point of failure. As a result, these botnets are more difficult to detect and destroy than the IRC botnets. Moreover, most of the current research related to P2P botnets are in the analysis phase. The main goal of our project is to devise an efficient technique to detect P2P botnets. We approach this problem from a data mining perspective. We are developing techniques to mine network traffic for detecting P2P botnet traffic.

Our research on the botnet problem follows from the important observation that network traffic (as well as botnet traffic) is a continuous flow of data stream. Conventional data mining techniques are not directly applicable to stream data because of concept drift and infinite-length. We propose a technique that can efficiently handle both problems. Our main focus is to adapt three major data mining techniques: classification, clustering, and outlier detection to handle stream data. Our preliminary study on the development of new stream classification techniques for P2P botnet detection has encouraging results.

The paper has discussed data mining for security applications. We first started with a discussion of data mining for cyber security applications and then provided a brief overview of the tools we are developing. Data mining for national security as well as for cyber security is a very active research area. Various data mining techniques including link analysis and association rule mining are being explored to detect abnormal patterns. Because of data mining, users can now make all kinds of correlations.

This also raises privacy concerns.

One of the areas we are exploring for future research is active defense. Here we are investigating ways to monitor the adversaries. For such monitoring to be effective, the monitor must avoid detection by the static and dynamic analyses employed by standard anti-malware packages. We are therefore developing techniques that can dynamically adapt to new detection strategies and continue to monitor the adversary. We are exploring the use of adaptive machine learning techniques for this purpose. In addition, we are enhancing the techniques we have developed to reduce false positive and false negatives. Furthermore, we are exploring the applicability of our techniques to distributed and pervasive environments.

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LOHIA'S CONCEPT OF FOUR PILLAR STATE: AN EVALUATION

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ABSTRACT

Rammanohar Lohia (1910-67) was a great socialist political thinker of modern India. He became a freedom fighter at a very early age and played a very significant role in giving direction and ideological content to the 'Quit India Movement' of 1942. His major passion was to liberate India from the foreign yoke and after the independence of India, he remained an active participant and organizer of many movements. His contribution to the socialist movement was outstanding. He borrowed freely from the western and the soviet models of socialism and adjusted these to suit his new brand of socialism for the Indian way of life.

Key Words: Lohia, Concept, Pillar, State, Evaluation.

In the world of politics, Lohia is remembered today as an originator of other Backward Classes (OBC) reservations, the champion of backward castes and classes in the politics of north India, the father of non-Congressism, the un-compromising critic of Nehru-Gandhi dynasty, the man responsible for the politics of anti-English, and supporter of the formula of mother tongue and optional Hindi. Lohia has touched many socio-economic and political problems of India. He was not satisfied with the present socio-economic and political systems of the country and was in favour of adopting the practical approach in democratic system. He was critical of the hierarchical principle of the Indian administration which leans towards the centralization of power and resulted into the mockery of democracy. Lohia stood for the decentralization of power and active participation of people in the administrative and governing bodies. He favoured the idea of broad-based administration. According to Lohia, local-self-government is the nursery and foundation stone of democracy. Local self-government must enjoy legislative and executive powers by the Constitution of the land itself because these are the primary institutions where common people take active part in the administration (Grover, 1990).

Lohia was not satisfied with the present constitution of India and opposed the present federal structure of the administration. He suggested certain drastic Constitutional reforms and favoured an overhauling of the entire administrative system of India. For him, federalism must

go such that the whole legislative sovereign powers must not reside alone in the centre and federating units, but must be broken-up and diffused over the smallest regions. Therefore, he evolved a new concept to the realm of politics and that is the concept of 'Four Pillar State'. He found solution of all the problems in changing the present two tier administrative system into a 'Four Pillar State'. In the present paper, an attempt has been made to analyse and evaluate Lohia's concept of Four Pillar State, which is a synthesis of centralization and decentralization and is of great significance in the context of the contemporary Indian political system.

Before, we try to understand Lohia's concept of Four Pillar State, it would be pertinent to discuss his views about 'the State'. Like the communists, anarchists and syndicalists, Lohia did not advocate abolition of the state. Similarly, he did not glorified the state like the Idealists. According to him state should fulfill the needs of the people. He viewed it as a purposeful organization which must work for the welfare of the society. He was against the state absolutism as preached by Bodin, Hobbes, Austin and Hegal. Like pluralists, he was opposed to the concept of a monistic state which concentrates authority at the centre. Instead, he believed in the decentralization of the authority. On the one hand, he condemned the capitalist state which protects the interests of the money holders, on the other, he condemned the coercive authority of a socialialist state. Like Gandhiji, he advocated decentralization of power as concentration of authority leads to authoritarianism. He was in favour of the decentralization of power both political and administrative (Rathod and Rathod, 2006 : 109). Lohia favoured the idea of four pillar state in which he tried to synthesise between centralization and decentralization of power.

Concept of Four Pillar State

The philosophical concept of the 'Four Pillar State' as propounded by Ram Manohar Lohia will be a system of functional federalism at four levels namely, the village (Panchayat), the Mandal (district), the province (state) and the centre (national). All these four limbs of the state will be created by the Constitution itself and will function organically. In four stages, there would be decentralization of power and it will be related to the grass-roots level of the society and there will be active participation of people in the administration and in the governing systems. Their working will be inter-dependent. The sovereign power will reside not alone in the centre and federating units but also with districts and villages which are primary political institutions, where a group of men and women live and work for the interest of the whole community (Lohia, 1951). It will not be a mere executive arrangement but all the four limbs will have sovereign powers with own jurisdiction of legislation and execution. Even the village and district will have power of making legislation. Lohia was of the opinion that the present local self-governments posses only executive and not legislative powers whereas under the four-pillar state, all the four limbs will have both legislative as well as executive powers (Prasad, 1989).

According to Lohia, the four pillar state provides a structure of democracy. It is the way of life and is related to all spheres of human activity such as education, planning, production, ownership, administration, etc. It will work on the principle of community life. The community of the state is to be so organized and sovereign power so diffused that each little community in it lives the way of life it chooses. But, various ways of community life will not have a completely seperate existence, rather they enjoin one another with a sacred thread of

common bond. So, ultimately in the four pillar state each little community will lead a corporate life, maintain the integrity and the unity of the nation (Viplub, 2013). As Lohia observed, “Through these various ways of life must indeed run a common bond strong enough to hand the numerous communities into a state” (Lohia, 1951).

Lohia warned that the four pillar state is not to be confused with the idea of the self-sufficient village (Ibid). He considered the self-sufficient, self-protected and self-sustained village as fantastic. If that were so, it would not be a case of the four-pillar state but as in India of 7,00,000 different states. Under the four pillar state, the 7,00,000 villages and the hundreds of districts would have numerous bonds, economic as well as cultural, that will make them interdependent and combine them into a nation. Lohia opined, “The idea underlying the four-pillar state is not that of the self-sufficient village but of the intelligent and vital village (Ibid).

Lohia pointed out certain functions which should be performed by the different limbs of the four pillar state. He however did not present a comprehensive list of functions of the four pillar state. He himself admitted that these functions may not take the practical shape but they are adequate pointers of direction and policy. In four pillar state, the armed forces of the state may be controlled by the centre, the armed police by the province but all other police may be brought under district and village control. While industries like railways, iron and steel may be controlled by the centre, the small unit textile industries of the future may be left to district and village ownership and management. Further, while price fixing may be a central subject, the structure of agriculture, the ratio of capital and labour in it may be left to the choice of the district and the village. Several departments which are at present run by state governments through their servants, for example, those for co-operative society, rural and agricultural development, a substantial part of irrigation, seeds, revenue collection and the like may be transferred to the village and district (Lohia, 1951).

Lohia advocated the equality of men and women and equality of all human beings in his ‘Four Pillar State’. According to him, man and woman are the two wheels of the chariot of the four pillar state. Their equal movement is necessary for the smooth running of this State. He observed that women should be given equal status with men in all spheres of life i.e. political, social and economic. He stated that one of the main revolutions of our times aims at achieving equality between men and women and women can be equated with men only by providing them the preferential opportunity rather than equal opportunity (Lohia, 1963). It is true that the progress, development, peace and stability of the state depend upon the equal participation of men and women in every sphere of life. Lohia expressed his faith in Sita Ram Rajya as against Ram Rajya of Gandhiji.

Lohia considered the decentralization and distribution of political and economic powers as the base of the four pillar state. Every limb of the four pillar state must have its own economic power and the right of decision-making and planning. In the real sense, Lohia wanted the village, the district, the province and the central government to retain their respective importance. Besides, he wanted the villages and districts to perform the welfare functions. The four pillar state will be based on the principle of division of powers and all the limbs of state will derive their powers and functions from the Constitution. Further, it will rise above the issues of the regionalism and functionalism. It will be based on the ideals of Sarvodya. ‘Lokniti’ and not ‘Rajniti’ will be its guiding principle.

Lohia wanted to vest the sovereignty in the hands of entire community. He considered that every citizen not only should have a voice in the exercise of that ultimate sovereignty, but occasionally, he may be also called upon to take an actual part in the government by personally discharging of some public functions, local or general. He believed in the government of the commune or community. He said, “the government of the people, for the people and by the people will be made possible and supported by the government of the commune for the commune and by the commune” (Lohia, 1963). Lohia believed in the administration of good men in the Four-Pillar state. The good men should be good administrators who can remove evils from politics. Lohia said that until the good men became the powerful men, it would not be possible to drive evil out of politics (Harris, 1961). But, the term good man is vague. He has failed in fixing the characteristics and qualifications of a good man.

Lohia considered the party system inevitable in the four pillar state. According to him, the Socialist Party will play a decisive role in the political democracy of the Four Pillar State. It will be the source of all the powers and centre of political activities. It will form the government and rule over the country. Lohia did not want to eliminate party system but he wanted to reduce its importance and powers. His main intention was to empower people than parties. He wanted to give the right of recall to the electorates (Lohia, 1963). According to Lohia, maximum production, employment, social and economic equality, justice and socialization of capital will be the main objectives of the Socialist government in the four pillar state. The five basic inalienable needs of people namely food, cloths, housing, medicine and education will be fulfilled by the four pillar state in the beginning. He favoured the socialization of medical profession and wanted to enhance the status of the teachers. He also favoured social ownership instead of mixed economy (Prasad, 1989). Lohia realized the acute unemployment problem facing by the modern state and was quite serious to solve that problem in his four pillar state.

Regarding foreign policy, Lohia said that the Socialist Party under the Four Pillar State will be committed to the principle of equal irrelevance of capitalism and communism in respect of the creation of a new civilization. In order to create a new civilization, he advocated the concept of ‘Third Camp’. He said that those countries not in military alliance with either the Atlantic or the Soviet blocs should constitute the ‘Third Camp’. Lohia advocated the theory of co-existence with approximation as the foreign policy of the Third camp in his concept of four pillar state which is an important contribution of him in the sphere of foreign policy. According to Lohia, the United Nations based on the principle of equality among all nations can only be an effective body to maintain peace and order in the world. The current civilization is cracking and nothing but socialism can lead it to the new age (Prasad, 1989).

Lohia was also aware of the fifth pillar of the State. The fifth pillar will be world government. In his opinion, world parliament should be elected on the basis of adult franchise. In nutshell, it may be said that the Lohian concept of four pillar state is founded on the basis of decentralization of power, democracy, socialism and peace. In its foreign affairs, it will ever be guided by the principles of ‘equal irrelevance’, ‘Third camp’ and ‘peaceful co-existence’.

An Evaluation

The relevance of Lohia's concept of 'Four Pillar State' lies in his focus on the local-self government. He emphasized that if we want to make the democratic foundation strong in India, we have to make the local-self government strong and an organic part to the Constitution. He stood for the decentralization and the democratization of political power. It was the farsightedness of Lohia that the Government of India has now made very significant changes in the organization and functioning of the panchyati raj institutions and municipalities through the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts. These bodies are now not only provided constitutional recognition, but their powers, functions and revenues have also been enhanced. Lohia's intention to give more powers to villages, so that they should realize the value of swarajya is fulfilled. The transfer of powers to the villages may become the stepping stone for the realization of democratic socialism in India. Lohia's idea that the planning of the villages must be done by the villagers seems to be a practical proposal for the development of the villages and the nation as a whole. We agree with Lohia's thought that the village and the district units of administration must derive their powers from the fundamental law of the land. At the same time, the rural government should get sufficient political and economic powers which are the foundation stone of democracy. Only then, the common people will taste the fruit of Swarajya.

Lohian concept of four pillar state has certain shortcomings as well. First of all, it appears an utopian idea. He has merely pointed out the village, the district, the province and the centre, as the four limbs of the four pillar state, but has failed to work out a system of election and a detailed picture of these four limbs of the state. Secondly, according to Lohia, all the four limbs of the four pillar state will enjoy sovereign legislative and executive powers but there is always possibility of the misuse of powers. Thirdly, his distribution of the functions under four pillar state is not very clear and concrete. He did not present a comprehensive list of the functions of four pillar state, but just indicated certain functions which should be performed by different limbs of the four pillar state. Fourth, his concept of rule by good men in a four pillar state based upon democracy seems to be a difficult and impracticable idea. It is only desirable not practical that political power should remain in the hands of good, virtuous and wise-men in a democratic system because masses are generally ignorant.

Lohia, himself was not very sure about the success of the four pillar state. He considered that there is no guarantee that the Chaukhambha Rajya may prove a Messiaha in view of the special conditions of the country, its provincial narrowness, regionalism, illiteracy, superstitions and above all the castism. The village representatives may be selfish and ignore the common interests. However, Lohia was an optimist. He argued that there is no way out except introducing the four pillar state which will face many difficulties in the beginning, but in the due course of time, evils and corruption are to be set aside by the proper functioning of the four pillar state.

Whatever may be the flaws of the 'Four Pillar State', Lohia was a man of great vision. Like a true doctor, he diagnosed the symptoms of the diseases from which the Indian society and polity was suffering and also recommended medicine in the shape of his programmes and

policies. Being a man of integrated thinking, Lohia gave a new orientation and direction to the concept of four pillar state. His concept of four pillar state is indeed an essential part of his socialism. Lohia hoped that the society would be much effective and egalitarian in Four Pillar State and it will function as a welfare state which will open up a new vistas of happiness and development.

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THE ROLE OF SCHOOL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RTE ACT 2009 AT GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS OF KURUKSHETRA DISTRICT (HARYANA) INDIA; TEACHERS' PERCEPTIONS AND OVERVIEWS

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ABSTRACT

For proper implementation of RTE act 2009 in schools, the school management committees (SMCs) play a vital role. The SMC members crosscheck all activities going in the school for effective education of their children. In this context, It is also important to analyze teachers' perception regarding their role. The present study examined the teachers' perceptions about the role of SMCs in four government school of Kurukshetra District of Haryana. For testing and conclusion, null hypothesis of t-test was employed to see significance of difference in the perception of rural and urbanteachers. It was found that there is significant difference in their perception. The SMC should work beyond merely achieving the quantitative objectives of education i.e. enrolment, attendance etc. for successful implementation of RTE act 2009. Present study also has its implications for teachers. For achieving qualitative goals of education, teachers can play a vital role to motivate the SMC members to work effectively for the steep progress of the school. They should encourage the parents of students for taking part in academic progress of their wards and effective education in school.

Key Words: RTE, SMC, SSA, Education, Haryana.

The original Article 45 in the Directive Principles of State Policy in the Constitution mandated the State to endeavor to provide free and compulsory education to all children up to age fourteen in a period of ten years under Universal Elementary Education (UEE) programme. Over the years there has been significant spatial and numerical expansion of elementary schools in the country. Yet, the goal of UEE continues to elude us. The number of children, particularly children from disadvantaged groups and weaker sections, who drop out of school before completing upper primary education, remains high. Article 21-A and the RTE Act came into effect on 1 April 2010. The title of the RTE Act incorporates the words 'free and compulsory'. With this, India has moved forward to a rights based framework that casts a legal obligation on the Central and State Governments to implement this fundamental child right as enshrined in the Article 21-A of the Constitution, in accordance with the provisions of the RTE Act.

School management committees (SMCs) had been formed in all the government schools throughout the country to access the effective education, crosscheck on progress of school and thus to ensure proper implementation of RTE act 2009. Empowered and technically equipped SMCs would be crucial for anchoring community awareness and participation efforts. States will have to invest more and more in capacity building of SMC members to address this enormous challenge.

The related literature till date has been studied and reviewed in order to gain indepth background knowledge of related works before focusing on present research problem. Mohapatra (1991) revealed that teachers didn't bother to keep contact with the guardians. Sarma (1992) found that parents' unawareness of the importance of education is the cause of non-enrolment and non-retention and guardian's non-cooperation or unawareness in the context of the teacher guardian relationship was another problem for non-enrollment. For proper implementation of RTE act 2009, almost all states of India constituted SMCs in the Government Schools. The idea is not new as these SMCs has to play almost similar role as was played by Village Education Committees (VECs). As school functioning was improved significantly in places where VECs have been involved actively (Ramachandran, 2001; Govinda and Diwan, 2003). Tyagi (2009) considered how Panchayat Raj institutions (PRIs) manage elementary education in coordination with the education department in Madhya Pradesh. The study found that Madhya Pradesh had transferred the management of school education to Panchayat Raj institutions and had evolved a well-knitted structure of development administration for elementary education in the form of Shiksha Kendras.

A number of examples were given by Govinda and Bandyopadhyay (2010) to show how SMCs or VECs were involved in schooling. Some states had constituted such bodies through enactments of rules and regulations. Mishra and Gartia (2013) investigated the perception of Village Education Committee (VEC) members with regard to their planning, attitude, and involvement for improvement of quality education and the actual activities or performances they were being able to carry out. A big gap between the role perception and performance of VEC members was found with respect to the maintenance of school building, using parent-contact as an important aspect of teaching-learning process and administrative functions of the school. Rout (2014) explored the role of School Management Committees (SMCs) in rural elementary schools pertaining to the different variables under investigation, e.g. enrollment, utilization of allotted funds and development of infrastructures. He found that the SMC had showed interest in developing the infrastructures by communicating the authorities regarding different avenues of infrastructures and the SMC had utilized the allotted funds in proper means so as to develop the system. Keeping in mind the importance of SMCs for implementation of RTE act 2009, it is highly appreciable to analyze what are the teachers' perceptions on the working of SMCs for better and effective education. Teachers being a role model for students and their parents, so it is expected that they can play vital role in the work and conduct of SMCs.

(A). Objectives

- (1) To study the present status and role of SMCs in the field of education from the view point of teachers.

- (2) To study the difference between the perceptions of rural and urban teachers towards the functioning of the SMCs.

(B). Hypotheses

- (1) There exists no significant difference between the perception of rural and urban teachers towards the functioning of SMCs.

(C). Methodology

In accordance with the nature of present study, a survey method was adopted for the collection of data. In this context, the social unit of SMCs was examined as a whole. The purpose was to understand the functioning of SMC from teachers' angle with regard to education in general and the implementation of RTE act 2009 in particular.

(D). Sample used

For the present study, teachers of four schools (2 urban and 2 rural) of district Kurukshetra (Haryana) were selected on convenient basis.

(E). Tools used for the study

The following tool was used for the study:-

Questionnaire: The questionnaire named "Teachers' perception chart for implementation of RTE act" was developed by the investigators.

For the present study, the investigators firstly designed the questionnaire with the help of document - Right to Education Act 2009 to gain thorough understanding about the formation and functioning of SMC. Initially, 40 statements for teaching were made. Afterwards the list of statements was submitted to principals of the schools under investigation. By rejecting some statements on their advice, 36 out of 40 statements were retained. In this way, the first draft of the questionnaire was prepared. This draft was pre tested on a small group of teachers. After pre testing, finally 28 statements for teachers were left. In the final draft, the questionnaire was reexamined and revised by the investigators. The final draft was given to teachers for seeking their responses. The scoring was done for their responses to find out the perception of teachers.

Results

(i) Results related to perception of teachers

In order to find out the perception of teachers towards the functioning of SMCs, the percentage was calculated for each response.

- In the past one year, majority of the teachers i.e. 76% agreed that SMC had been involved in promoting enrolment in school whereas 24% of the teachers did not agree with the statement.
- 80% of the teachers agreed that the efforts of SMC had led to an overall increase in retention rate of children in schools whereas 20% of the teachers disagreed with the statement.
- 54% of the teachers were in favor of the statement that SMC had played a significant role in generating and sustaining interest of the rural masses in education but 46% did not agree with this.

- 42% of the teachers agreed that SMC had undertaken any special measure to improve the education of girl children. However, 58% were not in favor of this statement.
- 44% of the teachers believed that SMC had undertaken any special measure to improve the education of disabled children whereas 56% did not think so.
- 60% of the teachers agreed that SMC had undertaken any construction/ repair work under the SSA programme whereas 40% of the teachers did not agree with the statement.
- Majority of the teachers i.e. 84% disagreed with the statement that SMC had been bought any teaching – learning equipment for the school under SSA programme. On the other hand, only 16% of teachers thought that SMC members knew about usefulness of teaching-learning equipment.
- All the 50 teachers had received the training under SSA programme.
- All the teachers agreed that SMC members had received training under SSA programme.
- 56% of the teachers agreed that there was a change in regularity in attendance of teachers after the implementation of RTE act 2009. However, the rest (46%) thought that there is no change in the attendance of teachers before and after implementation of RTE act 2009.
- Majority (66%) of the teachers agreed that there was a change in regularity in attendance of students after the formation of SMC under RTE act 2009 whereas 34% disagreed with this statement.
- 40% of the teachers agreed that there was a change in opening of new schools after the formation of SMC under RTE act 2009. On the other hand, 60% of the teachers thought no more schools had opened after formation of SMC.
- Only 44% teachers agreed that there was a change in functioning of schools after the formation of SMC under RTE act 2009. Rest of the teachers i.e. 56% disagreed with the statement.
- 58% of the teachers were in favor that there was a change in overall situation of school after the formation of SMC under RTE act 2009 whereas 42% of the teachers disagreed with the statement.
- All the teachers agreed that SMC had not recommended disciplinary action against any teacher.
- There was a contradiction among the teachers regarding the statement that SMC could identify good work of teachers and facilitate them. 48% of the teachers agreed with the statement but 52% disagreed.
- Majority of teachers i.e. 96% agreed that the relationship between SMC members and teachers was cordial. Only 4% of the teachers disagreed with the statement.
- 94% of the teachers favored that no conflicting situation had ever arisen between SMC members and the teachers, whereas only 6% of the teachers faced conflicts with SMC members.
- 98% of the teachers agreed that SMC monitored the utilization of grants received from the Government. Only 2% teachers thought oppositely.

- 80% teachers agreed that SMC members inspected schools regularly whereas 20% of the teachers had an opinion that SMC members did not inspect schools regularly.
- 66% of the teachers agreed that the inspection done by SMC members was beneficial for the functioning of schools. On the other hand, 34% of the teachers disagreed with the statement.
- Most of the teachers i.e. 82% agreed that formation of SMC was beneficial for the overall educational standard and general school development whereas only 18% of the teachers disagreed with the statement.
- All the teachers agreed that SMC members often hold meetings.
- All the teachers agreed with the statement that SMC members received sufficient guidance and support from the officers of Zilla Parishad.
- 64% of the teachers agreed that in past one year, SMC had been successful in effective implementation of RTE act 2009 whereas 36% of the teachers disagreed with the same.
- 72% of the teachers had opinion that formation of SMC led to an overall improvement in the educational standards of the village community whereas 28% of teachers disagreed with the statement.
- There was a contradictory situation among the teachers regarding unnecessary interference of SMC members in the working of school teachers. Only 48% of teachers agreed with the statement whereas 52% of the teachers disagreed with the statement.
- Most of the teachers (74%) disagreed with the statement that SMC members regularly checked the academic progress of the children. Only 26% of the teachers agreed with it.

(ii) Results related to significance of difference between the perception of rural and urban teachers towards the functioning of SMC in the implementation of RTE act 2009

For testing the null hypothesis that there is no significant difference between the perceptions of teachers from rural and urban area, t-test was used. Table-I lists the mean score of teachers' perceptions which is 19.32 for urban and 15.04 for rural parents. The higher mean score for urban parents may be reasoned due to the cause of more awareness and active participation in teaching learning process. It is analyzed from Table I that the calculated value of t is 4.71 which is greater than the table value (2.68) for 0.01 level of significance. Thus, null hypothesis is rejected which means that there is a significant difference between the perception of urban and rural teachers.

The above findings may be supported through the findings of Aggarwal and Jha (2001) who found that VECs in rural Haryana were not democratically constituted and in a majority of villages, it was the Sarpanch (Chairman) role of the Gram Panchayat in the implementation of SSA at the village level and the headmaster who decided its membership. The VEC member did not undertake close monitoring of the school functioning. Though the meetings of the VECs were held regularly, majority of the parents did not have any ideas about VEC nor were they clear about their objectives. However the investigator noted that the community expressed a keen desire to have a committee in the village that would look after education in the primary schools. They opined that VEC could play a crucial role when educated members of all communities participate and help in quality improvement. They suggested that VEC

members should give yearly evaluation of teachers about their regularity and a bi monthly general assembly should be organized to strengthen school-community interface.

Discussion

In view of the objectives of SSA, the SMC seemed to be effectively working towards achieving enrolment target and ensuring retention of the children. But its involvement was limited to maintenance/repair work of schools. However, as far as, provision of facilities, raising finances, participating in teaching-learning process etc. was concerned, the SMC contribution was negligible. To successfully implement RTE Act 2009, the SMC has to go beyond merely achieving the quantitative objects of education i.e. enrolment, attendance etc. to achieve qualitative goals of education i.e. effective teaching-learning process, development of personality of the children, developing schools into community centre etc. The SMC can definitely play a major and sufficient role in fulfilling the objectives of RTE Act 2009. However, this requires commitment and lot of initiative on its part along with the active cooperation on villagers, teachers, community and adequate support from the higher officials.

Present study has its implications for teachers. A teacher is one of the key players in the effectual implementation of SSA. The SMC should strive to develop the working relationship that it shares with the teachers, from being cordial, to one based on mutual cooperation wherein both work together towards attaining the goal of SSA. The SMC should try to help the teachers as and when required. Teachers should also take more initiative in involving the SMC and community in school activities like organizing functions, curricular implementation and parent teacher’s association meeting.

Concludingly, it can be said that though training programmes are being organized for SMC but still SMCs are not effectively working. These programmes should not only be oriented to provide the knowledge of the rights and duties of SMCs but also be focused to motivate the SMCs regarding how they can concretely improve the enrolment and retention of children in school as well as in providing quality education. Also, the school cluster coordinator should concentrate separately on each village under its jurisdiction and help the SMC to coordinate and work out feasible plans with SMC members and teachers to achieve the objectives of RTE Act 2009. In all these, the effective role of teachers is very important as he may act as bridge between school authority and parents. Teachers with coordination with SMC members can play a vital role for proper implementation of RTE act 2009.

Table I: Significance of difference between perceptions of the urban and rural teacherstowards the functioning of SMC in the implementation of RTE act 2009

Groups	N	Mean	S.D.	T	Level of significance
Urban	25	19.32	4.14	4.71	0.01
Rural	25	15.04	1.85		

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HONOUR KILLING CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY

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ABSTRACT

An honor's killing or shame killing in the homicide of a member of a family by other member due to the perpetrator's belief that the victim has brought shame or dishonor upon the family or has violated the principal's of the community or religion, usually for reasons such as refusing to enter in arranged marriage, being in a relationship that is disapproved by their family, having sex-outside marriage, being the victim of rape, dressing in ways which are demand in appropriate, engaging in known hetero sexual relations or renouncing a faith. Honour killing's are act of venglance usually death, committed by male family member's, against female family member's who are held to have brought dishonor upon the family. A woman can be targeted by her family for a variety of reason,. The mere predation that a women has behaved in a way dishonor's her family is sufficient to trigger an attack on her life. In this way honour killings are directed mostly against women and girls. But to soma extent both men and women are victims of honour killing. Sometimes male member's committee suicide to preserve the family honour.

Key Words: Religion, Honour, Killing, Family, Marriage, Khap Panchayat.

On achieving independence, it was believed that India will usher into a modern national state where in there will no place for any kind of exploitation and suppression either in the name of caste, religion, sex or language, where in feudal practices and values of the past will be substituted by value of egalitarianism. The founding father's thus gave India a constitution, committing it to values of equality, liberality and fraternity assuring human dignity. Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of the person. Men & women of full age without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion have the right to marry or to have a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage and its dissolution. Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the attending spouses. The family is the natural and fundamental group, unit of society and is entitled to be protected by society and state. Even after so many years of independence in the newly liberalized India, which is proud of her democracy, most marriages tend to be arranged by families, either through a marriage broker, a news paper, classified advertisement, a web- based marriage portal or the long established oral tradition word – of – mouth.

However, disturbing news are coming from several parts of the country that young men & women who undergo inter caste/ inter religious marriage are threatened with violence. If the parents of the boy or girl do not approve of such inter-caste or inter-religious marriage the maximum they can do is that they can cut – off social relation with the son or the daughter, but they cannot give threats or instigate acts of violence. Women who marry a men of their choice

moreover take recourse of laws placing themselves outside the traditional schemes, by the public nature of their action, they shame their guardians leading them to resort to violence to restore their honor. Marriage arrangements are delicate and seen to involve serious balancing acts. Any disturbance of this balance by a woman refusing a father's choice are considered to affect the father's standing in society.

Honor killings have been reported in northern India, mainly in the Indian states of Punjab, Rajasthan, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, as a result of people marrying without their family's acceptance, and sometimes for marrying outside their caste or religion, the loss of virginity and non approved relationships, seeking divorce, child custody issues and eloping, rape and pregnancy. This crime committed mainly by fathers and family members against their daughters with an intention, preparation and meticulous planning. There are various reason enumerated with case studies, to why people or family members decide to kill the daughter in the name of preserving their family honour:

Religion : Honour crimes occur in societies where there is an interplay between discriminatory traditions and the statutory law. In some countries, this discrimination is exacerbated by the inclusion of Sharia, Islamic Law or the concept of zina (sex outside of marriage).

Same Gotra : In a landmark judgment, in March 2010, Karnal District court ordered the execution of the five perpetrators in an honour killing case case, while giving a life sentence to the khap (local caste- based council) head who ordered the killings of Manoj Banwala (23) and Babli (19), two members of the same clan who eloped and married in June 2007.

No Suitable Match : It is generally seen that the parents hold very high aspiration pertaining to the marriage of their daughters, which entitles them to dream of ' Rajkumar' for their daughters. When those dreams get serrated by daughter marrying a lesser modern, who is not so affluent, drives them cries and in this fit of rage they go to any extent. In Delhi, June 2010, a 19-year-old girl and her boyfriend were tortured for hours before being killed by electrocution in Delhi. The girl's father and uncle have been arrested and have allegedly confessed they killed the couple because the boy, a taxi driver, was not a suitable match for the girls.

Matrimonial Discretion : Oftan parents don't approve their daughters should find the groom of their choice and distaste any such move on the part of the daughter and construct it as a revolt against family. In Arumugam Servai Vs State of Tamil Nadu, the Supreme Court strongly deprecated the practice of khap/katta panchayats taking law into their own hands and indulging in offensive activities which endanger the personal lives of the persons marrying according to their choice.

Non Acceptance Love Marriage : Especially rural India following love is look down upon with great disdain. In certain communities the parents just don't degust the fact that their daughter has marriage without their consent and that to after having fallen in love. The incident took place on May 09th, 2008 The wife Sunita Devi was 22 and the husband, Jasbir Singh was 27. While they both were of legal age for marriage and the only problem was that they fell inlove against the wishes of the parents. As a result both were killed by Sunita's father and other relatives. Furthermore, as the village celebrated the killings, the Sarpanch ' announced with pride that the entire village supported the family in its noble act'. Due to the interference of Khap Panchayats generally consist of powerful elements of a dominant caste.

These Khap Panchayat assume themselves to have Power and authority to deal with the objectionable Matrimonies' and hence, give their Verdicts' and even pressurize their family members to execute their verdicts which directly intervenes Articles 14, 15(1) 15(3) and Article 21 ensured in the Constitutional Provisions as Honour Killing effect right to live, right to move really, right to equality and right to security. So far the crimes of honor killing have been dealt with, under Section 300 of the Indian Penal code for commission of murder with life sentence, death or fine, Section 307 attempt to murder, Section 120A for being party to criminal conspiracy of Section 107 to 116 for abetment offences such as murder or culpable homicide.

The Constitutional of India has ample provisions allowing an individual to exercise his/ her choice independent of caste, religion or gender and protection from honour related crimes including honour killings. Honour killing are cases of homicide and murder which are grave crime under the Penal Code (IPC). Section 299 and 301 of the IPC, deals with culpable homicide not amounting the murder while section 300, deals with murder. Honour Killing amounts to homicide and murder because the acts are done with the intention of murdering the victims as they have purportedly brought dishonor upon the family. The perpetrators can be punished as per section 302 of the IPC. The Khap Panchayats or family members can also be booked under section 302 of IPC for instigating suicide those who transgress the so called norms of the community. Such killing also violates Articles 14, 15(1) & (3), 17, 18, 19 and 21 of the constitution of India.

Article 14 of the India constitution guarantees to every person the right to equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws. Every person, whatsoever be his or her status or situation is subject to the Jurisdiction of the ordinary courts. This right to equality is thus documented as one of the fundamental features of the Indian Constitution. Honour killings are thus hideously against this very constitutional Right provided for the protection of India citizen. Honour killings are mainly directed towards women and thus give rise to gender violence. Honour Killings involve the murder of a particular person specially a woman and thus came under the ambit of section 299 and section 300 of the Indian Penal Code. It is also violation of Article 19 and Article 21 of the constitution. Such brutal murders, under the garb of saving the honour of the family, are clearly against the constitutional provisions enshrined in Article 21, khap panchayat violate a person's fundamental right to life as they kill or instigate murder, in the name of honour. Every person has a right to live. The capital punishment in possible only when granted by law.

In cases where the khap panchayat have compellingly separated married couple who are of eligible age to get married, these have violated the provision under the Indian constitution. Youngsters in certain parts of India today cannot choose their partners. If they still do and they choice violates the norms set down by the caste panchayats, the consequences can be death. This kind of killings should be seen in a wider context.

There are many gruesome murders in the name of honour in the recent months. Most victims of honour killings reported from various part of the country are young people who choose to love or marry outside their caste, sub-caste or religion. Many caste groups, communities and families in several parts of the country still seem violently opposed to the right of young adults to choose a life partner. Marriage is turning out to be lethal for there young couples. The

agitated family members stooped to that extent where they are ready to kill their child for falling in love across boundaries of caste or religion.

Even the government and the police force failed to confront this issue. In the name of preserving social order and saving the honour of their community, caste or family, they justify all their heinous acts. And these people are even backed by the number of political leaders, civil servants, police officers, lawyers and even judges. Last year in Haryana and other places in and around Haryana, the number of heinous killing escalated to an unprecedented level. The state remained a mute spectator to these unruly acts. The role played by the media was laudable which raised their voice by setting a stage for a national debate on this issue but that was not enough to address the gross violations to these communities.

Suggestions

Caste community region and other peripheral factors play an important role in the Indian marriage system. It is the need of the hour, for the parents to change their mind-set and give requires latitude to their children to plan their matrimonial life.

The parents should have proper and regular communication with their children, so that children feel free to share their problem with their parents.

Strict laws being in place calls for will to fight this crime by the quarters concerned by constituting special courts to deliver speedy and prompt verdict.

Those who are intending to marry should always register their marriages according to Special marriage Act.

The villages elders/ communities should made an end our to educate the youth apart the tradition and do and don't of the matrimonial life.

It is a high time to put a full stop on these prevailing malpractices and time demands, altogether, annihilate harsh and brutal practice of Khap and make the people aware about their rights because working of Khap in the name of honour and tradition is nothing but harm to basic human rights of individual. Some of the cases on the name of honour reported are Manoj – Babli kand. Kuldeep Singh and Monica. It is now essential for legislature to legislate on such a burning issue of Khap and also it requires from law derogatory practices. Former Speaker Meira Kumar expressed her view on concerned crime saying young people were being killed by those who were supposed to love them. "It is a dehumanising process, and we have to take it very seriously. She said as members belonging to major parties involved in such crimes sought stringent punishment. India being a member of the UDHR, in ICCPR and other international conventions, is also having a responsibility to initiate the mechanism which can curve up this problem. But only stringent legal measures will not be sufficient. This problem is the result of a centuries old society, having the feudal and patriarchal setup, which can do anything for its culture and tradition. Here the need is not only to change the mind-set of people today but also to step out of the old and outdated traditions so that these unauthorized actions can be prevented.

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GENDER POLITICS AS A PRIMARY CONCERN IN SAUL BELLOW'S NOVELS

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ABSTRACT

Among the writers of contemporary American fiction, Saul Bellow indisputably holds a prominent place. The scholarly interest in Bellow began in the sixties when major critics like Brigitte and Irving Malin started focusing on many avenues of inquiry relating to the thematic concerns and ideological stance in Bellow's fiction. At the present time, Saul Bellow's presence on the literary scene of America as a writer of fiction for nearly half a century is phenomenal in its continuity. His novels generally caught the attention of critics and scholars as soon as they came out and evoked a strong, if not always an appreciative, response from them.

Key Words: Gender, Politics, Primary, Concern, Saul Bellow's, Novels.

Saul Bellow enjoys a reputation distinct from that of writers like Joseph Heller and Philip Roth whose novels of Jewish manners have a comic fury similar to his own. A noble Laureate of 1976, he is also the winner of three National Book Awards, two Guggenheim fellowships and one Pulitzer Prize. Besides these, he is also the recipient of many other awards and honours. In 1990, he received the National Book Foundation Medal for distinguished contribution to American letters. Like all writers of consequence, he puts his stamp on reality in a style recognizably his own.

While Jewish novelist were drawing attention to their work as an exploration of Jewish identity and becoming a force in the literary establishment, Bellow identified himself as an American rather than a Jewish writer. Bellow remains a novelist of commitment, a novelist strongly advocating thoughtfulness which seems to constitute the main part of his novels. He himself remarks, "There is nothing, left for novelists to do but think," and this constitute the basic thrust of his fiction.

Bellow's work always draws the attention of the critics. The main thrust of the criticism focuses on Bellow intellectual moral stance and the philosophical statements and formulations which final a prominent place in almost every work of fiction he writes.

Some critics accept Bellow's philosophical outlook without reservation and interpret his work simply to endorse Bellow's overall worldview. On the other hand there are critics who adopt an inquiring and questioning attitude towards Bellow's philosophical views. It is worthwhile to have a brief critical survey of some part of the vast body of existing criticism on Saul Bellow which will provides us an opportunity to consider the gaps that might have been left by Bellow's critical canon.

In Bellow's novels, the sense of the abiding human spirit as an essence in its own right which can take issue with the whole society can be obviously called a Russian influence. Bellow drew nourishment and vigour from the great Russian writers particularly because they most vividly questioned and opposed the nineteenth century European ideals of materialistic pleasure and comfort as the measure of human progress and they often assert, with irresistible conviction, the ability of the human spirit to negate and invalidate a whole range of false social values and reaffirm the inestimable freedom, independence and integrity of the self.

Bellow's novels are thematically interrelated. Gender politics, one of his main themes have always been constant throughout his career. In his novels, Bellow depicts uniquely masculine anxiety of modern heterosexual relations through male characters who seeks comfort in women but that they rarely find. Many women, of course, appear in his fiction but they are delineated stereotypical. In his works, major roles are played by men while women function often in destructive roles. Bellow is aware of his gender issues in his novels. His depiction of issues of gender is far more sophisticated and problematic. In his account of masculinity in post World War II, he exploits American gender ideologies and explores their psychological, social and intellectual origins.

It is not difficult to see, in Bellow's novels, a virulent antagonism to women, which seeks the sympathies of like-minded men. As a result, this destroys the seriousness of Bellow's investigation into the failure of heterosexual relations, modern marriage, and lone affairs in Post World War II America. Indeed, Bellow's text lacks to show a full right of responsibility towards its representation of women characters.

Bellow uses different ways to seek the sympathy of the readers for his male characters. One of these ways is that in his texts the narrative centre of consciousness is entirely based in male characters. Indeed, the readers have to see what Bellow's male protagonists perceive. This dependence on a masculine perceiver creates in the novel a gender biased atmosphere, which attracts like-minded male readers. In other words, Bellow's rendering of male protagonists as the narrative centre of his novels makes it possible for patriarchy's attitude and values penetrate the whole structure of the novel. Another sign of gender politics in Bellow's text's is the banishment of women from the area of higher consciousness. Unlike men, women in his novel can never be seen as having power of brain. It seems Bellow shows male attribute only.

Bellow's male protagonists cannot get along with women. Either they submit to their warm advances or they rebel against their strong determination. This unbalanced relationship between gender has been a matter of scholarly investigation. Bellow's women are just types and images, without distinctive and individual quality that make them human. Victoria Sullivan classifies Bellow's women as two basic types – "the destructive ones who victimize the hero who tend to be his victims". Easter Marie Mackintosh, in Bellow's fiction finds "four distinct types of women, the defeated, the sensual, the destructive and the good". Earl Rovit says that the gallery of female characters in Bellow's novels tends to be composed of almost identical stereotypes". Robert Baker also sees Bellow's women figures repeatedly fall into one of two categories, nags or nymphomaniacs". However, as Irving Malin rightly points out, "there is no lengthy discussion in Bellow's women". Indeed as far as this topic is concerned, no scholarly work has addressed Bellow's text in a straight feminist manner.

So, to find the nature of the Bellow's text in terms of politics of gender, it is not enough to examine the types and images of women in his works. Since Bellow's text is very manipulating, one should be aware of its potentials to subjugate the readers. Bellow's account of gender politics is so witty and his exploitation of American gender ideologies is so clever that readers cannot resist his novels and go along with it as far as the writer wishes. Indeed, the real issues in Bellow's novels is, not first in the images of the women they present, but the images of men they provide. In other words, the real motive in the works of Saul Bellow manifests itself in the way he renders his male characters.

Bellow's male characters want freedom. They are freedom seekers, although it is not clear from what they want to be free. Bellow always depicts his male characters very vulnerable to different forms of tyranny which may come from everybody on everything – social convention, a job, a lover, a wife, a friend, almost everybody who may want to victimize them. These forms of tyranny, fraud and victimization of male protagonists are usually described vividly in Saul Bellow's novels. For example in *Herzog*, the protagonist is an outsider, indeed, a victim whose sexual power has been damaged by Madeline, his wife, "She has her heel in his groin. She wishes to do him in, she votes for his nonexistence, she wants to bleed him, to take his money. Not only has she betrayed him; so have his lawyers, his psychiatrist, Mady's mother, Mady's aunt and others".

Bellow knows that some of the problems, which his male characters have to cope with, originate from their own psychological problems. Moreover, these male characters cannot get rid of American gender ideologies, which define the politics of gender in American society. These ideologies and their psychological, social and intellectual origins all contribute to his male characters' masculine problems. Saul Bellow tries to examine various aspects of these ideologies. His attempt to do so is aborted, as the writer's own virulent hostility towards women takes the control of the text. In other words, not only Bellow's male characters cannot get rid of the gender ideologies, but also Bellow himself produces a powerful ideological text, full of gender politics.

The theme of gender politics in Bellow's text is so cunningly women that only a continuous reading can explore the real attitudes towards genders in this text. In fact, to explore ideological inscriptions and literary effects of gender in the Bellow's text, one should go beyond the writer's patriarchal logic and look for those spaces that can be invoked to deconstruct such logic. The deconstruction seems necessary, as there is no other way to get rid from the patriarchal ideology in the text.

Saul Bellow's exploration of gender issues had not left much space for women readers to see themselves of any importance in the world of his fiction. Indeed, the only voice in his fiction belongs to men. Women do not play a central role in his novels. In other words, they are not a part of any important progress in his fiction. This role is only to make the situation more problematic for male characters. But simply, women are important in his fiction as far as the characterization of his male characters demands. Thus, for a woman reader there is nothing about her gender in Bellow's novels to identify with. Therefore, there are just two options for a female reader. She either forgets her gender and reads the text as a man or deconstructs the whole text. In such cases, the dynamic female readers are caught in a worse condition. They have to read a text which neglects their own identity.

His novels beginning from *The Dangling Man* (1944) to *Ravelstein* (2000) are mainly the novels of male protagonists. Women come to play only secondary roles. They are seen mostly through the vision of their males. Some feminist critics regard Saul Bellow as a misogynist and says that he has failed to deal adequately with 'femininity'.

The study will explore the gender politics or Bellow's technique of women's characterization and to see why Bellow does not portray them directly. It is worthwhile to analyse his women in terms of Freudian psychoanalysis and to see if this restricts Bellow's portrayal of woman characters. Besides, it would also be relevant to examine Bellow's personal attitude towards women and further his attempt to show the societal attitude towards them. Finally it would also be seen how Bellow has a preference for balance and harmony free from the State of chaos and disorder in society and how he tries to maintain a balance between feminism and antifeminism in his portrayal of women. Bellow's technique of women's characterization prevents him from portraying them directly. It is because the aim of Bellow is not related to the delineation of female characters in his novels.

The male-female relationship in Bellow's fiction clearly involves a power struggle. The institution of marriage is the most common area of gender conflict and bad marriages are like battlefields. Although Bellow writes from his male point of view, yet he is not a sexist. His female characters, like male ones fall into two main categories – the victims and the victimizes – but the latter have been more elaborately drawn. Bellow's male protagonist's journey through life is largely shaped by his various confrontations with different females. Women are generally viewed as hostile. Sometimes the protagonists view them as opponents in a rather sporting spirit. Bellow portrays women either as neurotic or as cold fish, and sometimes both.

In male-female confrontation Bellow takes the side of his male protagonist. And that is an approved alliance with one's own sex. Victoria Sullivan comments: "His talent lies in his precision chronically frustration and pain. He can locate the wound, he cannot cure it, clearly his sympathies lie with his male protagonists". His great characters are mainly men. Irlomen play a less significant role in his novels. Cadden says that: "Women appear as adjunct to the hero whose importance is measured only by the degree of involvement with the hero".

His heroes either seek erotic pleasure from women or are shown being exploited by them. Mistresses play more important role than wives. Mistresses are shown a source of pleasure, whereas wives are portrayed as irritating. Bellow depicts women in a negative light depicting their prejudices. Constance Rooke vehemently argues that "the novelist treats with contempt women who aspire to transcend their traditional roles".

Hattie of leaving the Yellow house, Margorate of *Mr. Sammler's Planet* Madelione of Herzog and Katrina Goliger of what kind of Days did you have are a few outstanding example of his contemptuous attitude towards women. Charles Newman commented: "There is not a single woman in all of Saul Bellow's work whose active search for identity is viewed compassionately which every vice of his male, introspective is given some genuine imperatives".

The fact is that women are seen through the eyes of his male protagonists who often overshadow them. Their negative approach towards women's is the prime cause of gender politics. Fiedler writes: "Indeed that whole of Bellow's work is singularly lacking a real or

vivid female character, where women are introduced, they appear as nympholeptic fantasies, peculiarly unconvincing”.

Almost all of Bellow's heroes are men who narrate the story and we see women through their eyes. Women are shown shadows to men. They do not have emotional, moral and intellectual quality as men have. Bellow's prototypes appear to share with Schopenhauer the view that the mental faculty of women is, “Very niggard in its' dimensions, and that women remain children their whole life long; never seeing anything but what is quite close to them, living to the present moment, taking appearances as reality, and preferring trifles to matters of the first importance.”

The institution of society is as oppressive to women as are its laws. The society prescribes two different codes of conduct for men and women. Things are worse for black and few women who have been “doubly oppressed as blacks and as women. Race, caste, class and sex discrimination fall upon them with particular severity”. Women in the Jewish context are considered temperamentally light-headed and, therefore, intellectually inferior to men. They are expected to look after family affairs. Vinoda observed that, “which often included earning a livelihood so that their men could devote all their time to study and learning”.

From *Dangling Man* to *The Dean's December* these views are verified in an assertive tone. In the *Dean's December* Bellow writes: “The ladies were getting nowhere. They couldn't get anywhere, But they were bound to try”.

It suggests that Bellow failed to reach the consciousness of its female characters. Almost all Bellow's fiction is male-oriented and depicts women in an inferior position. Critics have observed that this is due to Bellow's cultural prejudices against women. Victoria Sullivan states that Bellow's women suffer unequal treatment because his “protagonist tends to be a middle-aged Jewish male with a world view to match his ethnic bias. But these biases against women are equally aware of their rights and mental faculties. The confrontation arises due to the familiar paradox that Bellow's protagonists adhere to their old ideals in their dealings, whereas present day women have struggled hard to fulfil their higher aspirations and elevate their self-esteem.

Bellow refuses to admit that he is a sexist. In an interview, Jo Brans asked him about his “Schopenhaverean attitude towards women and his apparent refusal write “from the point of view of a woman” Bellow answered, “I just never got around to writing from this point of view”. Yet he loves his female characters. He clinched the issue by saying that, “all this stuff about my prejudices is just nonsense”. And this is proved by the vast range of convincing and vivid women of all kinds and types he has portrayed from *Dangling Man* (1944) to *More Die of Heart Break* (1987). These female characters are active, creative and outspoken.

To examine politics of gender in Saul Bellow's selected novels, this study will concentrate on the theory of Judith Fetterly's *The Resisting Readers*, a fertile branch of women's image criticism and then will apply it Bellow's novels. This study would rely on a feminist critical approach that views act of reading, like all language activities, as embedded in culture and ideology and has the potentials to subjugate readers. This critical approach neglects hierarchical modes of reading, which considers authors as godlike authority to be humbly listened to; instead, it emphasizes the reader's right to measure the text against her own experiences. Indeed, in this approach, the reader is advised to control the process of reader,

brause, according to Fetterly, there is a danger for female readers in being passive in their readings. These dangers arise from the fact that in male-authored literature to some extent in women writings also women readers cannot find any space for femaleness to identify with. On the other hand, women readers have always been raised in a language system and literature that still presumes its authors and readers all men, and this increases the risk of identification of women reader with a masculine system of values.

In other words, this research is to show how in Saul Bellow's fiction the text's creation of its world reflects assumptions about gender. Moreover, it will attempt to see the ways in which these assumptions about gender affect the readers.

In Bellow's different novels the confrontation between male and female characters is mainly focused by the depiction of the female characters appearing in the novels and their relations with their counterparts. In Bellow's first novel, *Dangling Man*, the main female character Iva is presented the way her husband Joseph, wants to present her. Iva never tells anything about her personality and place in her own words. Her character is depicted by other characters. She is a librarian who loves her independence. She support her husband when he is unemployed and waiting for his induction into army.

Joseph becomes guilt-conscious over living on his wife's salary after his confrontation with her family. The mother accuse him of living on her daughter's expenses. Abarono comments that Bellow investigates how tense and bitter the relation between husband and wife becomes when a wife is the bread-winner. Iva in her occupation remains preoccupied with books and periodicals in the library, so she feels like relaxing at home. But Joseph does not understands this. Thus when he asks her to change her tastes she reacts negatively. Iva starts keeping herself away from Joseph and consequently Joseph is infatuated by another woman, Kitty Daumler. But when Joseph think seriously over all the events, the concept of freedom becomes clear to him. He realizes that, "A compact with one women puts beyond reach what others might give us to enjoy".

In the end Joseph's attitude undergoes a change and he realizes that Iva is a person in her own right having her tastes. Their confrontation end when Joseph accepts her as she is. Gender politics in *The Victim* is at very low ebb. The relationship between Leventhal and his wife Mary is very smooth. And strangely enough, it is mainly due to her absence that Allbee succeeds in disturbing levelthal. But when Leventhal came to know that Mary engaged herself with him to end her infatuation for another person, he could not bear it and separated from her without speaking.

Two years after this incident Mary sends Asa a friendly letter which stood on his dresser for more than a month, confronting him nightly and overriding all his other concerns. In her second letter Mary told him that she had not chosen him indiscriminately to end her infatuation for another person. Leventhal replied and finally they got married and led a happy married life.

In *Seize the Day*, Tommy Wilhelm is a jobless person who has lost all his money and consequently his wife and children. His wife Margaret has not divorced him and so he has to support her and two children. But he finds that he is unable to fulfill her financial demands. His father tells him that she wants to bring him back by inflicting financial burden on him.

In this book Bellow shows that confrontation of a person who wants the mercy of his wife and father to make his existence possible. Although Bellow has presented women in an unflattering vein, Lily of Henderson the Rain King is depicted in positive terms and stands side by side with the male protagonist.

Bellow has portrayed Henderson as an absurd seeker who is highly runs after higher things. This novel clearly points to the prejudice that women are naturally given to physical pleasure and that no training can help them overcome their essential nature. The idea that women have a greater animal emphasis than man finds expression again in *Mr. Sammler's Planet*, a novel in which Bellow was said to be "baring himself nakedly". In this novel, Bellow makes his hero, Sammler express his disapproval and revulsion for the animality of women: "Females were naturally more prone to grossness, had more smells, needed more washing, clipping, binding, pruning, grooming, perfuming and training".

In *Herzog*, Bellow describes a husband's difficulty in adjusting with his ambitious wife who wants to pursue research in "Slavonic languages" or "Russian Religious History" for her doctoral thesis. Madeleine is brilliant, beautiful and outspoken. Herzog tries his best to suppress his love for her but he is unable to do so. Herzog admits that she has, "great charm, and beauty of a person also, and a brilliant mind". But at the same time she has "the will of a demon or else outright mental disorder".

In his confrontation with Madeleine Herzog expected a wife like Mama who have lived only for him and his children. His first wife Daisy was like that but he left her for he "gave up the shelter of an orderly, purposeful, lawful existence because it bored him". Now he expects the same qualities in Madeleine which he found dull in Daisy. He gets the same treatment from Madeleine the he had given to Daisy. In his contempt he says, "the bitches come and the bitch goes".

The implicit message which can be drawn from the gender politics in Bellow's novels is that a healthy man-woman relationship depends on their courage and ability to evaluate themselves honestly, and in their determination to take a positive stand against each other. So, gender politics is primary concern to Saul Bellow and the centre of his literature. This gender politics is evident in most of his novels.

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PROBLEMS OF FARM WOMEN LABOURERS AMONG RURAL COMMUNITY OF HARYANA

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ABSTRACT

Agricultural labourers contribute enormously towards the rural economy and also to the national economy. Women, who constitute half of the world's population by virtue of an accident of birth, perform two-thirds of the world's work, receive one tenth of its income and own less than one hundredth of its property. But indebtedness, illiteracy and poverty forced them to work for lower wages and under unjust conditions. The study was conducted in Jind district of Haryana state in two villages namely Rajpura Bhen and Ramrai on 100 women labourers. Regarding extent of social problems 47.00% and 39.00% respondents were facing medium and high level of social problems. Respondents who had high level of mass media exposure and level of social problems were found highly significantly associated.

Key Words: Farm Women, Problem, Labourers, Among Rural.

India is essentially an agricultural country, as about seventy percent of the populations live in villages. Majority of the Indian rural workers are agriculture dependent, in which the share of agricultural labourers is quite high. Agricultural labourers contribute enormously towards the rural economy and also to the national economy. Women, who constitute half of the world's population by virtue of an accident of birth, perform two-thirds of the world's work, receive one tenth of its income and own less than one hundredth of its property. In rural areas women perform a major part of agricultural operations like breaking clods of earth, manuring, weeding, transplanting, harvesting, threshing and winnowing. Women do most of the work of caring for the dairy animals and marketing of their products, etc. Rural Indian women are extensively involved in agricultural activities, but the nature and extent of their involvement

differs with variations in agro-production systems. Singh and Vinay (2013) observed that more than 75.0 per cent women were involved in activities like winnowing, weeding, grading, threshing and cleaning of field farm operations. Various activities done by women in agriculture and allied field such as manually handling loads/material, threshing, transplanting, land preparation, cleaning of animal sheds, feeding the animals and disposal of cow dung involves a variety of traditional postures.

There is statistical bias in estimating the role of rural women in development. Even after working for longer hours the women labourers are still not perceived as productive workers (Pankajam and Lalitha 2005). But Labour Bureau data shows there has been little progress in terms of parity of salaries for men and women for equivalent work in India. Even more alarming is the fact that even though wage disparities have always existed in rural parts of the country, in some spheres of activity, the divide has widened. So while men were paid 70 percent higher wages than women for ploughing work at the end of the 2004 -05, the difference rose to 80.4 percent in the end March 2012 and stood at 93.6 percent at the start of 2013 -14 (Truong *et al.* 2010).

Women were also exploited to a greater degree as they were paid less compared to men for similar nature of work and hours spent on work. The conditions of work in the unorganized sector were unsatisfactory and the problems conformed by them were acute. Women faced many problems due to poverty, illiteracy, ignorance, surplus labour and indebtedness forced them to work or lower wages and under unjust conditions. Dave (2012) also reported the invisibility of the workers and specifically of the women labour has left the women to work in construction industry with terms of employment, types of work, housing and living conditions determined by nature of recruitment. It was observed that they are forced to live in areas with inadequate facilities, stressful living conditions and often in slums which are deprived of basic services, unhygienic conditions, poor drainage and sanitation thus exposed to environmental and health hazards. In consideration of these issues in mind, the presented study was designed with the following specific objectives:

- To study the nature and extent of socio-economic problems of women labourers.
- To delineate the factors associated with the problems.

Methodology

The study was conducted in Jind district of Haryana state. From this district, one block was selected. Two villages namely Rajpura Bhen and Ramrai were drawn from the selected block. From the selected villages 100 women labourers who faced the problem were selected. Interview Schedule was prepared to collect the desired information as per objectives of the study. Finally selected farmers (100) were surveyed with the help of Interview Schedule. Data collected was analyzed and tabulated to draw the inferences.

Result and Discussion

The results in Table 1 show that gender discrimination in the amount of wages was faced by 92 per cent women due to man should get better wages (94.00%) followed by could not carry heavy loads (81.005), could not do tougher jobs (76.00%) and Unskilled (74.00%).

Regarding the nature of social problems respondents were found facing lack of day care centres for children (100.00%), illiteracy (96.00%), fatigue and other health problems

(89.00%), low income of husband (89.00%), non sympathetic attitude of the employer (88.00%), lack of proper skills and knowledge (82.00%), starvation (78.00%), gender discrimination at the time of hiring (68.00%), burden of repayment of debts (68.00%), problem of practice of veil (42.00%), no family support (41.00%) and exploitation by the employer (36.00%).

Further, it was found that 80.0 per cent respondent got their wages on the time rate basis while 20.0 per cent respondent got their wages on price rate basis and both. Majority of the respondent (54.0%) did not get their wages on time while 50.0 per cent of the respondent got guidance provided before doing any work i.e. cut in wages and not allow them to work again (10.0%). The present findings also get support from findings of Singh *et. al.* (2002), Paci (2002) and Palanisamy and Mahesh (2014) found that gender discrimination in wages and employment against women leads to a chain reaction of economic distortions which reduces efficiency and threatens economic development.

Association between socio-economic factors and level of social problem regarding farm women labourer

Regarding extent of social problems (47.00%) and (39.00%) respondents were facing medium and high level of social problems. On the other hand, 14.00 per cent were facing low level of social problems. Non-significant association was found between age of respondents and level of social problems faced by farm women labourers. Analysis revealed that nearly 50.00 per cent of the respondents hailed from young age group who were facing high (46.00%) and medium (38.00%) level of social problems. On the other hand, respondents who belonged to old age group had medium (59.00%) and low (18.30%) level of social problems. Non-significant association was again found between caste and level of social problems faced by farm women labourers. Relatively more number of farm women labourers who belonged to nuclear family faced medium (44.80%) and high (41.40%) level of social problems. Non-significant association was found between type of family and level of social problems. Level of education of respondents and level of social problems faced by farm women labourers was found to be highly significantly associated. Relatively more number of illiterate respondents faced medium (44.70%) and high (41.70%) level of social problems. On the other hand, respondents who were educated upto middle school had low (66.70%) and medium (33.30%) level of social problem. Non-significant association was found between income and level of social problems faced by farm women labourers. Level of social problems faced by farm women labourers were found medium and high irrespective of income of respondents. Analysis revealed that mass media exposure and level of social problems was found highly significantly associated. Respondents who had high level of mass media exposure faced high level of social problem (67.80%) than those who had low level of mass media exposure (21.60%). The findings of the present study are at par with the findings of Kavita and Kumar (2011) where it was seen that the female participation in agriculture was positively and significantly related.

It was concluded that women's main problems in agriculture problem of practice of veil, exploitation by the employer, untimely payment of wages, gender discrimination at the time of hiring, lack of benefits, lack of proper skills and knowledge, seasonal employment, non-sympathetic attitude of the employer, no job security, illiteracy, fatigue and other physical problems and excessive burden of work. 47.0 per cent and 39.0 per cent respondents were

facing medium and high level of social problems. Respondents who had high level of mass media exposure and level of social problems were found highly significantly associated.

Suggestion

- A social factor acts as obstacles. In order to eliminate these socio-economic and cultural barriers, female children and women should be educated through formal and non-formal channels. The voluntary agencies have also got a significant role to play in this regard.
- More importance must be given to the female in family also to improve the status of female agricultural labours.
- Since agricultural labourers are unaware of various social welfare legislations and provisions available to various social divisions, the voluntary agencies in collaboration with Governments must give wide publicity through community organization. Particularly the Minimum Wages Act (1948) should be effectively implemented.
- Normally women agricultural labourers receive lower wage than the men even in doing identical jobs, although there is constitutional backing in the form of equal wage for equal work. The Government must effectively enforce the concerned Act.
- Co-operation of agricultural labourers in the local self governing institution must be extended in order to provide representations to this section.

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Table 1: Nature of socio-economic problems –All the women labourers were landless

Sr. No.	Statements	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Gender discrimination in the amount of wages	92	92.00
2.	Wages per day		
	• Male		
	Rs. 250-300	69	69.00
	Rs. 300-400	31	31.00
	• Female		
	Rs. 200-250	60	60.00
	Rs. 250-300	40	40.00
3.	Causes of gender discrimination in wages		
	• Man should get better wages	94	94.00
	• Could not carry heavy loads	81	81.00
	• Could not do tougher jobs	76	76.00
	• Unskilled	74	74.00
4.	Facilities available to women labourers		
	• Lack of care centres for children	100	100.00
	• First aid medical facility	71	71.00
	• Leave allowed on medical grounds or other reasons (without pay)	60	60.00
	• Expenditure on education of children	28	28.00
	• Compensation of injury	15	15.00
5.	Reasons of women's engagement		
	• To rear the children properly	97	97.00
	• Support the family	94	94.00
	• Inadequacy of husband's income	89	89.00
	• Poverty	83	83.00
	• Starvation	78	78.00
	• To repay debts	68	68.00
6.	Miscellaneous problems faced by women labourers		
	• No job security	97	97.00
	• Illiteracy	96	96.00
	• Excessive burden of work	92	92.00
	• Fatigue and other physical problems	89	89.00
	• Non-sympathetic attitude of the employer	88	88.00
	• Seasonal employment	86	86.00
	• Lack of proper skills and knowledge	82	82.00
	• Lack of benefits	72	72.00
	• Gender discrimination at the time of hiring	68	68.00
	• Untimely payment of wages	54	54.00
	• Problem of practice of veil	42	42.00
	• Exploitation by the employer	36	36.00
7.	Wages paid on		
	• Time rate basis	80	80.00
	• Piece rate basis	10	10.00
	• Both	10	10.00
8.	Paid regularly in time		
	• No	54	54.00
9.	Working conditions		
	• Extra work at work place	88	88.00
	If yes, nature of work:		
	• Construction work	65	65.00
	• Household work	23	23.00
10.	Guidance provided before doing any work	22	22.00
	If yes, nature of punishment:		
	• Cut in wages	50	50.00
	• Will not allow them to work again	10	10.00

(Responses were multiple)

Table 2: Association between socio-economic factors and level of social problem regarding farm women labourer.

Age	Level of Social Problems			Total
	Low	Medium	High	
Young (upto 35 yrs)	8 (16.00)	19 (38.00)	23 (46.00)	50 (50.00)
Middle (36-50 yrs)	2 (7.10)	15 (53.60)	11 (39.30)	28 (28.00)
Old (above 50 yrs)	4 (18.30)	13 (59.00)	5 (22.70)	22 (22.00)
Total	14 (14.00)	47 (47.00)	39 (39.00)	100 (100.0)
$\chi^2 cal = 5.28$				
Caste				
General	0	1 (33.30)	2 (66.70)	3 (3.00)
Backward caste	5 (20.00)	9 (36.00)	11 (44.00)	25 (25.00)
Schedules caste	20 (27.80)	37 (51.40)	15 (20.80)	72 (72.00)
$\chi^2 cal = 4.33$				
Types of family				
Nuclear	8 (13.80)	26 (44.80)	24 (41.40)	58 (58.00)
Joint	6 (14.30)	21 (50.00)	15 (35.70)	42 (42.00)
$\chi^2 cal = 0.34$				
Education				
Illiterate	9 (13.60)	30 (44.70)	28 (41.70)	67 (67.00)
Primary School	15 (71.50)	4 (19.00)	2 (9.50)	21 (21.00)
Middle School	8 (66.70)	4 (33.30)	0	12 (12.00)
$\chi^2 cal = 34.43^{**}$				
Income (in Rs.)				
Low (30000-50000)	6 (14.00)	22 (51.20)	15 (34.80)	43 (43.00)
Medium (50001-80000)	6 (14.30)	21 (50.00)	15 (35.70)	42 (42.00)
High (Above 80000)	2 (13.30)	4 (26.70)	9 (60.00)	15 (15.00)
$\chi^2 cal = 3.56$				
Mass media exposure				
Low	11 (21.60)	29 (56.80)	11 (21.60)	51 (51.00)
Medium	2 (11.10)	9 (50.00)	7 (38.90)	18 (18.00)
High	1 (3.20)	9 (29.0)	21 (67.80)	31 (31.00)
$\chi^2 cal = 18.52^{**}$				

Figures in the parenthesis denote percentage

** Significant at 1 per cent level

EVE TEASING AS A CRIME AGAINST WOMEN: A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF RURAL HARYANA

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ABSTRACT

Eve teasing is a euphemism used in India for sexual harassment of women by men. This is one of the daily problems women in Indian society face. Eve teasing is a ridiculous form of enjoyment for men and a physical as well as mental torment for women. Eve teasing is a serious issue now a days. It is an action of perversion i.e. touching, rubbing, groping, teasing, staring, pinching, slapping, display of private parts and even pornographic material. In the present research paper an attempt has been made to understand the eve teasing and its relation to socio-economic factors. It also examines women's responses to this type of violence. The study was conducted among 200 respondents in sirsa district of Haryana State through survey method. The findings of the study elucidate that majority of respondents are victim of teasing for twice or more time. In educational institutions a significant number of respondents faced both oral and physical type of teasing.

Key Words: Eve Teasing, Socio-Economic Factors, Problems, Women's Responses.

One of the most common violent manifestations in India is labeled "eve teasing" (Mohanty, 2013). Eve teasing is a ridiculous form of enjoyment for men and a physical as well as mental torture for women. Eve teasing can be perceived as an outgrowth of the gender biased socialization process and a mechanism by which men assert power and dominance over women. It is not only the experience of violence but more importantly the fear of violence which affects women in every sphere of life. Fear and experience of sexual violence is a permanent constraint on the mobility of women and limits their access to resources and basic activities and erodes self confidence and self esteem of women and they lose the confidence to step out of the house while learning to avoid being victimized. Violence against women is experienced by women of all ages and social classes, all races, religions and nationalities, all

over the world. It is overwhelmingly perpetrated by men (Krug et al., 2002). According to Shah (1995) the menace of eve-teasing is increasing in the contemporary society where the behavior of young men towards young women is unmannerly and rude. They hover near girls' schools, colleges, bus stops, cinema houses, bazaars of fairs and festival and make provocative remarks, stare brazenly and jostle against women. Even respectable person who happen to hear or see the ugly incident might pretend not to have heard or noticed it pass of the place quickly in their own safety

Women suffer from various forms of discrimination, oppression, exploitation, degradation, aggression, humiliation etc. Exploitation of women is near universal. Women of all ages irrespective of their socioeconomic background become victims, though the nature of crimes committed against them vary according to age and background. Mohamed et.al. (2002), explains violence against women as a reflection of unequal gender relations in the society which perpetuate exploitation, discrimination, marginalization and exclusion of women. Women are not safe in any social setting; they are denied free movement wherever they go. They are victimized on buses, busy markets, inside and outside educational institutions, at picnic spots and are not spared even in social gatherings like marriages etc. This type of public harassment by a lone man or gangs of men includes verbal assaults such as making passes, singing obscene songs, unwelcome sexual jokes, remarks about female body, showing obscene gestures, winking, whistling, staring and stalking and obscene and suggestive words uttered on the telephone or by obscene messages sent on the cell phones or through internet were freely reported by the respondents and physical assaults such as pinching, fondling, and rubbing against women in public places (Ramasubramayam and Beth 2003). Hassan et al. (2012) found that the adolescent girl respondents in Chowgacha report that Romeos tease the girls and if the girl counterpart defend them, the girls are given threat of acid assault, lifting them away etc. 75% adolescent girl respondents replied that they often come across eve teasing, proposal for love, giving mobile number, whistling and evil hints. Adult girl respondents in Chowgacha also stated that they face threat of acid assault and rape. Adolescent boys also showed a pessimistic perception stating that girls often face eve-teasing.

Eve teasing acts as a control on women by repressing their general mobility in and accessibility to public spaces, thereby affecting their sense of personhood and security. As Shah writes, "for women learning to avoid being hustled in the street is as much a part of living in the city as learning to cope with public transportation" (Shah, 2000). In consideration of these issues in mind, the presented study was designed with the following specific objective.

Objective

To know the nature and extent of eve teasing against rural women

Methodology

The study was conducted in Fatehabad district of Haryana state. From this district Ratia block was selected. Two villages namely Ahlisadar and Dariyapur were drawn from the selected block. Two hundred respondents were selected randomly for the purpose of the study. Interview Schedule was prepared to collect the desired information as per objectives of the experiment. Data was analyzed and tabulated to draw the inferences. The data thus, collected were computed, tabulated and analyzed using frequency, percentage, rank and chi-square test.

Results

Problem of eve-teasing among rural women in Haryana

Eve-teasing was found most frequent crime against the women. Majority of women (60.0%) were faced eve teasing. Forty eight per cent of the respondents reported that public transport and working places were common places for eve teasing. Like-wise 47.0 per cent reported they were eve-teased on the public places, 40.5 per cent on school/ collages/ universities, 24.5 per cent on the way to farm and 22.0 per cent women contain water from Eve-teasing was found most frequent crime against the women.

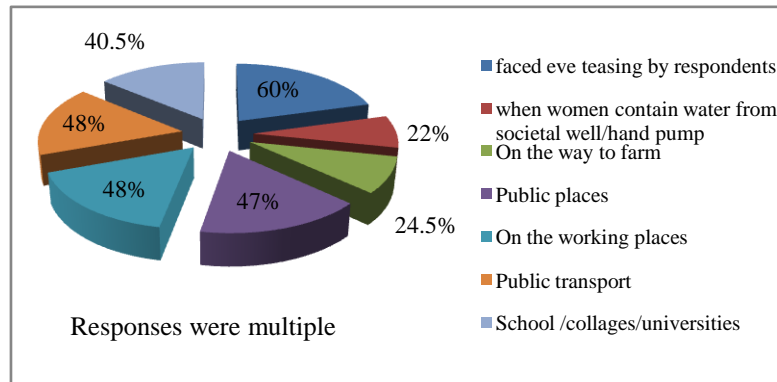


Figure 1 Problem of eve-teasing among rural women in Haryana

Eve-teasing was found most frequent crime against the women. Majority of women (60.0%) were faced eve teasing. Forty eight per cent of the respondents reported that public transport and working places were common places for eve teasing. Like-wise 47.0 per cent reported they were eve-teased on the public places, 40.5 per cent on school/ collages/ universities, 24.5 per cent on the way to farm and 22.0 per cent women contain water from societal well/hand pump etc (Fig-1). Shoe khan (2009) found most girl in the city their day begin amid fear of harassment at places like bus stops , colleges and routes leading to girls colleges. Somali (2011) and Akhtar (2013) also supported this study. Kuruvilla and Suhara (2014) revealed that the entire sample were of the opinion that there is an increasing trend in the incidents of eve-teasing in these days. The analysis revealed that the whole sample have faced many attempts of eve-teasing in their life.

Types of eve-teasing

The results regarding the nature and extent of participation are presented in Table 1. It was found that vulgar activities and gesture got first rank followed by passing remarks (rank II) with mean score 1.51. Touching sensitive part got third rank with mean score 1.42, while pressing/touching breast in crowded area got fourth rank with mean score 1.37. Pinching on bottom in mob got fifth rank with mean score 0.96. Present findings also get support from findings of Wafai and Mostafa (2013) who that majority of respondents are victim of teasing for twice or more time. According to Action Aid UK (2016) women aged between 25 and 35 years reported highest instances of harassment, compared to other age groups, on public

transport (70 per cent); among “forms of harassment”, 44 per cent said they have been wolf-whistled and have had sexual comments passed at them. Further, Respondents from north Indian states polled the highest percentages for “situations of harassment”, such as on way to/from work (60 per cent), college or school (50 per cent), on public transport (74 per cent), walking the streets (70 per cent) and so on.

Table 1: Types of eve-teasing

(n=200)

Sr. No.	Activities	Most frequently	frequently	seldom	Mean score	Rank
1	Vulgar staring and gesture	31 (15.5)	42 (21.0)	127 (63.5)	1.52	I
2	Passing remarks	32 (16.0)	40 (20.0)	127 (63.5)	1.51	II
3	Pressing/touching breast in crowded area	40 (20.0)	21 (10.5)	113 (56.5)	1.37	IV
4	Pinching on bottom in mob	12 (6.0)	22 (11.0)	113 (56.5)	0.96	V
5	Touching sensitive part	12 (6.0)	60 (30.0)	128 (64.0)	1.42	III

(Responses were multiple)

Figures in parentheses indicate percentage

Association between socio-economic variables and eve-teasing

The data in Table 2 show the association between the independent and dependent variables of the respondents about eve-teasing.

It was found that respondent education, caste, family occupation, family income, occupation of the respondents marital status, working in/outside the village, occupation of the respondents, social participation extension contact and mass media were found to be significantly associated with eve-teasing at 5% level of significance. Where as age and family type were found to have no significant association with eve-teasing.

Table 2: Relationship between socio-economic variables and eve teasing faced by women

(n=200)

Sr. no.	Categories	No	Yes	Total
1.	Age			
	Young	55 (27.5)	86 (43.0)	141 (70.5)
	Middle	22 (11.0)	27 (14.5)	49 (24.5)
	Old	3 (1.5)	7 (3.6)	10 (5.0)
	Total	80 (40.0)	120 (60.0)	200 (100.0)
		$\chi^2 = .61$		
2.	Family type			
	Nuclear	40 (20.0)	66 (33.0)	106 (53.0)
	Joint	40 (20.0)	54 (27.0)	93 (47.0)
	Total	80 (40.0)	120 (60.0)	200 (100.0)
		$\chi^2 = .53$		

3.	Respondent's Education			
	Illiterate	23 (11.5)	59 (29.5)	82 (41.0)
	Up to primary	15 (7.5)	26 (13.0)	41 (20.5)
	Middle/ High school	14 (7.0)	27 (13.5)	41 (20.5)
	Senior secondary /Under graduate	23 (11.5)	5 (2.5)	28 (14.0)
	Graduate	3 (1.5)	3 (1.5)	6 (3.0)
	Post Graduate	2 (1.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (1.0)
	Total	80 (40.0)	120 (60.0)	200 (100.0)
$\chi^2 = .00^*$				
4.	Caste			
	Scheduled caste	12 (6.0)	69 (34.5)	81 (40.5)
	Special back word	32 (16.0)	22 (11.0)	59 (29.5)
	Back ward	30 (15.0)	15 (7.5)	40 (20.0)
	General caste	6 (3.0)	14 (7.0)	20 (10.0)
	Total	80 (40.0)	120 (60.0)	200 (100.0)
$\chi^2 = .00^*$				
5.	Family occupation			
	Labour	38 (19.0)	76 (38.0)	114 (57.0)
	Business/small scale enterprise	4 (2.0)	7 (3.5)	11 (5.5)
	Independent profession	13 (6.5)	23 (11.5)	36 (18.0)
	Farming	22 (11.0)	7 (3.5)	29 (14.5)
	Service/Job	3 (1.5)	7 (3.5)	10 (5.0)
	Total	80 (40.0)	120 (60.0)	200 (100.0)
$\chi^2 = .00^*$				
6.	Family income			
	Up to Rs 5000	39 (19.5)	91 (45.5)	130 (65.0)
	Rs 5001-10000	18 (9.0)	18 (9.0)	36 (18.0)
	Rs 10001-20,000	10 (5.0)	5 (2.5)	15 (7.5)
	Above Rs 20,000	13 (6.5)	6 (3.0)	19 (9.5)
	Total	80 (40.0)	120 (60.0)	200 (100.0)
$\chi^2 = .00^*$				
7.	Occupation of the respondent			
	Homemaker	25 (12.5)	39 (19.5)	64 (32.0)
	Labour	29 (14.5)	73 (36.5)	102 (51.0)
	Independent profession	2 (1.0)	1 (0.5)	3 (1.5)
	Farming	6 (3.0)	6 (3.0)	12 (6.0)
	Service/Job	1 (0.5)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.5)
	Student	18 (9.0)	0 (0.0)	18 (9.0)
	Total	80 (40.0)	120 (60.0)	200 (100.0)
$\chi^2 = .00^*$				

8.	Social Participation						
	Low (0-1)	48	(24.0)	104	(52.0)	152	(76.0)
	Medium (2-3)	32	(16.0)	13	(6.5)	45	(22.5)
	High (3-4)	0	(0.0)	3	(1.5)	3	(1.5)
	Total	80	(40.0)	120	(60.0)	200	(100.0)
$\chi^2 = .00^*$							
9.	Extension contact						
	Low	24	(12.0)	25	(12.5)	49	(24.5)
	Medium (2-3)	30	(15.0)	50	(25.0)	80	(40.0)
	High	26	(13.0)	45	(22.5)	71	(35.5)
	Total	80	(40.0)	120	(60.0)	200	(100.0)
$\chi^2 = .04^*$							
10.	Mass media exposure						
	Low	42	(21.0)	85	(42.5)	127	(63.5)
	Medium (2-3)	33	(16.5)	29	(14.5)	62	(31.0)
	High	5	(2.5)	6	(3.0)	11	(5.5)
	Total	80	(40.0)	120	(60.0)	200	(100.0)
$\chi^2 = .02^*$							

Significant at 5% level of significance

Figures in parentheses indicate percentage

It was concluded that eve teasing is wrong against the honor, dignity and self respect of a woman. It hurts her immensely. Eve teasing is rampant and it grabs a girl's childhood from her while making her learn to avoid victimization irrespective of the social class to which she belongs. Eve-teasing have a wider and deeper impact in life of the victims. Common form of eve-teasing was vulgar activities and gestures (74.00%) and passing bad remarks (67.00%). Illiteracy, unemployment and lack of proper socialization may be main reason behind the eve-teasing. There is a strong need for combating this fast growing problem. We should be respectful to women. Then only we would be on the lines of happiness, prosperity and success.

Further with due observation we have come to conclusion that with these indicators can be prevented or reduced the eve-teasing relatively which are mentioned below:

- 1) Social control at the family and social level should not be gender biased; men should not be given undue freedom and power.
- 2) Media should not portray men as powerful and women as powerless, vulnerable and in a position to be exploited. Media should raise slogans against this
- 3) School and college teachers should be more pro-active to motivate students against eve teasing.

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BHABANI BHATTACHARYA'S A GODDESS NAMED GOLD: A NOVEL OF WOMEN'S LIBERATION

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ABSTRACT

A Goddess Named Gold (1960) deals with the economic freedom of the exploited masses. It is a warning against the profiteering which should be completely wiped out, otherwise it would defeat the purpose of freedom. The novelist suggests the direction in which we have to move if we are to fully benefited by our political freedom. The narrative follows the form of allegory and the characters have symbolic significance. The opening of the novel is exactly a hundred days before 15th August 1947.

Key Words: Bhabani Bhattacharya's, Goddess, Named Gold, Novel of Women's Liberation.

The novel introduces a group of six women in the village called Sonamitti. They are known as the "Cowhouse Five" as their daily meetings take place in the Cowhouse in the house of Lakshmi. The Cowhouse Five are nationalists and have been in jail for participating in the Quit India Movement. Lakshmi's husband is Shyamsunder, known as Seth or Sethji. He is a cloth-merchant and money-lender who worships the mammon. The Seth exploits the current scarcity of cloth and refuses to sell it to the villagers at fair prices. He controls the market in such a way that no villager can afford to buy the clothes. The group is evolving a method to fight the Seth to compel him sell saris at a fair price. Meera, a young girl in the Cowhouse Five suggests that the women of the village should organise a protest-march to the Seth's shop. One of the women suggests that if the Seth does not agree, they should threaten to strip themselves naked and march through the streets in order to rouse his conscience. However, the protest does not make any effect on the Seth. When his own wife, Lakshmi begins to divest herself of her sari, he relents and as a result two bundles of newly arrived saris are sold away to the women. Although the Seth acts, he considers it a good opportunity for contesting the election to the District Board which is to come off as soon as the country is free. He wishes to create goodwill of the people of the village. He wishes to gain power and influence to make money.

The Seth arranges a free cinema show for the villagers and decides to keep women out. The depressed women decide to thwart the Seth's purpose. Meera's grandfather is a wandering minstrel who has a certain air of mystery about him. Many believe that in previous birth he was Atmaram, a disciple of a great sage living on the Himalayas. Meera tries to use him as a counter-attraction to the cinema show to frustrate the Seth's plan. However, he agrees to a story-telling session after the cinema show. The minstrel promises to give the Seth an amulet to enable the wearer realise all his wishes. At the session, surprisingly instead of giving it to the Seth, he ties it around Meera's arm and declares that the copper on her body will turn to gold but if it is parted from the body it will be a worthless pebble. The minstrel plays a trick

and asks Lakshmi to replace the copper ring on Meera's finger with a gold one when she is asleep. Lakshmi wanted to show Meera her gratitude for saving her son's life. The Seth discovers by chance that the ring on Meera's finger is changed into gold. Meera herself does not know about the substitution. Both Seth and Meera are convinced of the power of the amulet. The Seth decides to exploit Meera's possession of the amulet. He promises her to supply enough copper to be transmuted. He offers a partnership in this enterprise. Meera accepts his proposal and decides to distribute all the gold among the people of the village.

To function the amulet, both have to do some 'acts of kindness'. One of the 'acts of kindness' by Meera is to buy some sweets and give Buddhu to eat. He was hungry and licking the leaves thrown by customers in front of the sweet-shop. Among the calculated acts of kindness arranged by the Seth is the distribution of sweets to all the urchins employed by him for his election campaign. The plan fails as the boys after eating sweets vote Meera. The Seth arranges many parallel acts of kindness like Meera but his hypocrisy is exposed. His artificial act is contrasted with Meera's spontaneity. Another plan by Meera and the Seth is to threaten to evict the old father and his family from their ancestral home. As the Seth expects, Meera intervenes and offers money to the old man to redeem his mortgaged house, but his self-respect does not allow him to accept the Seth's money. The last attempt by the Seth with the assistance of Meera is to solemnise the marriage of a drunkard and a prostitute. The drunkard and his friends demand money from the Seth and the bride is busy arranging her customers even up to the hour scheduled for the marriage ceremony. Meera's eyes are opened and she throws the copper ornaments. The minstrel arrives on the eve of the Independence Day. He explains the symbolism of the amulet. He tells the people that the freedom they are celebrating is the touchstone. It belongs to every one of them but will yield results and transmute copper into gold only if acts of faith are performed.

A Goddess Named Gold is a protest for the recognition of women's status in the society. In this novel, Bhattacharya is spiritualising and intellectualising women to bring to limelight their significance and role. They have to realise and assert their power. He feels that women should have equal status: "Where is true union between man and woman unless they accept each other as equals?"(225) In the village of Sonamitti, the women decide to declare a war against money-lenders, hoarders and smugglers who are a bane to society. They are aware that these money-lenders have become an impediment for the upliftment of the poor and progress of the country. B.Syamala Rao calls this work as a feminist novel:

Bhattacharya's fourth novel '*A goddess named gold*' may be termed as a women's novel. In essence it is a feminist novel as the liberation of the country from the clutches of the Sethji is accomplished by women only. Past history of India presents innumerable examples of the fortitude exhibited by women in solving the problems facing the country. The daring decision of the women in history proves that women are endowed with greater mettle in resolving the issues. (Rao 80)

The Cowhouse Five is a feminist organisation with its members- Munni, Champa, Meera, Subhadri, Sohagi and Lakshmi. They launch a movement against the Seth to bring down prices for economic relief. They are shocked to see the women of Sonamitti wear saris patched over and over and jackets prepared from rejected gunny sacks, and that to save their clothes

from further wear, many of them sleep almost naked at night. By exploiting the countrywide sari shortage, the Seth corners the supply and raises the prices to appease his lust for grain. He also gives loans at a high rate of interest. The women fight against his unbearable economic slavery. They fight to achieve genuine freedom for women:

“Such tyranny!”

“Freedom, four steps ahead. Not for use, women. We live to press our masters legs.”

“Let ten women go to the show, any ten in the village, and we shall have no grouse. This ban against womenfolk!”

“We have shouted in anger at the alien coat- and pantloons. Our dhoti-clad fellows are ten times worse.”

“We shout at them also, ‘Quit’!” (Bhattacharya 43)

Lakshmi is the wife of the Seth who presents a contrast to her husband. On one hand she has her husband and on the other her commitment for social cause. She does not hesitate to defy the will of her own husband. She compels her husband to sell the clothes at a fair price by threatening him to go naked in the street. Meera, a girl of sixteen leads the women of the village to protest against the tyranny of the Seth. She has a strong will and faith to face any challenge. She is a selfless woman who does not want anything for herself but for the benefit of the poor villagers. Although she seeks for gold, she has no craze for it. She wants to wipe out the tears from the eyes of poor villagers of Sonamitti and convert the place worth its name. Meera is the backbone of the whole village and guides and inspires the villagers. R.S.Singh writes in admiration of Meera: “If Atmaram was a surrogate of Rabindranath Tagore or Mahatma Gandhi, Meera symbolized the soul of free India” (Singh 112). She shows courage for the cause of the people. She shows large-heartedness, concern and daring by rescuing Lakshmi’s son. She makes the women aware of their “right to live as human beings”(176). The novel presents fundamental values like selflessness and spontaneous kindness through Meera. About this, K.K.Sharma observes:

Some of the basic human values, such as real acts of kindness, self-sacrifice, freedom, friendship, goodness, purity, dignity, fight for the needy against the tyranny of the rich, etc., have been accentuated throughout the book. (Sharma 34)

The dignity and self-respect of the downtrodden even in adverse situation is stressed. An old father, assailed by miseries has to leave the village, which shows a sense of honour:

Homeless wretches, we still have our honour. Beti, do not grieve for us. Maybe, we shall find work in town, in the cotton mill there. Maybe, we shall pull rickshaws, my son and grandson and I, while the women work at grindstones, pressing wheat. All will be well with us. Maybe, we shall save money and buy land somewhere and be farmers again. Maybe, I shall at last be able to make a pilgrimage to Holy Benares!”(214-15)

The Seth is always mad after gold and wealth. He is busy with increasing his margin of profit and amassing wealth in every possible manner. He opines that business is business and there is

no room for feelings in this world. When he comes to know that Meera is endowed with the power of turning copper into gold with the help of the amulet, he spends a lot of money on her to possess gold and does many misadventures of the 'acts of kindness.' The Seth's lust for gold, power and possession is satirised by Bhattacharya. He feels that India should be saved from wolfish exploiters and profiteers like the Seth. The cause of all suffering of the villagers is the Seth who is the main dealer of cloth in Sonamitti. Bhattacharya thus points out the economic disparity and tries to awaken the people for social and economic equality:

... 'Enough earth for all if shared fairly. So much belongs to so few. The same tale everywhere. One man owns half a village; the tillers have the rest in five hundred morsels.' (69)

The minstrel is the mouthpiece of Bhattacharya. Minstrel conveys the fact that freedom is the touchstone and it is a touchstone for everyone. It can work its miracle only when acts of faith are done. If used without 'acts of faith', freedom is like a pebble tied to the arm, with a bit of string, fit only to be cast into the river:

"Wearing it on your person, you will do an act of kindness. Real kindness. Then all copper on your body will turn into gold"...

... "Parted from your arm, the touchstone will be dead, a worthless pebble." (85)

Bhattacharya makes it clear that mere miracle and gold cannot provide happiness and security. There is a need to fight against the merciless wealthy people like the Seth:

"With gold you will save this village. You will save the seven villages, but there are eight hundred thousand others. Each has a Seth of its own. Each Seth waits to snatch the new power from the people. You cannot have gold enough to save all India!"

... "It is the fight with the Seths that will save India, not a miracle. Not armfuls of gold. You did have your share in the fight, a big share –" (197)

R.S.Pathak warns: "If these 'Seths' are allowed to hijack independence of our country, the common people will remain doomed" (Pathak 85).

The ultimate goal of every human activity should be the betterment of life which can be achieved only through hard work, love and dedication. Gold is the popular connotation for material wealth, but it also stands for richness of mind and spirit. The freedom should not be looked upon as a means for the acquisition of prosperity alone. According to K.R.Chandrasekharan: "It is the golden key which can open magic doors and admit us into a realm in which men think noble thoughts and do kind deeds so that happiness may be the portion of all."⁴⁵ True freedom and miracles are not probably without love and hard labour. The people will have to struggle against the merciless rich people and will have to believe in and practice true kindness.

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WOMEN'S ROLE IN SMALL & MEDIUM TERM ENTERPRISES.

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ABSTRACT

Since the last decade Indian Planners are wrestling to have an inclusive growth with equitable distribution of income as depicted by one of its main planning reform i.e. Five Year Plans. Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) can be the major force to imply this inclusive growth: the fact that was also accepted by Mahatma Gandhi in early 1930 's. Small & Medium Enterprises are considered engines for economic growth, not only in India but all over the world. They account for 80% of global economic growth. Market conditions have dramatically changed for Indian SMEs after economic reform & with it women role in business sector. From time to time Indian Government made efforts for the development of SME 's with special concentration about women entrepreneurship but these efforts go in vain due to the self-integrated motives of various political parties at all the levels i.e. from central level to the panchayat in villages. In Modern India, more and more women are taking initiative in entrepreneurial activity especially in micro, small and medium scale enterprises. Women across India are displaying an attentiveness to be economically independent. They have imprinted a niche for themselves in the male dominated world. Indian women are even proving themselves as very good managers as they can handle both work in household front and meeting the deadlines at the work place. Gender equality and economic development are the two sides of the same coin. However the entrepreneurial procedure is the same for men and women, there are however, in practice, many problems and challenges are faced by women, which are of unlike dimensions and magnitudes, which inhibit them from apprehending their full potential as entrepreneurs. For long term competitiveness, the small entrepreneurs need to focus on all aspects of organizational management such as assets, strategy, processes & performance which can be well managed needs to be focused is the generation of employment & skill development so as to add to the economic development & equitable distribution of income. This fact is mainly focused by government not by the individual entrepreneurs thus not fulfilling the motive of economic empowerment. Even in the study of human behavior at various levels it is proved that women can well manage than men, the only requirement is to come out of their shyness & to stand for themselves & society.

Key Words: Women's, Small, Medium, Term, Enterprises.

Taking these concepts in concern this paper is an attempt to identify the extent to which Small & Medium enterprises provide a base for economic empowerment of Indian economy. It is

analyzed that to be competitive SME"s should have clarity of mission & availability of human resources along with the competencies to meet the requirements of fast changing customer in this globalized world.

In accordance with the provisions of *Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act 2006* the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises are classified into two classes.

A. Manufacturing Enterprises:- The Enterprises engaged in the manufacturing or production of goods pertaining to any industry specified in the first schedule to the industries (Development and Regulation Act 1951) the manufacturing enterprises are defined in the terms of investment in plant and machinery.

B. Service Enterprises: -

- The enterprises engaged in providing or rendering of services and are defined in the terms of investment in equipment.
- The limit of investment in plant and machinery/equipment for manufacturing/ Service Enterprises as notified.

Definition of MSME Units in India

Type	Manufacturing Industry	Service Industry
Micro enterprise	Up to 25lakh	Up to 10lakh
Small enterprise	25lakh-5crore	10lakh-2crore
Medium enterprise	5crore-10crore	2crore-5crore

Source: Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Government of India

Review of Literature

- *D. Arul and P. Packirisamy (2015)* recommended that the delivery of micro-finance to micro enterprises plays a significant role in imparting training to women in marketing and production which are keys to success and for self –reliant. Empowerment of women leads to a good family, good society and a good nation. Entrepreneurship needs proper and suitable training for success and sustainability.
- 1Ben-Caleb, Egbide., 2Faboyede, Olusola Samuel., 3Fakile, Adeniran Samuel(may2013) evaluates SMEs have huge potentials to serve as the engine room for the development of any economy, especially the developing ones like Nigeria. These potentials which include employment generation, rural development, wealth creation etc, will remain buried and unprofitable if SMEs capacity and abilities are not enhanced through empowerment. The past experiences were ad hoc programmes are use to promote SMEs operations and to alleviate poverty had either failed out rightly or yielded no significance result, due to poor funding, lack of focus, political sabotage, poor implementation among others. It is therefore beyond doubt that the underdevelopment of SMEs is a principal reason for the under performance of our economy as well as the increasing and worrisome incidence of poverty in the Country.
- Rajesh K. Singh* and Suresh K. Garg, S.G. Deshmukh (2008) describes that Aftermarket globalization, competitiveness of organizations has received considerable attention from researchers. In the past, it has been studied principally in the context of large-scale

organizations. The present study adopted theoretical as well as practical approach for analyzing different issues of competitiveness. Firstly, it tried to identify major issues with the help of literature review. Then case study was elaborated for better understanding of competitiveness issues emerging from the literature.

- Sreepada Hegde1, Vijayalaxmi Hegde(2013) talks about Ethiopia that Though, small entrepreneurship are offering better prospects for economic growth, at the same time, they are facing severe problems and difficulties on account of inadequate finance, lack of technical and managerial skill, lack of efficient and modern equipment"s, shortage and lack of regular supply of power, difficulties in marketing, less demand for output, lack of proper infrastructure facilities, difficulties in project selection, insufficient institutional finance and consultancy, inadequate subsidy from the Government and the like.
- Stephen O. Migiro states that the government interventions in the promotion of black SMMEs have assisted in creating employment and income redistribution within society. However, there is inadequate commitment to service quality by contractors; some contractors are not familiar with the role of quality manuals in task standardization.
- Neha Dangil& Ritika(2014) concluded that Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises are contributing to the economic growth and development of Indian economy. Women Entrepreneurs who were traditionally kept behind the four walls of their houses, now in modern society are capable of managing both their family and business. Though they face many problems and challenges in their path of becoming a successful entrepreneur but the government has taken many initiatives for the growth of women entrepreneurs.

Objective of the Study

This paper exclusively shows the following major objective to be fulfilled by the study:

- To study the growth and performance of SME Sector in India.
- To study the problems and challenges faced by women entrepreneurs in India.
- To study the initiatives taken by government for entrepreneurs in India.

Research Methodology

The present study is descriptive and analytical in nature. The data used for the study is secondary in nature and has been collected from annual reports of Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Government of India, website of Reserve Bank of India, various journals, newspapers and white papers on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. The growth and performance of MSMEs has been analyzed using Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) Technique. The formula of Compound Annual Growth Rate is stated as under:-

$$\text{CAGR} = [(\text{Ending Value} \div \text{Beginning Value})^{1/n}] - 1$$

Role of MSME'S in the Development of India

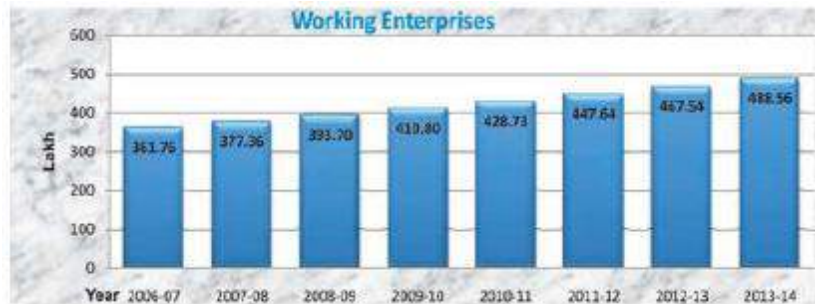
MSME"S has definitely helped in growth of Indian Economy by creating opportunities for Entrepreneurs and by creating a number of employment vacancies, as well as it has a very powerful impact on Investments and Gross output also which is explained as below through the statistics.

Table 1: Performance of MSME, Employment and Investments Charts Showing Statistics of the Sector

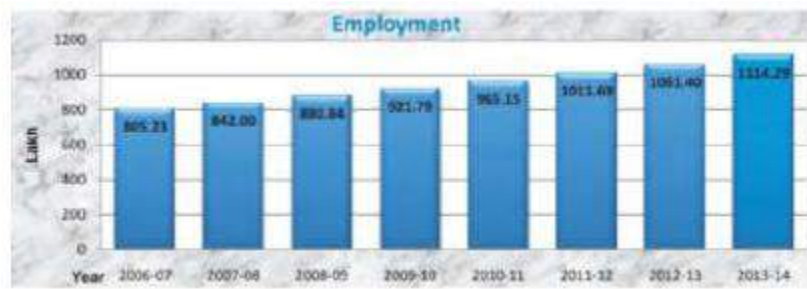
Sl. No.	Year	Total Working Enterprises (in Lakh)	Employment (in Lakh)	Market Value of Fixed Assets (Rs. in Crore)
1.	2004-05	118.59	282.57	178699.00
2.	2005-06	123.42	294.91	188113.00
3.	2006-07	361.76	805.23	868,543.79
4.	2007-08#	377.36	842.00	920,459.84
5.	2008-09#	393.70	880.84	977,114.72
6.	2009-10#	410.80	921.79	1,038,546.08
7.	2010-11#	428.73	965.15	1,105,934.09
8.	2011-12#	447.64	1,011.69	1,182,757.64
9.	2012-13#	447.54	1,061.40	1,268,763.67
10	2013-14#	488.46	1,114.29	1,363,700.54
CAGR		13.73%	13.28%	12.02%

- Including activities of wholesale/retail trade, legal, education & social services, hotel & restaurants, transports and storage & warehousing (except cold storage) for which data were extracted Economic Census 2005, Central Statistics Office, MOSPI.
- # - Projected.
- (Source: Annual Report 2014-15, Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Government of India)





Number of enterprises in MSME Sector



Employment in MSME Sector



Fixed Investment In MSME Sector

Projected data for the years 2007-08 to 2013-14

Challenges & Problems

Though, in practice, the same entrepreneurial process is followed for both men and women but there are many problems and challenges which are being faced by women entrepreneurs in India. These problems and challenges are:-

- **Male Dominated Society:-** The utmost constraint to women entrepreneurs is the thinking of people in India. The male dominant social order makes their way hard towards business success. Male members consider it to be a big risk funding the ventures run by women.
- **Distrust in the Entrepreneurial abilities of Women:** - Even the studies proved the managerial qualities of women better than that of men financial institutions do not trust the entrepreneurial abilities of women. The bankers put impracticable and absurd securities to get loan to women entrepreneurs. According to the report by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), “despite evidence that women’s loan repayment rates are higher than men’s, women still face more difficulties in obtaining credit,” often due to biased attitudes of banks and informal lending groups.
- **Inadequate Financial Resources and Working Capital:-** Entrepreneurs generally need financial assistance of some kind to take-off their ventures- be it a formal bank loan or money from a savings account. The women entrepreneurs are suffering from inadequate financial resources and working capital. They do not have access to external funds due to their incapability to provide tangible security. Very few women have tangible property in hand.
- **Family Obligations:** - Women’s family responsibilities also restrict them from becoming effective entrepreneurs in developing nations like India. “Having primary responsibility for children, home and older dependent family members, few women can devote all their time and energies to their business.” The financial institutions dishearten women entrepreneurs on the belief that they can at any time leave their business and become housewives again. The consequence is that they are compelled to depend on their own savings, and loan from relatives and family friends.
- **More Importance to Family Ties and Relationship:** - Married women have to make equilibrium between business and home. Moreover, the success of a business depends on the support of the family members to married women who are engaged in the business process and management.
- **Dependency on others:** - for various workings they have to rest on office staffs and intermediaries, to get things done, especially, the marketing and sales side of business.
- **Hard Competition from male:** - The male-female competition is another reason which makes the path of women entrepreneurs in the business management process struggling. In spite of the fact that women entrepreneurs are good in keeping their services prompt and delivery in time, due to lack of organizational skills compared to male entrepreneurs women have to face constraints from competition.
- **Low Mobility:** - The confidence to travel across day and night and even different regions and states are less found in women as compared to male entrepreneurs & if they have it they have to comply with other family responsibilities. This reveals the low level of freedom of expression and freedom of mobility of women entrepreneurs.
- **Lack of Availability of Raw-materials:** - Information about different sources of raw-materials availability and high negotiation skills are the basic prerequisites to run a business. Receiving the raw materials from different sources with discount prices is the factor that defines the profit margin. Lack of the raw-materials availability and low-level

negotiation and bargaining skills are the factors, which affect women entrepreneurs' business adventures.

- **Lack of Education:** - modern technological changes, know how, and education level of the person are the major factors that affect business. The literacy rate of women in India is found at low level compared to male population. Many women in developing nations lack the education required to build up successful entrepreneurship. The unawareness of new technologies or inexpert in their use, and often incapable to do research and gain necessary training.
- **Risk Averseness:** - to avoid risk taking attitude is another factor affecting women entrepreneurs. Investing money, maintaining the operations and ploughing back money from surplus generation requires high risk taking attitude, courage and confidence.
- **Human resource management:** - Managing employees is another challenge that women entrepreneurs in India face. Finding and retaining good employees is vital for the success of a business, but can be problematic for women entrepreneurs in India. Since women owned businesses tend to be smaller, they are often less likely to provide job security and retain good talent.
- **Inefficient arrangements for Marketing and Sales:** - For marketing their products, women entrepreneurs are frequently depend on the middlemen who pocket the chunk of profit. Further, women entrepreneurs find it tough to capture the market and make their products popular. This problem is all the more serious in the case of food production and processing ventures.
- **Lack of Awareness:-** regarding the best availability of resources & business supporting initiatives by govt or other business enhancing requirements .

The Initiatives Taken by Government for Entrepreneurs in India

To develop and nurture the entrepreneurial sector, the support of the government is crucial. Policies need to be adopted that can give a fillip to this sector. The Indian government has taken several steps to ensure the growth of this sector and instituted several bodies to promote entrepreneurial development in the country. Time to time Indian Government has taken steps to promote entrepreneurship .The main institutes & flagship initiatives are as follows:

(1.) National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD): Established in 1983 by the then Ministry of Industry [now Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)], Government of India, as an apex body for coordinating and overseeing the activities of various institutions/agencies engaged in Entrepreneurship Development particularly in the area of small industry and small business. The Executive Committee consisting of Secretary (Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises) as its Chairman and Director General of the Institute as its Member-Secretary executes the policies and decisions of the Governing Council through its whole-time Director General.

(2.) Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India (EDII): The Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India (EDI or EDII) is a non-profit organization to promote entrepreneurship that is based in Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India. It was founded in 1983 with the sponsorship of the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), the Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI), the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI)

and State Bank of India (SBI). EDI runs a range of educational programs in the field of entrepreneurship including a 2 year Post Graduate Diploma in Management (PGDM) program for first generation entrepreneurs, family business inheritors, agri-business, and nongovernmental organization management.

(3.) Small Industries Service Institute (SISI):MSME - Development Institute, (MSME-DI) (Formerly Known as Small Industries Service Institute) maintains a close liaison with the state industries department, Financial Institutions, Voluntary Organizations and other agencies concerned with the entrepreneurial development. There are 28 SISI's and 30 branches of SISI's are set up in all over the country.

(4.) District Industries Centers (DIC's): These were started on May 8, 1978, with an objective to provide an integrated administration framework at the district level for the promotion of SSI in rural areas. The organizational structure consists of one general manager four functional managers and three project managers.

(5.) National Entrepreneurship Development Board (NEDB): It recommends to the Government, the schemes for promotion of entrepreneurship, for encouraging self-employment in small scale industries and small business. The Board also recommends suitable facilities and incentives for entrepreneurship training. Identify & remove entry barriers for potential entrepreneurs. Focus on existing entrepreneurs and identify and remove constraints to survivals & growth. Facilitate the growth and diversification of existing entrepreneurial venture in all possible ways.

(6.) SIDBI was set up in 1990 as the main financial institution for financing the small scale sector, providing development and support services for promoting small industries, and engaging with other institutions engaged in similar activities.

(7.) NSTEB the National Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Board promotes entrepreneurship development through Science and Technology. This initiative has encouraged researchers and academicians in the field of Science & Technology to take interest in socially relevant entrepreneurial roles. Under the flagship of NSTEB, various institutes and training programmes have been formulated such as Science and Technology Entrepreneurs Park, Innovation and Entrepreneurship Development Cell, Entrepreneurship Development Program and many more. To boost the services and manufacturing sectors, the Govt. of India chalked out a separate SMSE department so that these industries could receive sufficient attention and support.

(8.) Startup India Scheme launched by Indian govt in January 2016 which is executed in April 2016 .Under the scheme various incentives are provided to the entrepreneurs to set up their business

(9.) The Ministry of Women and Child Development of Government of India does play an important role for all round development of women and provides support to women to empower themselves. It has launched the National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW) in March, 2010. The mission has the network of various State Mission Authority (SMAs) at state level. Besides that there are two important schemes of the ministry which can act as complement to the process of development of women entrepreneurship. These schemes are named as Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls-Sabla and Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP) for women. „Sabla “ was launched in 2010

with one of the objectives to provide vocational training to girls aged 16 and above under National Skill Development Programme. „STEP“ has been operational since 1986-87 with the objective to ensure sustainable employment and income generation for marginalised and asset less women across the country.

(10.) Other Programmes Various Programs are initiated by state government to promote entrepreneurship. Other schemes operated by different departments and ministries are: Management Development Programmes, Women “s Development Corporations (WDCs), Marketing of Non-Farm Products of Rural Women, Assistance to Rural Women in Non-Farm Development (ARWIND) Schemes, Micro Credits Scheme etc & states include Karnataka, Kerala, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Delhi (NCR), Gujarat, Tamil Nadu etc.

Conclusion

Experience worldwide shows that the development of small scale industries is one of the most cost-effective ways of creating employment spreading industry, catalyzing research and development and entrepreneurial talent to grow. The growing importance of SMEs, which account for about one-sixth of India“s total GDP, is manifesting itself in various quarters of the economy. MSMEs, as a major contributor towards growth of domestic economy and employment generation, should also get adequate support for its growth and development in terms of policy framework, incentives and other relevant aids and supports like providing good infrastructural facilities, developing various industrial parks and technology incubators under MSME cluster development programmes, creating networks of organizations which help to provide training to the skilled workforce to improve productivity, encourage entrepreneurship and competency in management, funding R&D investments, technology advancement may work for the betterment of the sector.

Although, Indian MSMEs are finding it difficult to sell their products in the domestic and international markets because of increasing competition and to make their products globally competitive, Indian MSMEs need to up-grade their technology and put more emphasis on innovation .One thing can be concluded that the role of women had significant one as they had left their shyness in veil & the four wall boundaries of house. But it“s a long way for Indian women to prove themselves best

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SIGNIFICANCE OF EXTENSIVE READING IN LANGUAGE LEARNING

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ABSTRACT

Teaching English has many challenges. Among all the challenges, teaching vocabulary and grammar are the most important areas. One of the most important methods suggested by many researchers is the Extensive reading method to improve language skills like comprehension and vocabulary. English language learners read high-interest, accessible texts that enable them to gain fluency, improve comprehension, build vocabulary and read independently. The benefits of extensive reading are far-reaching: independent readers become more avid readers, better writers and, ultimately, lifelong readers. Extensive reading is beneficial to all students, not just those who are learning a second language. In finding success in reading, they develop a love of reading. Extensive reading provides opportunities for learners to build their background knowledge, experience new words in context and master the tools of language.

Key Words: Comprehension, Accessible, Fluency, Vocabulary, Avid, Extensive.

The greatest challenge any English language teacher faces is to teach vocabulary. It has become a challenge because the traditional methods of teaching have not been showing promise in helping the students acquire good vocabulary. Knowledge of vocabulary many a times has proved to be the deciding factor in the process of career building of the students. Lot of research has been done, and even today, is taking place in the field of Vocabulary acquisition. The researchers have come up with many new ideas. In some cases the researchers have suggested implementing the traditional methods with a scientific approach. And one such method is “Extensive Reading”.

There are many factors or principles for successful ER:

1. Students read a lot and read often.
2. There is a wide variety of text types and topics to choose from.
3. The texts are not just interesting: they are engaging/ compelling.
4. Students choose what to read.
5. Reading purposes focus on: pleasure, information and general understanding.
6. Reading is its own reward.
7. There are no tests, no exercises, no questions and no dictionaries.
8. Materials are within the language competence of the students.
9. Reading is individual, and silent.
10. Speed is faster, not deliberate and slow.

11. The teacher explains the goals and procedures clearly, then monitors and guides the students.

12. The teacher is a role model...a reader, who participates along with the students.

Extensive Reading (ER) Programs in Nurturing Learners' Progress in Reading Development

Learners can develop their language knowledge through Extensive Reading is attractive for several reasons. First, reading is essentially an individual activity and therefore learners of different proficiency levels could be learning at their own level without being locked into an inflexible class program. Second, it allows learners to follow their interests in choosing what to read and thus increase their motivation for learning. Third, it provides the opportunity for learning to occur outside the classroom.

1. ER develops learner autonomy.

There is no cheaper or more effective way to develop learner autonomy. Reading is, by its very nature, a private, individual activity. It can be done anywhere, at any time of day. Readers can start and stop at will, and read at the speed they are comfortable with. They can visualise and interpret what they read in their own way. They can ask themselves questions (explicit or implicit), notice things about the language, or simply let the story carry them along.

2. ER offers Comprehensible Input.

Reading is the most readily available form of comprehensible input, especially in places where there is hardly any contact with the target language. If carefully chosen to suit learners' level, it offers them repeated encounters with language items they have already met. This helps them to consolidate what they already know and to extend it. There is no way any learner will meet new language enough times to learn it in the limited number of hours in class. The only reliable way to learn a language is through massive and repeated exposure to it in context: precisely what ER provides.

3. ER enhances general language competence.

In ways we so far do not fully understand, the benefits of ER extend beyond reading. There is 'a spread of effect from reading competence to other language skills ~ writing, speaking and control over syntax.' (Elley 1991) The same phenomenon is noted by Day and Bamford (1998: 32-39) but they even note evidence of improvements in the spoken language. So reading copiously seems to benefit all language skills, not just reading.

4. ER helps develop general, world knowledge.

Many, if not most, students have a rather limited experience and knowledge of the world they inhabit both cognitively and affectively. ER opens windows on the world seen through different eyes. This educational function of ER cannot be emphasised enough.

5. ER extends, consolidates and sustains vocabulary growth.

Nagy & Herman (1987) claimed that children between grades three and twelve (US grade levels) learn up to 3000 words a year. Vocabulary is not learned by a single exposure. ER allows for multiple encounters with words and phrases in context thus making possible the progressive accretion of meanings to them. By presenting items in context, it also makes the

deduction of meaning of unknown items easier. There have been many studies of vocabulary acquisition from ER (Day et al 1991, Nation and Wang 1999, Pigada and Schmitt, 2006). Michael Hoey's theory of 'lexical priming' (Hoey 1991, 2005) also gives powerful support to the effect of multiple exposure to language items in context.

6. ER helps improve writing.

There is a well-established link between reading and writing. Basically, the more we read, the better we write. Exactly how this happens is still not understood (Kroll 2003) but the fact that it happens is well-documented (Hafiz and Tudor 1989) Commonsense would indicate that as we meet more language, more often, through reading, our language acquisition mechanism is primed to produce it in writing or speech when it is needed. (Hoey 2005).

7. ER creates and sustains motivation to read more.

Reading material selected for extensive reading programs should address students' needs, tastes and interests, so as to energize and motivate them to read the books. The virtuous circle - success leading to success - ensures that, as we read successfully in the foreign language, so we are encouraged to read more. The effect on self-esteem and motivation of reading one's first book in the foreign language is undeniable. It is what Krashen calls a 'home run' book : 'my first'! This relates back to the point at the beginning of the need to find 'compelling', not merely interesting, reading material. It is this that fuels the compulsion to read the next Harry Potter. It also explains the relatively new trend in graded readers toward original and more compelling subject matter. Bell & Campbell (1996, 1997) explore the issue in a South East Asian context, presenting various ways to motivate learners to read and explaining the role of extensive reading and regular use of libraries in advancing the reading habit.

8. It can consolidate previously learned language.

Extensive reading of high-interest material for both children and adults offers the potential for reinforcing and recombining language learned in the classroom. Graded readers have a controlled grammatical and lexical load, and provide regular and sufficient repetition of new language forms (Wodinsky & Nation 1988). Therefore, students automatically receive the necessary reinforcement and recycling of language required to ensure that new input is retained and made available for spoken and written production.

9. It helps to build confidence with extended texts.

Much classroom reading work has traditionally focused on the exploitation of shorts texts, either for presenting lexical and grammatical points or for providing students with limited practice in various reading skills and strategies. However, a large number of students in the EFL/ESL world require reading for academic purposes, and therefore need training in study skills and strategies for reading longer texts and books. Kembo (1993) points to the value of extensive reading in developing students confidence and ability in facing these longer texts.

Extensive Reading Program

The purpose of an ER program is to increase language proficiency, with particular increases in reading level and speed. This paper will first present the components of an established ER program and then describe preparation needed to begin such a program : setting up the library; preparing teachers and teaching materials; preparing assessment tools.

Setting up an ER Program

The process of starting an ER program can be broken into three areas of preparation.

The library

Teaching

Assessment

Library Preparation

Support for the ER library may come from the institution, but if it does not, there are ways to cover the cost of the books. First, students can be charged a "book fee." Alternatively, teachers could pool their research funding (Helgesen 1997) to purchase books. Finally, it may be possible to solicit sponsorship from local businesses.

When ordering graded readers, student interest should be one of the strongest considerations, so that student motivation is high. Non-fiction and short stories are not recommended for most ER programs. The benefits of ER occur when reading is done quickly and smoothly. Stories inherently speed the reader along as the plot develops. Non-fiction requires a close attention that can result in a stop-and-start style of reading. Careful attention is also required when reading the beginning exposition of stories. A book of short stories, requires that exposition be read several times in order to cover the same number of pages as a novel, resulting in a slower average reading speed (Davies, 2000:14).

Books should be organized by level in the ER library. An economical system has the books in boxes with the levels marked outside the boxes. On the inside of the back cover of each book, a B5 envelope can be cut and taped. The book's card is kept in this envelope, or in a standup file when the book is checked out. The cards include basic information at the top: title, author, book level, copy number; and columns for the student's name, teacher's initials, and the dates checked out and returned. Cards can be made using photocopied stock paper.

The majority of books in the first year of a program will be at, and just above, the level of most of the students. A total number of books equal to four times the number of students is a useful guide (Davies, 2000:20). Multiple copies of interesting titles at each level are more beneficial than one copy of numerous titles at each level. Hill (1997:20) suggests roughly 15 titles per level as a way of encouraging readers to move on. His institute, the well-known Edinburgh Project on Extensive Reading, has up to 9 levels, however, so if a program has fewer levels, with a larger spread of headwords, 15 titles per level may not be sufficient.

Each program will want to establish clear guidelines for checking out books. First, decisions will need to be made about when the library will be open. Options include regular work hours (i.e. 8:00 -- 5:00), or more limited times when a teacher is available. A pre-determined check-out period may be used, and replacement costs may be charged if books are lost.

Teaching Preparation

Wanting to learn.

Knowing how to learn.

Having a chance to learn.

These are the three factors are the basic "ingredients" for learning (Murphey, 1998:84). This next section will discuss preparation for teaching needed to foster each of these factors within an ER program. First, ways to address student motivation will be discussed (*Wanting to learn*). Next, reading strategies will be presented. Finally, systems used when students are actively reading will be described (*Having a chance to learn*).

Teaching Reading Strategies

Students participating in an ER program are expected to read quickly and smoothly. By explicitly teaching reading strategies to students, teachers can help them read more effectively and thus with more enjoyment. Reading strategies can be divided into the three phases described below.

Pre-reading Stage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relax and get comfortable. • Use positive self-talk to build confidence and encouragement. • Predict what will happen. • Make questions to you want answered in the section your will read. • Create clear mental images of characters and setting. • Imagine that you are one of the characters in the story and take on her/his thoughts and feelings. • Mental review of what was read before (when continuing a book.)
During Reading Stage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guess when you don't know for sure. • Use a <i>Speed Card</i> to focus attention and foster speed. • Use <i>Chunking</i>: marking digestible chunks of words to improve reading in thought groups instead of word by word. • Visualize the story as it happens. • Assign voices to the characters and hear them clearly when they speak.
After Reading Stage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share your reaction to the section read with someone--in L1 or L2. • Summarize, or retell in L1 or L2. • Write down new characters and their relationships to others if it is getting complicated to remember. • Listen to a tape or a fluent speaker read a familiar section while following along at the same speed.

Reading class sets

It's useful to begin the ER program with everyone in the class reading the same book together. Teachers can use this time to generate excitement about reading by having fun with the stories and by slowly introducing reading strategies to help students read efficiently. The class set should be easy enough for everyone in class. Teachers will need to prepare in-class activities to help students understand the text and practice language skills other than reading. These will include ways:

- to activate schema

- for student to react to and discuss the story
- to support and check comprehension: 1) surface level check, 2) facilitative and probing questions referring to *why*, *who*; and 3) attitude and character development discussions (Davies, 2000: 31-32)

From the beginning of their ER experience, students should read 8-10 pages a night, so teachers will want to plan the of class set schedule to accommodate this. One to three class sets should provide students with the skills and confidence to move into reading independently (Davies, 2000: 9).

Reading self-selected titles

One important goal of an ER program is that the students will enjoy reading. Much initial planning focuses on ways to foster student motivation. When planning for students' independent reading, the teacher will want to continue this focus and even revisit some of activities used at the beginning of the program. The teacher should prepare oral "book pitches," and encourage students to make them too. Student book pitches can be given orally or in written form. The program at this author's institution has started semesters with a *Book Festival* which has returning students compete to "sell" their favourite book to other students. Expansion activities for independent reading will be partially determined by the type of course that includes the ER. Discussion skills, debate, and conversation strategy training lend themselves easily to the creation of in-class activities that draw upon student independent reading. Language foci found in a conversation or writing course text can be expanded by using students independent reading as content or for retelling, describing, or discussion.

Monitoring students' reading

There are several ways how teachers may monitor their students' reading. Students fill in Instant Book Records and present their reading during classes. Teacher may use one-to-one interview to check sensitively whether students are reading. Another possibility is to ask students to finish sentences that describe events in the story they read. Nice variations of book reporting are e.g. choosing an appropriate gift for the character in the story or comparing the character with the schoolmates.

Use Audio Material in the Reading Program.

The use of audio recordings of books read aloud and of graded readers on cassette proved very popular with the students in Yemen, and is advocated for wide application. Listening material provided the learners with a model of correct pronunciation which aided word recognition, and exposed students to different accents, speech rhythms and cadences. Students' confidence in their ability to produce natural speech patterns and to read along with the voice of a recorded speaker is central to maintaining their motivation to master the language as a medium for talking about their reading.

Discourage the Over-Use of Dictionaries.

While dictionaries certainly have a place in the teaching of reading, it is probably best located in intensive reading lessons, where detailed study of the lexical content of texts is appropriate. If learners turn to the dictionary every time they come across an unfamiliar word, they will focus only on the language itself, and not on the message conveyed. This habit will result in

slow, inefficient reading and destroy the pleasure that reading novels and other literature are intended to provide.

Rewards

Even if rewards in form of points or grades are not recommended to be used in an ER programme we found that for younger learners it is very motivating to run a competition for the best reader that is presented as 'Reading Marathon' in the practical part. Students are not given grades for reading but everybody who reaches the target number of books is rewarded. The reader who reads most titles is given a special award. The competition brings challenge to reading and it is associated more with fun than learning and we therefore do not consider it harmful.

Preparing testing

Testing in an ER program is used at the beginning and end of the year to assess the students' reading speed and level. Reading speed can be tested using a 250-word passage from a graded reader (a little above the suspected class average). Time the reading and give ten relatively easy True/False questions. Students should read fast enough to get about 70% of the questions right. If they get all the questions right they are reading too slowly--word by word. Tell them this. (If time permits, teachers may wish to schedule in regular speed tests to help students pace themselves and provide them with an indicator of their progress.)

Level Assessment can be done in several ways. The simplest is for students to read sample passages from graded readers at various levels until they find a level that has an average of two to three new words on a page. Another easily made test involves taking the first 200 words from a reader at each level and deleting every seventh word. Students fill in the blanks and placed in one (or two) levels below where they "ceased to show adequate understanding".

Pre and post assessment of students' sense of confidence, enjoyment, and motivation is recommended in addition to the above skills tests. Statements such as *I enjoy reading; I feel confident reading; I want to read in English* can be followed by a five point scale ranging from *I agree strongly* to *I disagree strongly*. Student comments could also be solicited.

In this paper, processes have been described for setting up an ER library and for teaching and testing preparation needed to start an ER program. Throughout the paper, the importance of addressing student motivation has been highlighted. A successful ER program will foster motivation, teach students how to learn through ER, and give them plenty of supported practice at reading. Extensive reading programs can provide very effective platforms for promoting reading improvement and development from elementary levels upwards. Although they do require a significant investment in time, energy and resources on the part of those charged with managing the materials, the benefits in terms of language and skills development for the participating learners far outweigh the modest sacrifices required. If such programs receive institutional support and can be integrated into the curriculum so that they become agreed school policy, they will likely be more readily and widely adopted, particularly in schools and colleges where material resources like short stories, novels, newspapers, magazines, etc., are easily available.

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STUDY OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF VARIOUS CATEGORIES OF HOUSEHOLDS IN KARNAL

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ABSTRACT

An attempt has been made in selected villages in Karnal. The data has been collected on pre structured schedules by survey methods. The data has been analysed using simple tabular analysis technique. The various parameters used in social economic analysis are family size and composition of the family, marital, and literacy status and economic parameters are average size of operational holding, investment on irrigation structures, power drawn implements, dairy enterprises and facilities available with the households, income of various categories of households.

Key Words: Socio-Economic, Households, Making, Karnal.

The socio-economic profile of the consumer households has a profound influence on decision making process of the households in an area. The social indicators help the households in making various decisions not only at the home level, but farm and other occupations as well. The economic indicators help the households in making various decisions regarding the expenditure to be incurred on the various food and non food items, the expenditure to be made on durable and non durable assets, the investment to be made in the permanent productive and un productive assets like the purchase of various implements/equipments required for agriculture production, radio/TV/computer or other electronic gadgets and savings to be made to meet the future eventualities etc. Very little work has been attempted in the country and Haryana in particular has been attempted so far. Hence an attempt has been made to analyse the data on the various socio parameters like size and composition of the family, marital, and literacy status and .economic parameters like average size of operational holding, investment on livestock and other business and occupations of the selected households and present in this paper.

Methodology

Haryana state has been categorised as the most developed state of India after Goa and Punjab. It has also been revealed that Haryana's economy has surpassed Punjab's economy in 2004-05 and now in many aspects it is doing much better. The per capita income of Haryana at current prices (base year 2004-05) as per the 2009-10 data has been observed to be Rs. 78781, which is much ahead to Punjab (Rs. 62153) and Tamil Nadu (Rs. 62499). However, the per capita income of most of the Union Territories was higher. As such Haryana State was selected purposely.

Karnal district too was selected purposely. The district not only has the developed crop culture, but also has a high milk production potential in the country. The best breed of Murrah

buffaloes and zebu cattle are available in the district. The state has also adopted improved technologies in agriculture and dairying. The availability of various facilities and the technologies of NDRI, CSSRI, NBAGR and DWR are the other plus points since the extension agencies of all these institutes are helping the farmers to develop and increase the production of various agricultural commodities. All this has made Karnal district as one of the highly developed agriculture districts of the state. It is needless to say that the researcher too belonged to the area and was well aware of the local conditions, language and dialect, which were very essential for the collection of data and conduct the study in a proper and befitting manner.

One village each dominated by a particular community viz. Jats, Rors, Sikhs, Jats, Panjabis and Rajputs etc. within a distance of 15 kms was selected randomly. All the households were categorised into various occupation groups. A sample of 150 households, 25 from each village was selected randomly proportionate to the population of each occupation group. Care however was taken to include at least two households from each group in each village. From all six villages 38 landless agricultural labourers, 74 farmers belonging to the marginal, small, medium and large farmer households, 14 service men and 12 each from the artisan and business category of households were selected and included in the study for data collection.

To analyse the data simple Tabular Analysis Technique was used. Statistical tools like simple averages, weighted averages and percentages were ascertained to interpret the data.

Results and Discussions

Family size and Sex ratio

Size and composition of household is one of the major factors influencing the consumption of food and non food items and the expenditure incurred on them. The average size of family - adults and children according to their sex across various occupation groups in the selected households in the selected villages have been ascertained and presented in table 1.1 below:

Table 1: Family Particulars of the Households across various category of households in selected villages of Karnal

Code	Total members of the Household	Adult Male	Adult Female	Child Male	Child Female	Total Male	Total Female
Landless	4.87	1.16	1.21	1.31	1.19	2.47	2.40
Farmer	5.15	1.42	1.46	1.65	0.62	3.07	2.08
Artisan	5.25	1.25	1.25	1.58	1.17	2.75	2.50
Service	5.64	1.50	1.50	2.00	0.64	3.50	2.14
Business	5.08	1.25	1.42	1.67	0.83	2.92	2.17
Average	5.12 (100)	1.33 (49.06)	1.38 (50.94)	1.59 (66.10)	0.83 (33.90)	2.92 (57.11)	2.19 (42.89)

It could be ascertained from the table that the average size of family was 5.12 persons, which varied widely across different occupations. The size of family was lowest among the landless households (4.87) and the highest among the service households (5.64). However for the artisan and farmer category of households, it was observed to be 5.25 and 5.15 persons. The

sex ratio revealed that 57 percent were males while the remaining 43 were females. 53 percent were the adult males and the females and the remaining 47 were the children from both the sexes.

Classification of Family Members According to Age

The classification of the members of various categories of households according to the age groups presented in table 1.2 below revealed that that 48 percent of the family members were in the age group of up to 18 years of age. Further analysis revealed that on an average 12 percent of the family members were in the age group of up to 5 years, while 36 percent were in the growing age group of 5-18 years. Over 50 percent of the members of the family were in the productive group of 18-60 years, who could toil for the family to earn the livelihood and maintain the family. Around 2 percent of the family members were dependent and were in the age group of beyond 60 years.

Table 2: Classification of Family Members According to Age (in years) in selected villages across categories in Karnal

Code	Up to 5	5-18	18-40	40-60	≥ 60	All
Landless	0.38	2.12	1.60	0.70	0.07	4.87
Farmer	0.69	1.59	1.70	1.05	0.13	5.15
Artisan	0.50	2.25	1.32	1.18	0.00	5.25
Service	1.21	1.43	1.71	1.23	0.06	5.64
Business	0.33	2.17	2.00	0.58	0.00	5.08
All	0.63 (12.30)	1.83 (35.74)	1.68 (32.82)	0.89 (17.38)	0.09 (1.76)	5.12 (100)

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate percentages to total

Marital Status of the Members of Selected Households

Marital status is another important factor influencing the size of the family and the number of children in the family and ultimately the consumption pattern of family in both the rural and urban population of the country. The marital status has been ascertained for all the occupation groups and presented in table 1.3 below:

Table 3: Marital Status of the Selected Households

Code	Never Married	Married	Widower	Divorcee	Total
Landless	2.16	2.61	0.09	0.01	4.87
Farmer	2.29	2.72	0.13	0.01	5.15
Artisan	2.75	2.50	0.00	0.00	5.25
Service	2.64	3.00	0.00	0.00	5.64
Business	2.42	2.50	0.17	0.00	5.08
All	2.34 (45.70)	2.67 (52.15)	0.10 (1.95)	0.01 (0.20)	5.12 (100)

It could be observed from the table that on an average of the total members of the households, nearly 46 percent were never married and were categorized as bachelors. Of the rest, nearly 52 percent were married with living wives, 2 percent were widows/widowers and a very negligible percentage of family members were divorcees (0.2%) and were living and separately from their respective spouses.

Education Level of the Members of Selected Households

Education status of the households in general influences the decision making process in the family and to decide what to consume, how much to consume and how to utilize the resources in an optimal manner to get the maximum satisfaction at the minimum cost. For the purpose level of education has been classified into various categories like: Not literate, Formal schooling, Primary, Middle, matriculation and higher secondary, Graduate/ Post Graduate and other advanced diploma qualifications has been presented in table 1.4

Table 4: Education Levels of the Members of Selected Households

Category	Not literate	Formal Schooling	Primary	Middle	Higher Secondary	Graduate and above	Total
Landless	0.74 (15.20)	0.50 (10.27)	1.93 (39.63)	1.27 (26.08)	0.53 (10.88)	0.00 (0.00)	4.87 (100)
Farmer	0.46 (8.93)	0.36 (6.99)	0.76 (14.76)	1.17 (22.72)	2.14 (41.55)	0.26 (5.05)	5.15 (100)
Artisan	0.65 (12.38)	0.17 (3.24)	1.08 (20.57)	2.12 (40.38)	1.24 (23.62)	0.00 (0.00)	5.25 (100)
Service	0.33 (5.85)	0.36 (6.38)	0.71 (12.59)	1.14 (20.21)	2.56 (45.39)	0.54 (9.57)	5.64 (100)
Business	0.50 (9.84)	0.33 (6.50)	1.47 (28.94)	1.38 (27.17)	1.00 (19.69)	0.40 (7.87)	5.08 (100)
All	0.54 (10.55)	0.37 (7.22)	1.13 (22.07)	1.28 (25.00)	1.60 (31.25)	0.20 (3.91)	5.12 (100)

It could be observed from the table that on average the percentage of illiterate persons in the sample households was only 11 percent. Another 7 percent of the households had a formal education i.e. they were able to read and write only, but did not attend any school. Number of households having studied up to primary and middle level was 22 percent and 25 percent respectively. The percentage of households having passed the Senior- Secondary level examination was the highest and found to be more than 31 percent. Only 4 percent of the households were either graduates or post graduates or had the higher technical qualifications.

Average Size of Land Holdings

The economy of the rural area is dependent on the land that one owns. These days majority of the households in the village are directly or indirectly connected with the land and even the landless BPL people and the scheduled caste people have been given some piece of land for tilling. It is one of the reasons that the average size of land holding is decreasing and is becoming uneconomical. It could be observed from the table that land is being maintained by all the category of people, though the size of land holding varied. The overall size of land holding for all the categories combined together (except landless households) was observed to be around 4.84 acres. It varied from 1.24 acres in case of service category persons to 6.54 acres for the farming category of households.

Table 5: Average Size of operation holding (in acres)

Category	Land Owned		Land Rented in		Land Rented out		Operational Holding		Total
	IR	UI	IR	UI	IR	UI	IR	UI	
Landless	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Farmer	7.80	0.00	0.06	0.00	1.34	0.00	6.52	0.00	6.52
Artisan	0.38	0.00	1.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.28	0.00	2.28
Service	3.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.80	0.00	1.24	0.00	1.24
Business	2.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.85	0.00	1.28	0.00	1.28
All	5.80	0.00	0.24	0.00	1.20	0.00	4.84	0.00	4.84

Irrigated: IR Unirrigated: UI

Note: For calculating the average size of land holding, the landless category has not been included.

Investment on Irrigation Structures

The entire area in these villages and more particularly the selected households was irrigated and practically no un-irrigated area was in existence in these villages. The irrigation in the area was being done by the Government canals in certain areas while owned and Government tube wells were the major source of irrigation in the area. In certain areas where electricity was a problem the irrigation was being done by diesel operated pumping sets/engines. The table revealed that on an average a household has invested Rs 52548 on the irrigation structure. 80 percent of the total investment was made on the boring, installation and motor of the tube well while another 14 percent was made on the construction of the building of the tube well. Only a little over 6 percent of the total investment was made on diesel engine or the pumping set.

Table 6: Investments on Irrigation Structures

Category of household	Tube-well	Tube well Room	Diesel Engine/ Pumping sets	Water Channels	Total
Landless	-	-	-	-	-
Farmers	59722	8878	4771	-	73371
Artisan	5000	-	1667	-	6667
Service	8775	4500	-	-	13275
Business	9340	6500	-	-	15840
All	42092	7125	3331	-	52548
Percentage	80.10	13.56	6.34	0	100

Note: For calculating the average the landless category has not been included

Investment on Power Drawn Implements

The investment on agriculture implements and the irrigation structure reflects the standard of modernization of agriculture as also the standard of living of the people. Since in these

villages, farming community was the major community and 50 percent of the total sample had been drawn from it, it therefore becomes very necessary to analyse this important aspect of investment which has been made by the farmers to earn more income and raise their standard of living.

The average investment made by a household was ascertained to be Rs. 67356, which varied from Rs. 478 on a landless household to Rs. 95651 on a farmer household.

Table 7: Investment on Power Drawn Implements

Category of household	Tractor	Trolley	Disc Harrow	Cultivator	Seed Fertiliser	Misc. Implements	Hand Tools	Total
Landless	-	-	-	-	-	-	478	478
Farmers	70069	15903	3847	2680	833	1553	765	95651
Artisan	-	-	-	-	-	-	854	854
Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	675	675
Business	-	-	-	-	-	-	534	534
All	46296	10383	5892	2542	544	1026	673	67356

Note: For calculating the average the landless category has not been included except for hand tools.

If the average investment is taken for all the categories combined together, the share of investment on tractor alone accounted for about 68.7 percent followed by tractor trolley tools 15.4 percent. The lowest investment was on hand tools accounting for about 1 percent. The remaining investment of around 15 percent was made on all other implements

Investment on Dairy Enterprise

The structure of bovine stock in an area broadly indicates the distinctiveness of the scenario in which the dairy enterprise is undertaken. In the villages, milk production is taken as a secondary enterprise by almost all the households in the village an addition to the primary enterprise. For our study, the primary enterprises considered are labour, farming, artisan work, service and business which has been presented below in table 1.8

Table 8: Investments on Dairy Enterprise by the Selected Household

Category of household	Livestock	Shed for livestock & Store for fodder	Chaff cutter shed	Bullock	Miscellaneous Assets	TOTAL
Landless	10026.32	1669.64	-	-	978.35	12674.31
Farmers	65833.33	17916.67	9722.22	8236.11	16036.36	117744.69
Artisan	18583.33	3752.36	-	-	2734.25	25069.94
Service	15714.29	5756.28	-	-	3659.39	25129.96
Business	14833.33	5924.36	-	-	3235.65	23993.34
All	39157.78 (57.95)	10573.26 (15.65)	4796.30 (7.10)	4063.15 (6.01)	8978.25 (13.29)	67568.74 (100)

The table revealed that the share of investment on livestock was the major share accounting for about 58 percent of the total investment followed by shed/store for the livestock (16%). The investment on miscellaneous other assets was of the order of around 13 percent. The investment on chaff cutter shed and the bullocks for the transportation of fodder was made only by the cultivator/farmer households.

Investment on Various Facilities across Occupation Groups

The money invested on all the facilities by the various occupation groups under the various heads - kitchen facilities, general facilities, furniture and fixtures and transportation facilities will present a more realistic and better picture to determine the investment pattern and standard of living across various occupation group selected households in the selected villages and have been presented in table 1.9. It could be observed from the table that the average total investment made by the various households from all the categories/occupation combined together was Rs 62157, which varied from Rs 5058 on labour occupation households to Rs 104752 on farming occupation households.

Table 9: Investment on Various Facilities/Amenities on Selected Households across occupation Groups

Particulars	Labour	Farming	Artisan	Service	Business	All
Kitchen Articles	987.25 (19.52)	19756.63 (18.86)	1167.36 (16.62)	1536.73 (3.00)	1371.45 (2.81)	9553.00 (15.37)
General Articles	1937.65 (38.31)	26242.43 (25.05)	1935.71 (27.55)	6642.31 (12.99)	6975.74 (14.31)	14770.12 (23.76)
Furniture & Fixtures	1165.40 (23.04)	25221.88 (24.08)	1965.95 (27.99)	7168.34 (14.02)	7671.37 (15.74)	14940.65 (24.04)
Transportation	967.36 (19.13)	33510.89 (31.99)	1955.45 (27.84)	35795.00 (69.99)	32734.00 (67.14)	22893.33 (36.83)
TOTAL	5057.76 (100)	104751.83 (100)	7024.47 (100)	51142.38 (100)	48752.56 (100)	62157.10 (100)

However in absolute terms, the investment on kitchen goods in the case of artisans business and service occupation groups was higher than the labour and artisan occupation groups. In general all the occupation groups had their own priorities. The groups which were more mobile invested more on transport.

Income of Various Categories of Households

To ascertain the income of various categories of households is extremely difficult by survey method. It is generally said that the women will not reveal their age and will always pretend to be younger than their age while the business man will always reveal his income lower than the actual. This could be partly due to the fear of taxation or getting the benefits as such reserved for low income groups or BPL families. Moreover the income of all other categories except the service class varied widely across different months/ season of the year depending upon the climate-draught, excess rainfall or floods, season and various other factors. The income of the farming community is available only at the harvesting time of crops twice in a year i.e kharif and rabi crops. To ascertain the real income there are two ways, one is to collect the data for 12 months period and average it. There is always a limitation of collecting the data from the

memory of respondents since they do not maintain any records of income and expenditure. The other way could be to estimate the total expenditure per month on the various food items. The expenditure incurred on fuel, light, detergents, soaps, toiletries, intoxicants and entertainment etc too is collected on monthly basis and added to it as non food items. Certain expenditures like medical treatment, clothing and bedding and bed sheets, education, purchase of books and stationery are not made every month, but at certain occasions. As such the expenditure incurred during the last 365 is collected and the figure is divided by 12 to arrive at the expenditure per month. The total of all these items viz, the food items, non food items and the items of annual nature comprised of the total expenditure. The savings made by the household in different forms is collected from the households since these are documented and can be collected from the household with some certainty though there could be some lapse which could not be ruled out. The data so obtained for the year is again divided by 12 to arrive at the monthly figure. To ascertain the total income all the expenditure is added to the savings. Mathematically the income of the household is calculated as under:

$$Y_i = \sum_{i=1}^n EF_i + \sum_{i=1}^n ENF_i + \sum_{i=1}^n EA_{i/12} + \sum_{i=1}^n S_{i/12}$$

Where Y_i = Income of the i th household

EF_i = Expenditure on all food items for i th households

ENF_i = Expenditure on all non-food items for i th households

EA_i = Expenditure on all annual nature items for i th households

S_i = Different type of savings for the i th households.

The income thus calculated using the above formula for all the categories of households has been summarized in table 1.10

Table 10: Income of various categories of Households in various occupations

Category of household	Total Expenditure	Total Savings	Total Income	Per capita Income
Landless	4913	104	5017	1030.18
Farmers	12470	1000	13470	2615.53
Artisan	7251	311	7562	1440.38
Service	8265	715	8980	1592.20
Business	6636	250	6886	1355.51
All	9281	631	9912	1958.89

It could be further observed from the table that around 93.6 percent of the total income was spent on day to day expenditure and the remaining 6.4 percent was saved to meet the eventualities and the unforeseen expenditure like sickness, death, other social functions, draught, flood or other natural calamities. The saving made by the labour households was as low as 2 percent, while that by the service category households was around 10 percent. The farmers were the next in order of saving accounting for about 8 percent of the total earnings. The savings by the business and artisan categories was 3.8 and 4.3 percent respectively. The savings by the labour was low since his income was low and the price of the food and non food items was increasing unabated.

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COLLEGIUM SYSTEM V/S NATIONAL JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT COMMISSION

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ABSTRACT

During recent years there has been considerable debate about the judiciary in India. Independence of judiciary is the basic structure of the constitution and it's also specifically describing the method for appointment of judges of the Supreme Court as well as High Court. But during the past few years, the method of appointment and transfer of judges is in issue. The main debate is whether the collegium system should be continue or to adopt some alternative way. The critics of the collegium system say that it was not originally the part of constitution. It was derived by the Supreme Court. And India is the only one country in world, where the judges appoints judges. On the other hand the Supreme Court has declined to adopt the NJAC (National Judicial Appointment Commission) for appointments of judges.

Key Words: Independence, Scrutiny, Consultation, Concurrence, Accountability, Patronized.

The mechanism for selection, appointment and transfer of judges has been subject to judicial scrutiny. The procedure for selection and appointment of Judges has undergone changes after three judicial pronouncements of the Supreme Court, which need to be considered for a more incisive understanding of the present constitutional position and its effect on the selection and appointment of judges. In *SP Gupta v/s Union of India*, AIR SC 149¹, otherwise known as the 1st Judges case, , the Supreme Court considered the question of transfer of a judge from one High Court to another, without his consent, and the confirmation of an ad-hoc judge. The decision of the majority of the seven judges affirmed the power of the executive to decide these issues and dismissed the petitions. The question of initial appointment of judges was nowhere in issue, but the majority judgment, ruled that the expression 'consultation' used in Art 124 (2) and 217 of the Constitution did not mean 'concurrence', and declared that the Executive could appoint a judge, even if the Chief Justice had different views on the matter. Justice Bhagwati, delivering the majority judgment, held that 'consultation' with the Chief Justice would mean that there should be a 'collegium' to advise the Chief Justice. In the year 1991, doubts were expressed about soundness of the S.P. Gupta judgment in *Subhash Sharma vs. Union of India*, by a Bench presided over by Chief Justice RanganathMisra, with regard to the interpretation of the word 'consultation' occurring in Articles 217 and 224 (2) of the Constitution, and the matter was referred to a larger Bench saying that: "The view that the four learned judges shared in SP Gupta's case, in our opinion does not recognize the special and pivotal position of the Chief Justice of India. The correctness of the opinion of the majority in S.P. Gupta's case, relating to the status and importance of the Chief Justice of India and the view that the judge's strength is not justiciable, should be reconsidered by a

larger Bench”. Consequently, in Supreme Court Advocates-on-Record Association v. UOI, 1993², otherwise known as the 2nd Judges case, a Bench of nine judges was constituted and judgment was pronounced on 6-10-1993, declaring that “the opinion given by the Chief Justice in the consultation process has to be formed, taking into account the views of the two senior most judges of the Supreme Court. The Chief Justice of India is also expected to ascertain the views of the senior most judge of the Supreme Court, whose opinion is likely to be significant in adjudicating the suitability of the candidate, by reason of the fact that he has come from the same High Court or otherwise. Art 124 (2) is an indicator that ascertainment of the views of some other judges of the Supreme Court is requisite. The object underlying 124 (2) is achieved in this manner as the Chief Justice of India consults them for the formation of his opinion. In matters relating to appointments in the High Courts, the Chief Justice of India is expected to take into account the views of his colleagues in the Supreme Court, which are likely to be conversant with the affairs of the concerned High Court, or those of one or more senior judges of that High Court, and must be formed only after ascertaining the views of at least the two senior most judges of the High Court”. So this is the basic mechanism for appointment and transfer of judges, and the Supreme Court by its own rulings have adopted this.

Drawbacks of collegium system

As the collegium system of appointment faces considerable strain, judicial independence is again at the forefront, used both by advocates and critics of the collegium to buttress their position. Complete lack of transparency was one of the significant drawbacks of the collegium system. Nobody outside the system knew as to why some judges were appointed and some others were rejected.

Nepotism- Sometimes the high office of higher judiciary is patronized. A person, whose near relation or well-wisher had been a judge in the higher courts or is a senior advocate or is a political high-up, stands a better chance of elevation.

Lack of permanent commission- The administrative burden of appointing and transferring without a separate secretariat or intelligence-gathering mechanism to profile appointees. This led to inefficiency in appointment process and higher judiciary has huge number of vacant positions.

NJAC (National Judicial Appointment Commission)

Probably, it is for the same reason, the new system of appointment through National Judicial Appointment Commission (NJAC) is came into existence. The government had appointed the justice M.N Venkatachaliah Commission in 2000 to opine whether there was a need to change the collegium system. And the commission opined in favour of change and prefers the NJAC. The NJAC act 2014 has been drafted in order to establish the national judicial appointment commission and also to lay down the procedure, which it has to follow.³ Further article 124(2) and article 217 are proposed to be amended and new articles 124A, 124B and 124C will be added so as to recognize this new system of judicial appointments. The govt moved 99th constitutional amendment bill to establish National Judicial Appointment Commission, the constitutional amendment was passed by parliament and was ratified by 20 states. However, before it was notified, it was challenged in Supreme Court as an attempt by government to interfere with the independence of judiciary.

Composition- The chief justice of India and two senior most judges, the law minister, and two eminent persons, which shall be selected by the chief justice of India, the leader of opposition and the prime minister of India.⁴

Struck Down by Supreme Court

With widespread criticisms and difference of opinions, the NJAC act came before the Supreme Court of India to determine whether it was constitutionally valid or not. Creating another landmark judgement in the history of the Republic of India, the Supreme Court recently declared the National Judicial Appointments Commission to be Unconstitutional and void. This verdict came as surprise and caught many politicians, lawyer's etc. off-guard. The Supreme Court, in its 1030 page judgement critically analyzed the NJAC act and declared it unconstitutional. In addition to declaring the Commission void, the Supreme Court went on to declare the 99th amendment unconstitutional and void.⁵ Further establishing that the collegium system will continue to be in operation. The reasons for declaring the NJAC act void and unconstitutional by the Supreme Court were many. The primary reason being the Independence of the Judiciary. The majority opinion of the court was that the Independence of the Judiciary will come to an end. Laced with this fact, another reason for striking down the NJAC act was because of the veto power it granted to even non-judicial members. Essentially, the Supreme Court's decision sends to the people of the country the message that they devise their own rules and they are an independent body operating in complete isolation. Though it is true that there should be Independence of Judiciary and separation of powers, it cannot be to such a great extent that it leads to invalid and erroneous law making. There should exist certain amount of harmony between the powers for the country to run smoothly. The Supreme Courts view on 'Judges appoint- Judges' was surprising to the entire nation. The important point to be noticed here is that the judiciary, through its decision is merely establishing its territory and displaying its strength. Main points are discussed below.

1. The amendment impinged upon the principles of independence of judiciary as well as the separation of powers.
2. The clause which provides two eminent persons didn't describe the criteria, who will be those persons.
3. Article 124A(1) is ultra vires the provisions of the constitution, because of the inclusion of the union minister in charge of law and justice as an ex officio member of the NJAC.

Judicial independence is a pre requisite for a society that claims it to be free, egalitarian and democratic. The independence of judiciary is directly related to the mode of appointment of the judges in higher judiciary. Though the collegium system was successful in creating an independent judiciary, it failed miserably in establishing accountable one. And for that reason NJAC was the better option to remove the error in collegium system. But the Supreme Court have declined and declared the amendment unconstitutional. And held that it is the violation of basic structure. But we must remember that basic structure was not originally in the constitution, it was derived by Supreme Court in 1973 (Kesavanandabharti case). So, it may be said that the NJAC was the step ahead of the collegium system in terms of judicial accountability.

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HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF SOCIALISM AND ITS ORIGIN IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Socialism is a social and economic system characterized by social ownership of the means of production and co - operative management of the economy, as well as a political theory and movement that aims at the establishment of such a system. There are many varieties of Socialism and there is no single definition encapsulating all of them. Modern Socialism originated from 18th century intellectual and working class political movement that criticized the effects of industerlisation and private property on society. In India, Socialism originated with the origin of Indian National Congress in the form of ideology against the imperialism. Ultimately, it holds over the National Movement after the formation of Congress Socialist Party.

Key Words: Socialism, Congress Socialist Party, Nationalism, Communism, Swadeshi.

The revival of republicanism in the American Revolution of 1776 and the revival of egalitarianism in the French revolution of 1789 converged in to the rise of Socialism as a distinct political movement by the turn of a century. Initially, 'Socialism' referred to general concern for the social problems of capitalism regardless of the solutions to those problems. However, by the late 19th century, after waves of revolutionary movements, 'Socialism' had come to signify opposition to capitalism and advocacy for a post-capitalist system based on some form of social ownership (Gasper, Philip, 2005). During this time, German philosopher Karl Marx and his collaborator Friedrich Engels published works criticizing the utopian aspects of contemporary socialist trends, and applied a materialist understanding of Socialism as a phase of development which will come about through social revolution in stagnated by escalating and conflicting class relationships with in capitalism (Anthony Giddens, *Beyon*, 1998) Within this surge of opposition to capitalism appeared other more or less complementary tendencies such as – Anarchism, Communism, Social-democracy as well as confluence of Socialism with anti- imperialist and anti-racist struggles around the world. Socialism became the most influential world-wide movement and political-economic world view of the 20th century (George Thomas Rurian (Ed.), 2011).

The modern definition and usage of the term 'Socialism' settled by the 1860s becoming the predominant term among the earlier associated words 'co-operative', 'mutualist' and 'associationist'. The term 'Communism' also fell out of use during this period, despite earlier distinctions between 'Socialism' and 'Communism' from 1840s.

An early distinction between 'Socialism' and 'Communism' was that the former aimed to only socialize both production and consumption. However by 1888 the term 'Socialism' was used

by Marxists in place of 'Communism'. Which was now considered an old-fashion synonym of 'Socialism'? It was until 1917 after the Bolshevik revolution that Socialism came to refer to a distinct stage between Capitalism and Communism, introduced by Vladimir Lenin as a means to defend the Bolshevik seizure of power against traditional Marxist criticism that Russia was not sufficiently developed for Socialist revolution.

The Bolshevik revolution and the tremendous progress in the state-controlled economic experiments in the Soviet Union had also caught the imagination of the people. 'Socialism was in the air, not as a distinct creed, program and organization much less as a way of life, but as a sort of fashion.' (*William Raymond, 1983*). Indeed, after the victory of the Bolshevik revolution in Russia in 1917 when the revolutionary wave began to extend in various forms and degrees to the countries of Asia and Europe.

A choice of greater magnitude now confronted mankind the choice between Wilson's Capitalism and Lenin's Socialism (*Johar, K.L., 1991*). The path of Lenin was the path of mass revolution against imperialism, of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the imperialist countries and of democratic dictatorship of the workers and of peasantry in the colonial peoples of collective organization of societies....The issue of the post war-epoch (*Rai, Chowdhury, Satyabrata, 1977*). It was the shock of the first world- war with the lasting blow to the whole structure of imperialism, and the opening of the world revolutionary wave that followed in 1917 and after which released the first mass movement of revolt in India (*Dutt, R.P., 1961*).

Lenin's interest in the Indian Nationalist Movement dates from the dawn of the present century when in an article entitled "Inflammable Material in World Politics" he declared that in India the proletariat had already developed conscious political mass struggle and that being the case, "The Russian-style British regime" in India was doomed. The class conscious European workers, he said, had comrades in Asia and their number would grow with every passing day and hour (*Rai, Chowdhury, Satyabrata, 1977*). At the close of the war while the world, as Baldwin put it, was sitting on an anxious seat. India had been the scene of a great liberation movement and a national awakening. The bourgeois nationalism of every oppressed nation has a general democratic content which is directed against oppression, and it is this content that we support unconditionally.

The early congressmen or moderates were from the generally immune from the influence of socialist thought. At a time when the moderates were criticizing British Indian policy, Robertsons and Marxs had completed their writing and had laid the foundations of what is called "Scientific Socialism" (*Ghosh, Shankar, 1971*).

R. C. Dutt and Dadabhai Narouji referred to the phenomenon-as to how the traditional Indian economy was disintegrating under the influence of British imperial policy, how the old agro-industrial balance was being shattered and how the poverty of the masses was increasing. But Shanker Ghosh says yet Dada Bhai was by no means a Socialist. Ashok Mehta a later Socialist of India claimed that:

"Sociologically speaking, the drain theory alone enables one to understand the havoc that was being wrought in India by the working of imperialism."

Mehta claimed that drain theory of Dada Bhai and labour theory of value of Marx had "Sociological significance" in rousing Indian nationalist's and the working class of the world respectively" (*Mehta Ashok, 1954*). The new school of left-wing nationalism known as the

extremists in opposition to the moderates, emerged in the Indian political scene as a repercussion of the Swadeshi Movement.

This new school, associated especially with the leadership of Aurobindo Ghosh and B.G. Tilak, came to the surface in the last decade of the 19th century, but could not play a decisive role until the situation became ripe after 1905 (*Dutt, R. Palme, n.d.*).

One of the earliest Indians achieved concrete results in organizing fellow revolutionaries abroad was shyamji Krishan verma (*Majumdar, R.C., n.d.*) who founded the Indian Home Rule Society in London in 1905 and brought out a journal called the "Indian Sociologist" Madam Cama represented India at the International Socialist Congress at Stuttgart in Aug.1907, and delivered a brilliant speech highlighting the evils of British rule in India (*Majumdar, R.C., n.d.*).

Bolshevik imperialism, Lloyd George averred, did not merely menace the states on Russia's borders, but threatened the whole of Asia and was as near to America as it was to France. He warned that there could be no peace and security as long as the scourge of Bolshevism threatened the world (*Dutt, R.P., 1963*).

Bipan Chandra Pal, the famous Extremist leader, wrote in 1919:

"Today after the down fall of German militarism, after the destruction of the autocracy of the Czar, there has grown up all over the world a new power, the power of people determined to rescue their legitimate rights- right to live freely and happily without being exploited and victimized by the wealthier and the so- called higher classes" (*Chandra, Bipan, n.d.*).

Since the Russian revolution Socialist and Communist thought have increasingly spread throughout the World. The growth of trade unions, in particular, helped in the development of the socialist movement in India. In 1920 the All India Trade Union Congress was formed. In inaugurating the All India Trade Union Congress Lajpat Rai, its president, said:

"Imperialism and militarism are twin children of Capitalism; they are one in three and three in one. It is only lately that an antidote has been discovered and that antidote is organized labour...The workers of Europe and America have now discovered that the cause of the workers is one and the same all the world over, and that there can be no salvation for them until and unless the workers of Asia were organized and then internationally affiliated...The movement we are inaugurating today is thus of more than national importance. It is a matter of international significance. The workers of India joining hands and brains not only to solidify the interest of Indian labour, but also forge a link in the chain of international brotherhood... My own experience of Europe and America leads me to think that Socialistic, even Bolshevik; truth is any day better, more reliable and more humane than Capitalist and Imperialist truth" (*Ghosh, Shankar, 1971*).

The Indian labour had been pulled in two different directions. The moderate trade unions were attached to the second international. The more extreme section was attracted to Soviet Russia and the third international (*Ghosh, Shankar, 1971*).

Since the 1920s vague Socialistic and Communistic ideas began to spread among the young intelligentsia of India. The young welcomed these ideas with energy, enthusiasm, and even recklessness. Everywhere there was a new spirit of inquiry and growing discontent with the older ideologies. Those who were inclined towards the left asserted that Gandhi and the

Congress represented a bourgeois policy. One of the most important contributions of the Russian revolution and the Russian experiment in planning was to make planning popular among Indian nationalists. Many had looked at Socialism only as a theory of distribution, but the revolution in Russia gave rise to the idea that through Socialism and state planning production could be raised. Socialist agitators had preached equality and had emphasized the need for equitable distribution (*Ghosh, Shankar, 1971*).

Indian Socialism arose as an offshoot of Indian National Movement. This is more or less true of the Socialist movement of most of the Asian countries. An acute observer speaking on the Socialist parties of the Asian countries commented, “They have generally grown up as a part of the independent movement” (*Pradhan, Benudhar, n.d.*).

Hence the nationalist strategy of Gandhi is a dominant force that shall not be lost sight of in understanding the nature of Indian socialism. With the advent of Gandhi in the Indian politics, the texture of the National Movement underwent a radical transformation. The National Movement gradually assumed a tinge. Hitherto Indian politics had been the monopoly of the middleclass intelligentsia on the one hand and terrorists and extremists on the other (*Pradhan, Benudhar, n.d.*).

Karachi Congress adopted definite resolution aiming at a Socialist society. Adoption of an economic program with the ultimate objective to “Socialize the national struggle” became the grand strategy of the national movement. Many started to think in terms of Communist revolution to get rid of their misery and exploitation (*Pradhan, Benudhar, n.d.*). A few people were converted into the communist ideology, it gave an impetus to the study of Marx and Marxian literature.

In the year 1924 the Communist Party of India was formed. Its ideological foundations are embedded in the philosophy of Marxism-Leninism. The main aim of this ideology is to destroy all exploitation through a scientific study of society and its history. Though Marx did not visit India, he studied about India, with great sympathy, he wrote on India bitterly hating the Indian colonial system that exploited this great country. Lenin took a great deal of interest in India and visualized a day when Russia, China and India would join together so that the world may be freed from Imperialist exploitation (*Chopra, B.N., n.d.*).

The Communist movement in India derives its inspiration from the teachings of these great thinkers and the materialization of their dreams in the birth of the Socialist Revolution under the leadership of Lenin. Many in India, who had no knowledge of Marxism, also were inspired by the Russian revolution, the first of its kind in the world history (*Chopra, B.N., n.d.*).

Students and youth associations were organized all over the country from 1927 onwards. Hundreds of youth conferences were organized all over the country during 1928 and 1929 with speakers advocating radical solutions for the political, economic and social ills from which the country was suffering.

Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Bose toured the country attacking imperialism, capitalism, and landlordism and preaching the ideology of socialism. The revolutionary terrorists led by Chandrasekhar Azad and Bhagat Singh also turned to socialism. Socialist ideas became even more popular during the 1930s as the world was engulfed by the great economic depression. Unemployed soared all over the capitalist world.

Gandhian approach reigned supreme in the twenties and captivated the minds of nationalists and socialists. But his followers became disillusioned at the failure of the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930, 1932, and 1933 and were dejected at the failure of the Round Table Conference. It is therefore not surprising that by this time the Socialists were abandoning Gandhism for Marxian-Leninism (*Kishore, Harisingh, 1959*).

The Congress Socialist Party which was formed in 1934 was Marxian in its inspiration. A statement on the nature and policy of the Party declared:

“Marxism alone can guide the anti- imperialist forces to their ultimate destiny. Party members must therefore, fully understand, the technique of revolutions, the theory and practice of class struggle, the nature of the state and the processes leading to the Socialist Society” (*Lakhanpal, P.N., 1946*).

Marxism played a vital role in molding the Indian Socialist Movement in the thirties. There was sincere Endeavour to unite all Marxist inclined political parties to a single, unified and powerful socialist party. The Congress Socialist party the mainstream of the Indian Socialist Movement of the pre-liberation era therefore subscribed to Marxism and as Jayaprakash Narayan wrote:

“Since its birth, this party i.e. Congress Socialist Party, made attempts to create a single Marxist Party” (*Narayan, J.P., n.d.*).

It was above all Jawaharlal Nehru who imparted a socialist vision to the national movement. Jawaharlal Nehru’s socialism is three dimensional. It is founded on Gandhian ethics, Marxian economics and democratic politics (*Weiner, M., n.d.*).

Jawaharlal has brought about a synthesis between these three. Like Marx he advocates inevitability of Socialism. Further the scientific non-dogmatic and pragmatic nature of his Socialism is Marxian in origin. Purity of means of acceptance of non-violent technique for the attainment of a Socialist society is Gandhian in inspiration (*Weiner, M., n.d.*).

The impact of Socialism on Jawaharlal is overpowering and his Socialistic doctrine is eternal and lifelong, he has never bothered to find out an appropriate definition. The value of Socialism lay in its charming effect and healing power for all social and economic ills. It is the magic wand which by its simple touch can solve the problems of chronic unemployed and mass poverty. From the Congress platform Nehru declared:

“I am convinced that the only key to the solution of the world’s problems and of India’s problems lies in Socialism. I see no way of ending the poverty, the vast unemployment, the degradation and the subjection of the Indian people, except through Socialism” (*Chandra, Bipan, n.d.*).

In short, the Congress Socialist Party formed the core of militancy within the Congress and made a bold and timely endeavor to radicalize it from within by focusing light on class consciousness and by broad basing the activities of the organization by devoting themselves to the peasantry and the working class. The party organized labor unions in every nook and corner of the country. Socialism in the form of Socialist Party strengthened the National Movement in order to achieve independence and worked with Congress till 1948.

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GLOBALIZATION AND INTERNATIONAL LAW

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ABSTRACT

This short paper is an attempt to synthesize the debate on "globalization and international law". This is an issue that has been taken increasingly seriously by international lawyers, as globalization threatens to challenge the very meaning, status and nature of the international legal order. The paper argues that globalization has had a significant impact on international law but that, in turn, international law could have a significant impact on globalization.

Key Words: Globalization, International Law, Global Polity, Global Governance.

Globalization is a phenomenon whose amplitude, implications and nature are contested. At the most general level, it can be described as the name that has been given to a multi-faceted process of expansion of human activities to the entire globe and assorted cognitive frames of reference. There is thus presumably both a "real" and an "ideational" dimension to the phenomenon, it being understood that the two influence each other mutually. The idea of globalization, moreover, is normatively charged, so that with the perception of a phenomenon comes a variety of views about its desirability, sustainability, and the extent to which it should/can be regulated. It is commonly understood to be one of the defining phenomena of several historical eras, including most notably the post-Cold War world.

Its implications for International Law are simultaneously potentially enormous and at times hard to discern. The significance of these implications lies in the fact that globalization, as the very archetype of an overarching, all-inclusive phenomenon cannot be expected to leave international law untouched. At the same time, it should be stressed that public international law was based historically, after the crumbling of the Holy Roman Empire, on a certain rejection of the possibility or desirability of a truly global regulation or even interaction. International law became primarily concerned with the existence and status of a particular kind of actor, the State, and its relations to other states. This makes international law uniquely vulnerable to a phenomenon that challenges the status and role of the state. However, the implications of globalization for international law are and will probably remain for many years to come, fundamentally ambiguous, because they are intrinsically related to how international law itself evolves.

1. Globalization, Global Society and Global Community

Efforts to reconfigure international law at the theoretical level often center around the fundamental moral status of individual persons, drawing on the work of Kant and others, and going by the name "cosmopolitanism." Such efforts, however, run into a variety of theoretical problems, including important communitarian objections to the possibility of global justice, on the ground that justice is a virtue within political communities, not between them. This objection fits well with the "society of states" model, and helps keep justice out of

international law. However, by effectively eliminating both time and space as factors in social interaction, globalization is changing the nature of global social relations, and creating the basis for both society and community at the global level. Globalization is going farther than creating merely global society, and is creating global community, at least to a limited degree. One basis for global community is the globalization of knowledge. Through globalization, we know so much more, immediately and intimately, about the plight of people in other parts of the world. One specific type of shared knowledge important to globalization is the growing recognition of the risks we share as human beings on this planet, and our shared interest in addressing those risks. In this sense, globalization is creating what has been called a “community of risk.” Such knowledge satisfies a basic requirement for community – that we have the capacity to know another’s needs, concerns and preferences. This kind of knowledge is the basis for creating solidarity, that leap of the moral imagination which says that your concerns are my concerns. This community of knowledge and risk is also, increasingly, becoming a community of shared traditions, practices and understandings. In my view, however, globalization is creating a third alternative: global society understood as containing “limited” degrees of community in specific functional areas. If we disaggregate the notion of community, we can see that globalization is creating certain elements of community at the global level, such as knowledge of inter-connectedness and the circumstances of the other; and creating true community in certain areas of global social relations, such as humanitarian relief and trans boundary economic relations, by establishing that degree of social bond necessary to support justice.

2. “Real” Impacts of Globalization on International Law

When it comes to international law, globalization operates both as a challenge and a promise. A promise because the sheer volume and significance of human activity unleashed by globalization can be interpreted as requiring a significant normative effort, and international law seems well placed to provide this. A challenge, however, because globalization is not so much a phenomenon waiting to be regulated by international law as a phenomenon which actively affects the subjects, objects, and very nature of international law.

2.1 The Changing Subjects of International Law

To the extent that globalization is challenging the state’s ability to assert power, it is also inevitably stretching the legal fiction that states are and should be the only subjects of international law. International law has on occasions ratified this trend, but it has also resisted it. In recognition of both the negative and positive contribution that they can make to international law, individuals have been partially recognized as subjects of international law. In the worst of cases, individuals can be directly liable under international law when they commit certain crimes. As a mechanism of attribution, international criminal responsibility seems to displace the more traditional state responsibility. On the positive side, individuals have been recognized as subjects of international law, for example by being allowed to present petitions before international courts and tribunals

2.2 The Changing Objects of International Law

International law traditionally was seen as principally dealing with inter-state matters such as the classical issues of war and peace or diplomatic relations. Although international law still deals with such issues, globalization has fundamentally changed the way in which it does so.

An example of this trend is the age old attempt by international law to regulate the use of force, arguably its founding and defining struggle since Westphalia.

2.3 The Changing Nature of International Law in Conditions of Globalization

By redefining the sense of the key actors and issue areas of international law, globalization is having a ripple effect throughout all international legal categories, and some have spoken of a possible 'globalization of international law'. In that sense, the form of international law is inevitably wedded to its substance. International law's structuring concepts have undergone very significant changes. Although this has arguably always been the case, sovereignty is seen as ever more limited, conditional and dependent on international law. Moreover, whilst still seen as largely the characteristic of the state, it is increasingly shared or distributed, whether it be exercised jointly at least in certain fields or on behalf of others. The erosion of sovereignty, in turn, has eroded the public/private divide, one upon which much of the international legal edifice relied. It has accordingly become increasingly difficult to distinguish when international law is dealing with inherently public or inherently private matters, as illustrated by various immunity issues or the growing role of private international law in dealing with matters of international *Ordre public* (Public Policy). Ideas such as that of an International Community, which have had a long history, have become omnipresent and are perhaps less challenged than they have ever been, despite strong doubts as to what exactly they signify in times of globalization. However, even the idea of an international community may appear too steeped in the state age, and references to a 'global village', 'a global community of mankind' or 'global polity' increasingly suggest an aspiration to stretch the frame of identification reference.

Globalization has changed the conditions of production of international law. International legal developments were traditionally seen as very much the province of the states. Ever more pressing demands for participation by citizens' groups, social movements, NGOs, and lobbies have made these into permanent fixtures at many international conferences, including a number of mega-conferences seeking to address issues characteristic of globalization (Beijing/women, Rio/environment, Durban/racism, Vienna/human rights, Istanbul/habitat, Johannesburg/sustainable development, Cairo/population). The growing profile of non-state actors can also be seen through their increasing participation before international courts in a variety of guises, be it as petitioners, *amicus curiae*, or stake-holders in proceedings (ICC). Demand for increased participation is often based on the idea that global 10 arrangements, unlike traditional international legal ones, really do directly affect the lives of individuals. It has been resisted by some inter-governmental fora (see ECOSOC's role in granting consultative status), but with limited success.

Civil society and its transnational emanations have been instrumental in the adoption of a number of landmark treaties, particularly in the environmental and human rights fields, and also increasingly have a role in pressuring for the enforcement of certain international norms. At a certain level, demands for participation are leading to calls for a more institutionalized and permanent form of representation, for example before the UN. Norm production is also, transnationally, increasingly a result of the work of professional networks of experts who control certain 'fields' (Dezalay & Garth).

Globalization has arguably accelerated a number of processes that have been visible in the sources of international law for decades. The acceleration of the pace of normative production and the diversity of its sources has led to a relativization and transformation of customary international law. The emergence of new objects of norm production has also had a deep effect on international law's theory of sources. International human rights law and international humanitarian law have at times pushed teleological, 'living instrument', quasi-naturalist interpretations of international treaties. International criminal law, because it applies primarily to individuals, has required international law to pay considerably more attention to general principles of law derived from the world's principal legal systems, and has highlighted the contribution that comparative law can make under conditions of globalization to the emergence of a common legal heritage. To the extent that globalization is increasingly creating a sense of global polity, it has also revived constitutional thinking about international law.

Globalization has created pressures on the relative status of international law norms. One of the most contentious debates of international law in the last decades – the issue of whether certain norms are of higher ranking than others – has arguably been energized by transformations brought about by globalization. Globalization stands for its own idea of either the equivalency of all international norms (thus allowing each sub-regime to operate without threat from the others) or the primacy of, for instance, market norms over statist controls. The idea that certain norms are higher up in the international legal hierarchy than others – for example because they have constitutional status – has also become associated with converse efforts to, *inter alia*, to start projecting a sense of the finality and purpose on globalization (Allen); hence, for example, efforts to assert the superior value of human, particularly economic and social, rights over a reified vision of the unhampered operation of the market, or of civil and political rights over the demands of development, etc.

Globalization has changed the modalities of international law by often emphasizing regulation above law. This is manifest in the growth of soft-law, directives, and standards. Rather than constraint and bindingness, these new modes of regulation emphasize self-regulation, incentives, and have as their goal the channeling rather than the shaping of interests. This has led to a distinct fuzziness in the language of international law (e.g.: 'global governance'), as that language increasingly risks being colonized by other professional jargons (international relations, public policy, economics, management). One can contrast, in this respect, efforts undertaken in the 1970s (largely unsuccessfully, but in a more familiar genre for international law) to bind multinational corporations via the Code of conduct for transnational corporations and, for example, the UN's current effort to get multinational corporations to sign onto the Global Compact, a largely voluntary and non-committing instrument.

Globalization has challenged the ability of international law to act as a coherent system, at a time when inter-branch tensions are seen as alarming. This challenge, perhaps more than any other theoretical issue, has mobilized the attention of academic international lawyers. The fear is that the loss of the system's unity (posited as having existed at least theoretically in the past) as a result of fragmentation weakens the ability of international law to act as an integral system of priority allocation. It is open to question, however, whether these fears about the unity of the system are not ritualistic manifestations of professional anxiety by generalist international lawyers, in light of evidence about the continuing dependence of international

law, including its supposedly increasingly disconnected branches, on systemic thought (Koskenniemi).

Globalization has affected the modes of enforcement of international law. By creating strong pressures for enforcement in some fields, it has encouraged the emergence of branch-specific mechanisms, arguably at the expense of an evenly spread elevation of the standards of enforcement. Although general enforcement mechanisms such as the ICJ remain theoretically at the apex of international compliance, the emergence of international criminal tribunals, international human rights courts and bodies, the UNCLOS Tribunal or GATT panels as well as various modes of arbitration have effectively displaced general public international law's monopoly on enforcement. Moreover, the primacy of the inter-state, as illustrated by the traditional dispute settlement mechanisms, is increasingly being replaced by a host of alternative mechanisms and strategies for enforcement.

Globalization has modified the fundamental nature of international law. The erosion of the private/public distinction, the possible transformation of international law from an interstate law to a global law are, most strikingly, making international law as a system lose some of its specificity. Whereas a relatively neat distinction used to exist between domestic law (centralized, based on sovereign command) and international law (weakly centralized, of controversial basis), global modes of regulation differ less obviously from domestic law. If international law is no longer simply or even principally the legal system applicable to the relations between states, then questions inevitably arise as to its true nature, and the more or less misleading character of the 'international' epithet. The challenge is more than simply a definitional one, and involves questions of identity and purpose.

On the one hand, international law may be tempted to retreat to a *domaine réservé* of inter-state interaction where it is relatively unchallenged; on the other hand, it may make a hegemonic claim to being 'a law of everything', or at least a 'law of laws'. In the former case, international law, by giving up any pretence of serving as the ultimate arbiter of inter-branch conflicts, may condemn itself to irrelevance; in the latter case international law may find it difficult to cling to a sense of the specificity of its project, and transform itself beyond recognition. An intermediary fate for international law might be to become 'a global public law' (Garcia), one perhaps more closely connected to its origin in the *ius publicus europeum*.

Globalization, finally, has an impact on the very possibility of international law – understood as the ability of a world-wide system of law to meaningfully shape the totality of human interaction - and its implicit ambition, a universal rule of law. At the heart of such tensions is the question of whether international law wants to be a value-neutral means, or whether it wants to constitute itself as a purposive and programmatic end. For some globalization would seem to be one of the factors that might herald a move 'From Bilateralism to Community Interest in International Law' (Simma) and maybe forms of cosmopolitan association. For others, globalization presents a risk that international lawyers will be asked to become complicit in developing imperial logics or the commoditization of the world. As a result of these conflicting opportunities and risks, one can witness a resurrection of thinking about international justice (Brooks), at a time when reliance on rules and process cannot be a substitute for thinking critically about the ultimate goals of the international legal order (Jouannet).

- International law's impact on globalization rather than a resolution of international law's perennial problems, globalization has a tendency to displace them by proposing to transcend some of the very premises of the system. But even as international law is being radically shaped by globalization, it is also in a sense constitutive of globalization. International law, for example, helps entrench certain economic models which are inherent to globalization: the WTO legal order protects a certain vision of free trade that is a far cry from earlier legal attempts to promote fair trade, a New International Economic Order (NIEO), or import substitution.
- International law is also a vehicle for certain domestic models that underpin globalization: the 'Washington consensus', good governance, the rule of law. This means that at the same time as it is partly the expression of globalization, international law could also be a force that regulates it. Indeed, globalization is a phenomenon that has been resisted or which has prompted calls, either by states (e.g.: economic or cultural protectionism) or civil society (the so-called 'anti' or 'alter' globalization movement), for 'more law' (especially to the extent that globalization has commonly been associated with deregulation).
- A natural and often mooted vocation for international law in a globalized age might be to seek and tame some of the excesses of globalization, by standing for a certain form of global distributive justice, sustainable development, and the protection of all those who have most to lose from globalization.

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POLITICS OF DEFECTION IN INDIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

Anti Defection law provides stability to the government by preventing shifts of party allegiance and ensures that candidates elected with party support and on the basis of party manifestoes remain loyal to the party policies and also promotes party discipline. *During 1967-73 about 16 State governments were toppled in quick succession with as over 2,700 cases of defection by legislators. Over 60 per cent legislators all over the country were involved in the game. Many of them changing their affiliation more than once and some of as many as four or five times within a year. This illustrates how Indian democracy though numerically the largest in the world is politically extremely weak. Haryana has the dubious distinction of leading the country in the tribe of 'Aya Rams and Gaya Rams'. It has maintained this distinction, the latest instance having been provided Bhajan Lal Chief Ministe of Haryana, who along with about 38 state MLAs mostly belonging to the Janata Party, crossed over en masse and joined Mrs. Indira Gandhi's camp with the obvious aims of saving themselves from ignominy and ouster from power.*

Key Words: Politics, Defection, Indian, Political, System.

It is observed that the total figure of defectors in the country probably exceeds 4,000. One out of every five legislators was a defector, During 1967-73 period, fifteen of these turncoats became Chief Ministers and 212 were made ministers. Again, during the years 1972-77 ten state governments had to quit following detections. Some states other than those affected earlier were involved during this period-Gujarat (1976), Manipur (1973 and 1974) and Orissa (1972). During 1977-80—a period which saw the exit of 11 State governments because of defections. During 1980, 7 State governments fell, but it was only in two states, Assam and Manipur that defections did the damage. From 1985 to 2009 in parliament 88 and in States 268 complaints were filed for defection out of which 26 politician were disqualified in parliament and 112 in states. Durng the same period in parliament 26 and in states 81 politicians were disqualified for defection charges due to mergers.

Legislature behind the enactment of the 52nd constitutional Amendment Act, 1985 was to curb and control the menace of crossing of the floor by the elected representatives of the people in legislature Demands have been made, from time to time, for strengthening the Anti-defection law on the ground that it has not been able to achieve the desired goal of checking defection.

Anti- Defection Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 17 May 1973 by 32nd amendment but lapsed due to dissolution of Lok Sabha. The Bill has provision ., that the Prime Minister and the Chief Minister would cease to hold their offices if they did not get elected to the Lok Sabha and the Vidhan Sabha respectively within a period of six months of their assuming the charge of their office. The Bill laid down that a member of Parliament, the State Assembly or the Legislative Council would be disqualified from membership of the respective bodies if he voluntarily gave up his membership of the political party on whose ticket he was elected or voted or abstained from voting in a manner contrary to the directions issued by his party. This disqualification, however, was not to apply to a member of Parliament or the State Legislature if he resigned from the party following a split. A legislator could also claim immunity from disqualification if following a split in the original party he resigned from the party and he along with a group of members belonging to the original party, organised and formed a separate political party recognized by law or by the Speaker or the Chairman of the Council as the case might be. It was also provided that if a dispute arose as to whether a legislator had become a defector or not, the matter shall be referred to by the political party to the head of the State, i.e., President/Governor and his decision shall be final.

This Bill was opposed on the grounds of various shortcomings such as the reference of a dispute about defection to the President or the Governor was undesirable because that was likely to drag the Head of the State in politics. In the Bill it was provided that a legislator would not be treated as a defector if he left this party after a split and merger with another political party. But both these terms ‘split’ and ‘merger’ which were vital and of great significance were not defined. The Bill said nothing about legislators who had not been elected on the ticket of any political party, but as Independent candidates. As defections were making a mockery of democracy, Anti-Defection Act 1985 was highly welcomed and added in a new tenth schedule of the constitution known as 52nd amendment. This Act became operative with effect from March 1, 1985. The Act is designed to prevent the scourge of defection of members of Parliament and State Legislatures from one political party to another and destabilizing government in the process.

This Schedule provides that the seat of a member of Parliament/State Legislature shall fall vacant he voluntarily gives up membership of such political party; or (b) if he votes or from voting in such House contrary to any direction issued by the political party to which he belongs without obtaining prior permission of such party, and such act has not been condoned by the concerned political party within 15 days from the date of such voting or if an independent member after his election joins any political party; or (d) if a nominated member joins any political party after the expiry of six month from the date he took oath as member of the House. But these provisions will not apply in case of party splits, party merger and resignation of Speaker/Deputy Speaker; Chairman/Deputy Chairman from Party Membership. Anti-Defection Law states that if a member of Parliament or a State Legislature seeks to quit the party on whose ticket he was elected then he will have to resign his seat and recontest. Our former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi said that “The Voter elects us on a particular platform. If we change our platform, then we are cheating the voter and we should go back to the voter and let the voter send us back on our new platform. That is roughly what this Bill does.” Anti-Defection Law has been criticised on the ground that it allows bulk defections while declaring individual defection as illegal. It has also been criticised on the ground that it makes serious

inroads into basic powers, privileges and immunities of members in regard to freedom of speech, freedom of action, which includes freedom of vote also. Demands have been made from time to time in certain quarters for strengthening and amending the Anti-defection Law as contained in the Tenth Schedule to the Constitution of India, on the ground that these provisions have not been able to achieve the desired goal of checking defections.

The Committee on Electoral Reforms (Dinesh Goswami Committee) in its report of May, 1990, the Law Commission of India in its 170th Report on Reform of Electoral Laws” (1999) and the National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution (NCRWC) in its report of March 31, 2002 have, inter alia recommended omission of said paragraph 3 of the Tenth Schedule to the Constitution of India pertaining to exemption from disqualification in case of splits. The NCRWC is of the view that a defector should be penalised for his action by debarring him from holding any public office as a Minister or any other remunerative political post for at least the duration of the remaining term of the existing Legislature or until, the next fresh elections whichever is earlier. Paragraph 3 of Tenth schedule of constitution provides for exemption from disqualification in case of party splits.

For strengthening Anti-Defection Law amendments in Article 75, 164 and Tenth Schedule of the Constitution. It also inserts new Article 361B in the Constitution.

- In Article 75 of the Constitution, after clause (1), the following clauses have been inserted, namely:
- “(1A) The total number of Ministers, including the Prime Minister, in the Council of Ministers shall not exceed 15 per cent of the total number of members of the Lower House of Parliament.

(1B) A member of either House of Parliament belonging to any political party who is disqualified for being a member of that House under paragraph 2 of the Tenth Schedule shall also be disqualified to be appointed as a Minister under clause (1) for duration of the period commencing from the date of his disqualification till the date on which the term of his office as such member would expire or till the date on which he contests election to any House of Parliament or Legislature of a state, whichever is earlier.

- In article 164 of the Constitution, after clause (1), the following clauses have been inserted, namely:

(1A) The total number of ministers, including the Chief Minister, in the Council of Ministers in a State shall not exceed 15 per cent of the total number of members of the Legislative Assembly of that State or, in case of a State having a Legislative Council the total number of both the Houses of the Legislature of that state.

Provided that the number of Ministers, including Chief Minister in a State shall not be less than twelve.

(1B) A member of the Legislative Assembly of a State or either House of the Legislature of a State having Legislative Council belonging to any political party who is disqualified for being a member of that House under paragraph 2 of the Tenth Schedule shall also be disqualified to be appointed as a Minister under clause (1) for duration of the period commencing from the

date of his disqualification till the date on which of his office as such member would till the date on which he contests an election to any House of Parliament or Legislature of a state, whichever is earlier.”

- After article 361A of the Constitution, the following article has been inserted, namely:

‘361B. A member of a House belonging to any political party who is disqualified for being a member of the House under paragraph 2 of the Tenth Schedule shall also be disqualified to hold any remunerative political post of duration of the period commencing from the date of his disqualification till the date on which the term of his office as such member would expire or till the date on which he contests election to a House, whichever is earlier.

Earlier all proceedings in relation to any question on disqualification of a member of a House under tenth Schedule were deemed to proceedings in Parliament or in the Legislature of a state. No court was having any jurisdiction. But this was subsequently struck down by the Supreme Court beginning with *Kihoto Hollohon vs Zachillhu And Others* (1992) case. Currently, the anti-defection law comes under the judicial review of courts. Issue that does the law impinge on the right of free speech of the legislators was addressed by the five-judge Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court in 1992 (*Kihoto Hollohan vs Zachilhu and others*). The court said that “the anti-defection law seeks to recognise the practical need to place the proprieties of political and personal conduct...above certain theoretical assumptions.” It held that the law does not violate any rights or freedoms, or the basic structure of parliamentary democracy. Anti Defection law provides stability to the government by preventing shifts of party allegiance and ensures that candidates elected with party support and on the basis of party manifestoes remain loyal to the party policies and also promotes party discipline. But preventing parliamentarians from changing parties, it reduces the accountability of the government to the Parliament and the people and also interferes with the member’s freedom of speech and expression by curbing dissent against party policies. However, it is also resulted into its unintended outcome i.e. the curtailing to a certain extent the role of the MP or member of state legislature. It is culminated into absence of constructive debates on critical policy issues. The whip has become all the more powerful and has to be followed in all circumstances. Therefore certain reforms are needed in Anti-defection law such as the decision making power of speaker / chairman needs review. The phrase “voluntarily giving up membership” is too vague and needs comprehensive revision. Political parties should limit issuance of whips to instances only when the government is in danger. The Election Commission had recommended that the decisions under the Tenth Schedule should be made by the President/ Governor on the binding advice of the Election Commission. A constitutional amendment vesting the power to decide matters relating to disqualification on the ground of defection with the President/Governor acting on the advice of the Election Commission would actually help in preserving the integrity of the Speaker’s office.

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ABSENTEEISM OF FEMALE WORKERS IN TEXTILE MILLS IN BBN INDUSTRIAL REGION OF HIMACHAL PRADESH: A CASE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Textile industry is one of the most important industries for the need of society. In competitive world industrial development needs the contribution of the both male and female workforce. It is true that female workers are now playing key role in the production of industry. The women work force has a significant space in industry. They are more sincere, dedicated towards their work. There is no doubt that this double stature of women has given the opportunity to earn as well as manage the family, but at the same time it has also created various problems for them. In India where family customs and ritual are integral part of the society, it is not easy for women to come out of their homes and work for the families. They have to face number of challenges and problems especially when she is uneducated or less educated, unskilled or unfamiliar with the workplace. Besides, there are number of problems associated with working women which they face during their service hours and at home too. Some women leave the job because of such unforeseen problems but in some cases there is no choice left for them but to carry on to face such challenges to survive. Further, in this paper researcher tried to find out that what are major reasons of absenteeism in textile mill, Impact of absenteeism of female workers on production of textile mill. In the end of the study few suggestions were given by the researcher to reduce the rate of absenteeism in textile mill.

Key Words: Textile Industry, Women, Absenteeism, Human Resource Department.

Industry plays a significant role in the growth of country. Industries are like a heart of the today's time, it touches all sections of the society; each and every human being's need is fulfilled by industry such as steel, machines, cement, cosmetics, cloth, furniture etc. Late Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru stated that "**Real progress must ultimately depend on industrialization.**"ⁱ Similarly textile industry fulfills people's need like clothes, curtains, bed sheets, furniture and car covers, etc. The Indian textile industry is one of the largest and oldest sectors in the country and the most important for the development of economy. It contributes immensely to the society by providing employment for both skilled and unskilled workers.

The world economy witnessed the tremendous boom after the Second World War in 1945. The obvious reason was the industrial revolution.ⁱⁱ People in many countries migrated from

place to another in search of jobs to earn better livelihood. The industrial revolution gave opportunity to men as well women to contribute their efforts for the growth of the economies. This workforce comprising of men and women workers become the vital organ of the industrial organization.

Initially when industrial revolution took place, some of the societies did not allow women to come out and work. There were various reasons for this differentiation. But later with the thought changing process and keeping in view the women's rights the industrial organizations started to hire women workforce. By the end of 20th century female worker were considered as integral part of any organization.

Role of Women in Industry

In today's competitive world the services render by women worker in any industrial organization are highly acknowledged and appreciated. They are managing and catering at all levels of administrative and technical jobs. Some of the researchers have in their studies found that female workers are more loyal towards the organization than men and play vital role in the development of any organization. Because of sincerity and sheer hardwork the female workers have got a significant place in industry. Not only female workers manage their professional responsibilities but they also successfully serve to their families.

Women workforce in Textile Industry

Employment trends in industries regarding workforce is changing with time, there are number of industries that employed female workers to enhance the production of factory/mills. Textile industry is one of the examples. Female workers are desirous to work in an industry only when she gets safe work environment, welfare facilities and opportunity to grow at professional front. The Indian Constitutional Law under The Factories Act 1948 has laid down various provisions for women workers such as maternity benefits, equal pay, reservation in jobs, family and health issues. ⁱⁱⁱThis is important to know that how these laws and regulations are implemented in the organizations. It is seen and observed that if any organization fails to provide proper working condition, the female workers tend to keep absent from their duties. In this paper an effort is made to identify various reasons of absenteeism of female workforce especially in case of textile industry with special reference to Spinning Mills in Badi-Barotiwala-Nalagarh (BBN) Industrial Region of Himachal Pradesh.

Objectives

The objectives of the paper are;

- To examine the reasons of absenteeism of female workforce at a Spinning Mill in Badi-Barotiwala-Nalagarh (BBN) Industrial Region of Himachal Pradesh
- To study the consequences of the female absenteeism
- The efforts of mills to reduce the level of absenteeism
- To offer some suggestions to reduce the female absenteeism from Mills.

Research Methodology and Data Collection

Personal interview method is formulated for data collection from the female workers. Spinning Mills in Badi-Barotiwala-Nalagarh (BBN) Industrial Region has approximately 919

female workers. A sample 18% worker is chosen to study the absenteeism of female workers. A systematic random sample method is used to collect the information from the respondents. A structured interview format is build by referring the literature on the subject and by consulting the experts in the concerned field. Analysis of the data has been undertaken by employing simple statistical tools and presentation is given in Tabulation and graphical forms.

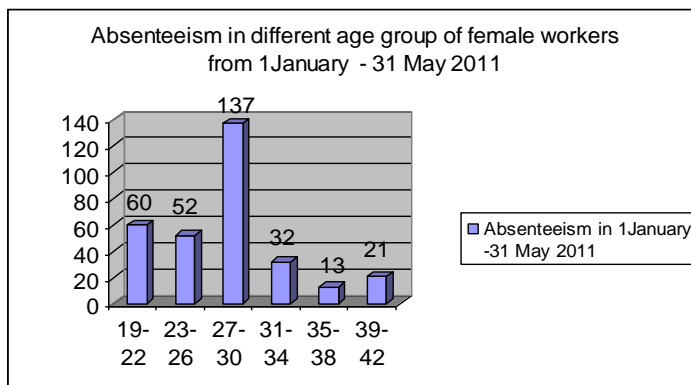
Data Analysis

The analysis of the data on Absenteeism of Female workers in the Spinning Mill is described as under:

The analysis of the findings on Absenteeism in the Spinning Mills, which emerged based upon both primary as well as secondary sources of data have been described as under:

Absenteeism in Different Age Groups:

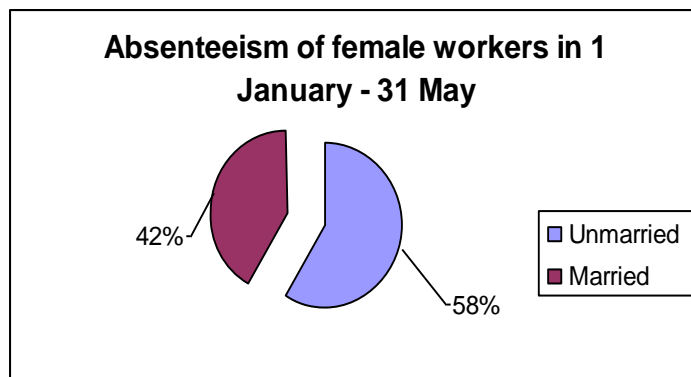
Chart 1



It is found that female workers in the age group of 27– 30 years were more absent than the age group of 35-38 years.

Absenteeism according to Marital Status:

Graph 2: Absenteeism based on Marital Status



It is revealed in the study that unmarried female workers (58 per cent) were more absent than the married female workers (42 per cent). Unmarried female workers were with the view that they have very less responsibilities and they work only to full fill their needs where as married female workers said that they have to take care of their family and if they will be absent from the work, they will get less salary.

Satisfaction level with overall facilities offered

Female workers were satisfied with the behavior of Mill Management, welfare & medical facilities, work culture (respect from seniors, team work etc.). They feel secure in the mill and face no problem in getting leave. Majority of the women liked their work in organization.

Chart 3: Behavior of Management of textile Mill

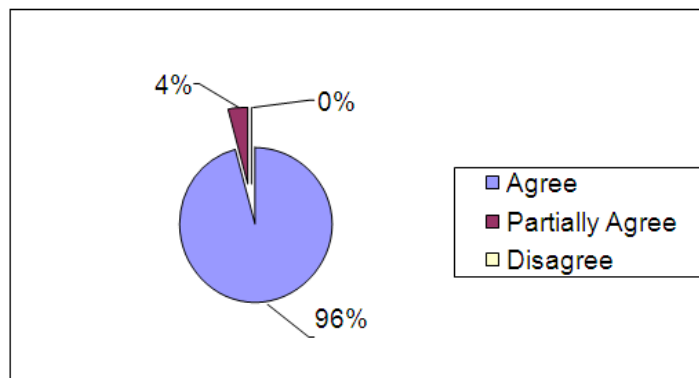


Chart 4: Work Culture at Spinning Mill

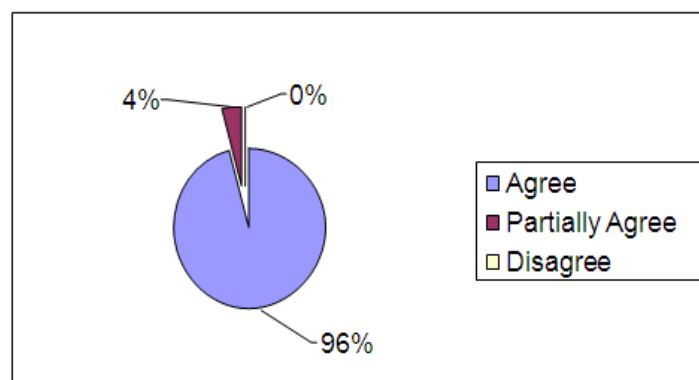


Chart 5 : Welfare Facilities at Textile Spinning Mill

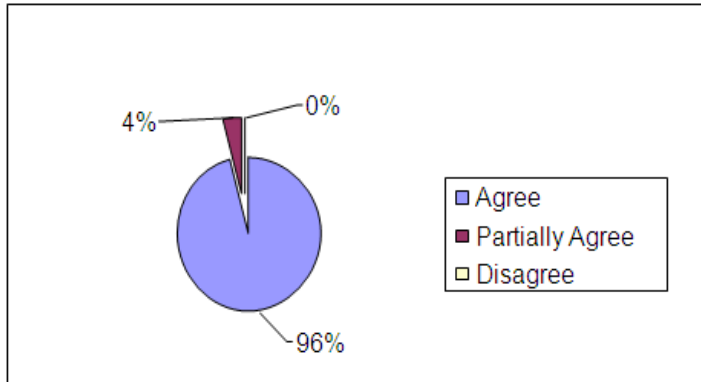


Chart 6: any problem in getting leave?

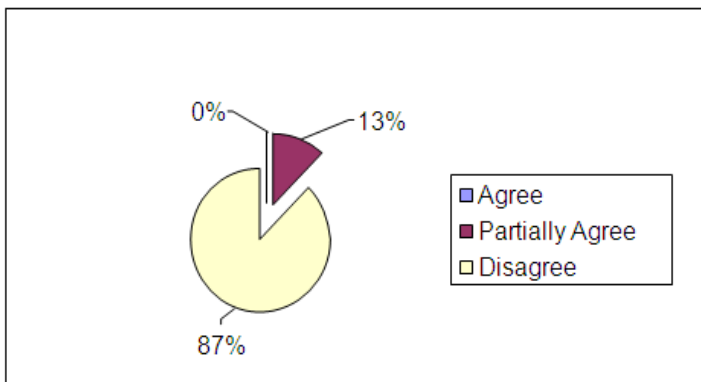


Chart 7: Feel Secure in the Mill

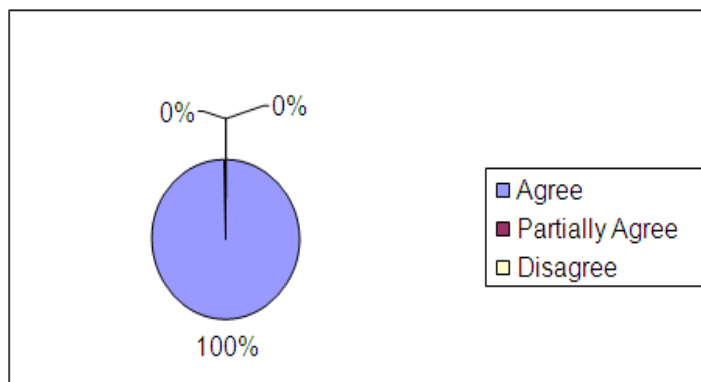
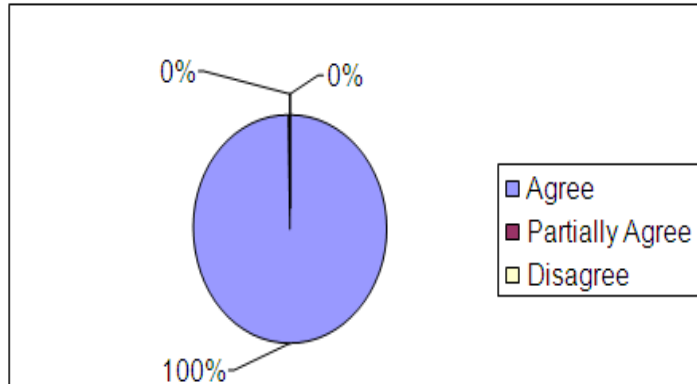


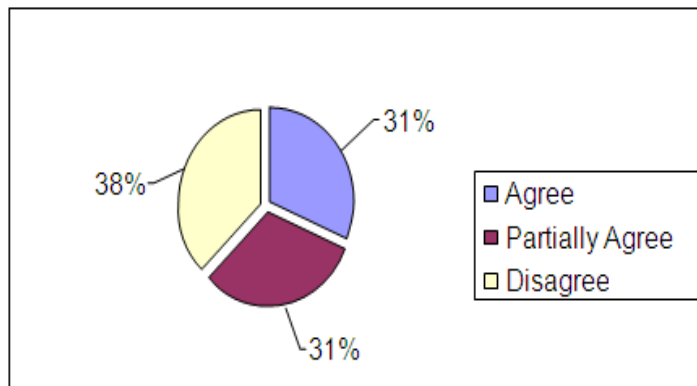
Chart 8: Adequate Medical Facilities



Working Conditions at Spinning Mill

When female workforce were asked about the Working Conditions at Spinning Mill they were not clear with their opinion 38 per cent female workers clearly said that disliked that that working conditions and 31 per cent partially liked the working conditions but they work to fulfill their family needs and Working conditions were liked by 31 per cent of the female workers who were working in the ring section of yarn formation of spinning mill.

Chart 9: Working Conditions at Spinning Mill are Good



Various reasons of absenteeism

Study reveals that 52 per cent female workers were absent due to social and religious ceremonies such as marriages, fast, home tasks and festivals etc. 40 per cent said that they were never absent due to social and religious ceremonies these female workers were unmarried that's why they were not absent from the work.

Majority (63 per cent) of the female workers said that they were absent due to illness. 27 per cent female workers disagreed with the statement. 10 per cent female workers stated that they come for work at mill despite bad health.

Chart 10: Absenteeism due to Social and Religious Ceremonies:

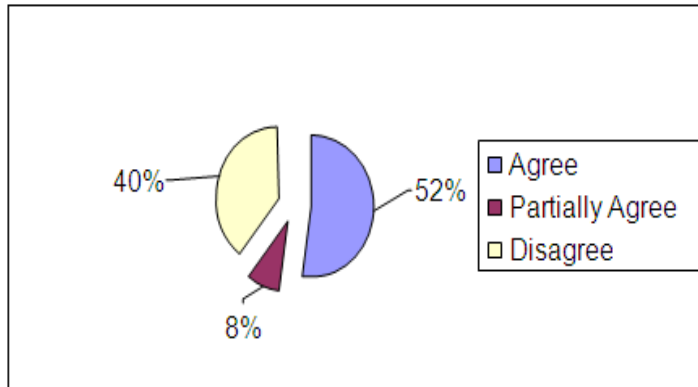


Chart 11: Absenteeism due to Sickness:

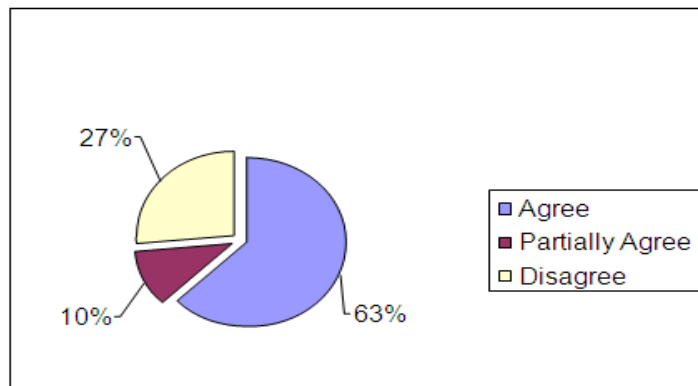


Chart 12: Absenteeism due to Long Distance of Home:

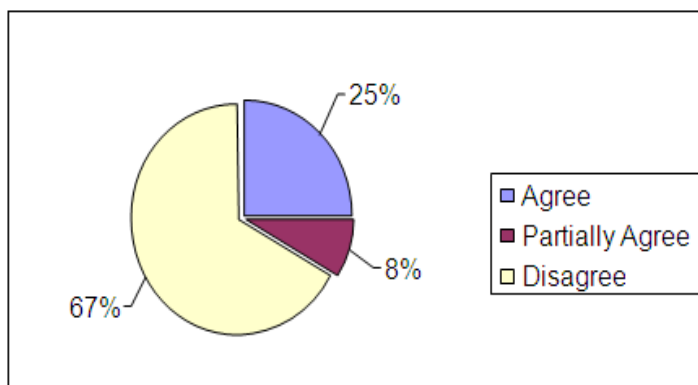
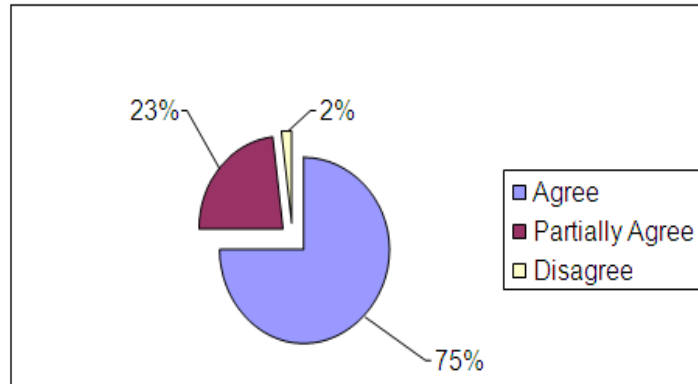


Chart 13: Growth Opportunities at the Mill:



It was found that Majority (75 per cent) of the female workers agreed that mill provides growth opportunities to them. 23 per cent female workers had doubts regarding getting growth opportunities at the mill.

Major Findings

- Unmarried female workers (12 per cent) were more absent than the married female workers (8.3 per cent).
- 27 years old – 30 years old age group was more absent from the mill.
- 52 per cent female workers were usually absent due to social and religious ceremonies.
- Large numbers (63 per cent) of the female were absent due to the sickness.
- Transportation had least effect on absenteeism of female workers from the mill.
- 7.3 per cent female workers were absent after pay day.
- Spinning has shortage of skilled workers (need near about 58 more skilled workers)

Main reasons of absenteeism of female workers are:

- Long distance of industry from home,
- Lack of interest in work,
- Disliking of working environment,
- Sickness, family problems,
- Lack of general welfare and medical facilities,
- Inadequate incentives and wages for workers,
- Poor relations with the supervisors,
- Gap in communication with the management and the workers
- Work load, more working hours and the harvesting season etc.

These are the factors which contribute towards absenteeism. These reasons may be categorized as (a) In plant causes; (b) personal causes; and (c) community or social causes.

Consequences of Absenteeism at Textile Industry

- Additional work load on IR Department
- Rise in work pressure on the Management
- Decrease in production level
- Increase in work load on Workers.

Efforts of Personnel and Industrial Relations (P&IR) Department

- Regular visit to the shop floor to check the working environment for female workers.
- Additional care towards female workers at the Mill.
- If any problem is detected, then the counseling for female workers is undertaken.
- Provides welfare facilities to female workers such as medical help, transportation facilities and security at Mill. ^{iv}

Loss in production due to Absenteeism of Female Workers:

Table 1: Production Loss from 28 June – 6 July 2011 due to Absenteeism of Female Workers

Days	Total production in Kgs.	Absenteeism of female workers in %	Normal absenteeism rate in %	Absenteeism of female workers in %	Production loss (in kgs.) due to Absenteeism of female workers
28 June, 2011	38394	11	4-5	6 %	2303
29 June, 2011	39098	13	4-5	8 %	3127
30 June, 2011	39521	14	4-5	9 %	3556
1 July, 2011	39100	16	4-5	11 %	4301
2 July, 2011	39927	14	4-5	9 %	3593
3 July, 2011	39876	10	4-5	5 %	1993
4 July, 2011	38164	20	4-5	15 %	1908
5 July, 2011	39072	15	4-5	10 %	3907
6 July, 2011	39027	17	4-5	12 %	4683

Source: data is collected through primary sources

Suggestions to lessen the absenteeism in Textile Mill

1. **Regular Health Checkups:** Regular health checkups should be organized for female workers.
2. **Accommodation for Female Workers:** Accommodation facilities should be given to the female workers. It will help to attract more female workers for work at mill.
3. **Distribution of Jaggery (Gud):** Gud should be provided to the each worker working on the shop floor.

4. **Compulsory use of masks:** To save the health of workers, management should be strict in ensuring the compulsory use of the masks on shop floor.
5. **Casual outing and celebrations for female workers:** Casual outings and small celebrations should be organized for female workers to break the monotony from the work. This will help the workers to do the work with happiness and will help to reduce the absenteeism.

It is the true that people work to fulfill their financial needs. Industry provides them a platform to earn money. Further, study has revealed that majority of female workers work on rest only to compensate their absent from work at mill. Female workers work for 12 hours only when there is worker shortage (March to July) and usually next day they were absent from the mill. They love to work only for 8 hours at the mill. Increased absenteeism rate create problems to fulfill the target of the industry. This increase in the rate of absenteeism puts work load and pressure on all level of employees of I R Department and production at mill.

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THE NEXT GENERATION LIBRARY-CHALLENGES

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ABSTRACT

The information and communication technology has made tremendous improvements and changed almost all walks of life. It plays significant role in optimum use of library resources and It is developing and promoting the existing library resources and identifies opportunities and challenges for the services for next generation libraries. This paper demonstrates as to how the librarians need to be updated with the latest technologies and software for sustaining this field with the effective use of information

Key Words: Generation, Library, Challenges, Information, Techniques.

It is well known fact that Information and Communication techniques have witnessed a speedy growth in the recent past and have entered into almost all fields as a result, in present time PC is not the dominant electronic tool, or even access device and laptops is also not considered as the complete latest electronic tool and hand-held devices outsell both. Libraries have had the historical role of being places for the preservation of knowledge and librarians will have to cope with the increasing challenges to their role posed by technology. Several things are happening that we need to watch and adapt to for the libraries of next generation. The 'walls' of libraries continue to expand beyond the physical space, with online resources, social media, crowd-sourcing and mobile service changes how collections and services are accessed and shared while on the go. We must try to explore and understand how these adaptations play out in our future generation libraries. We are seeing increasing use of flat screens. It's about moving products, services, and information to where the users are ... which means we will see screens appearing on our freezer doors, refrigerators, microwaves, walls, countertops, and desks. These appliances are already in the high-end stores and are common overseas. Imagine what it will mean to libraries when screens are paper-thin and can be applied anywhere—even on our book stacks! Now imagine them being wireless which is another obvious trend that many libraries are adapting to very quickly. Some schools are trapped in buildings that limit their technological flexibility. It's just too expensive to wire through poured concrete, asbestos, urea formaldehyde, or historically important buildings. Many institutions have already discovered that such technological approaches as wireless SkyPort drops and Bluetooth solutions can work around these limits cost effectively, strongly enhancing service and access. The growing trends of Information and communication has affected significantly into the library and its resources. These trends are not uniform across all regions, countries and context. Even in developed regions, not all libraries are capable of delivering the change required to survive and thrive in the long-term. The Texas Library Association and Texas Library and Archives Commission, (2008) observed that Libraries are instruments for innovation, and are moulded by the ideal that, in a true democracy, society must maintain an open and public structure (systems) to inform and empower a free thinking populace for the betterment of service.

Changing Nature of the Library

Some future challenges of next generation libraries and key competencies of future library professionals are identified by the library professionals, with emphasis on economical concerns and focus on new services because of changing customer needs. McDonald & Thomas (2006) argue that libraries seem to disconnect with online communities (next generation users) when it comes to technological tools. Libraries don't have enough tools to create digital scholarship and scholarly communication and they often produce (support) contents for desktop PCs rather than new and mobile devices like smart-phones.

Changing Information Society

It has also been stated at various levels, over the years that technological developments in libraries have contributed to the emergence of different professional strategies to adapt to change. There are many reports on the changing information society where networking, connectedness and social information are important parts of life. Librarians of the future will need to build on the current creativity of some notable individuals and retain this flexible outlook in order to thrive because the new technological information environment is becoming a challenge for the libraries for future generations. The way libraries are marketed is key to the future role of the service. There is a need to move away from the traditional stereotype, listen to users and maintain flexibility to evolve as appropriate. The literature reviewed indicates that most libraries have opened access to the newest technological applications such as instant messaging which will help them make a difference in delivering services to their users. It is an exciting concept which can create a platform that creates the next generation of library websites, databases, OPACs, intranets and portals in a way that allows the end user to survive and thrive, and libraries along with them (Abram, 2007).

Space Requirements

As a requirement of physical space of the libraries for next generation, it will need a greater level of flexibility and appropriate up-to-date, equipment to accommodate diverse functions including assisted research, exhibitions, informal meetings individual and collaborative study, curation of rare resources and access to community services. The space should be, a developed 'digital infrastructure which will support libraries in moving their physical collections into suitable spaces accessed through the application of automation and robotics. This will allow the repurposing of the space to accommodate diverse human activities. Sawera, P (2013) quoted Internet Pioneer Vint Cerf talk " I think there's a whole infrastructure that has to be not only created, but invented and sustained in order to make sure the knowledge that we've been digitizing is retained and reusable over a long period of time. Otherwise we'll have denied ourselves what is the most important potential I can think of- to have all the knowledge of human-kind at our fingertips".

However in times of increased funding restrictions, libraries need to balance the desire for new technologies and interactive services with maintaining and upgrading basic infrastructure.

Skill Library Professionals Need in the Future

As the experiences are dominated by technology, the library professionals will need to be prepared with the necessary skills. The skills and attributes needed include communication, training, technology, planning, organizing, innovativeness, enterprise, team work, and self

management. There are various other skills and personal attributes, which are, in addition, greatly needed by the librarian and other library professionals for achieving the requirements of users of next generation libraries. For example, commitment to meeting the needs of library users, ability to balance work and home demands, adaptability and willingness to work under pressure, respect for ethics, integrity and quality assurance. Librarians will be required to improve their identity and visibility inside the communities meaning thereby that librarians should increase their participation in the life of the communities. Empirical work has shown that young people are not that skilled in evaluating information although they are quick information seekers. They have more restricted technology use than the rhetoric suggests but on the other hand they have a broader user profile than the older generations, meaning they have a higher multi-tasking profile (Rowlands et al. 2008; Selwyn 2009; Nicholas et al. 2011).

User Experience

Library professionals are in general positive towards new technology and they believe that there is a high interest among users as well (Kronqvist-Berg, 2014). However, library professionals have difficulties in finding the time to develop new services and finding the right balance between these and the traditional work tasks. Librarians shall continue to ensure patrons find a level of serendipitous discovery in their research, which they would not be able to experience with the aid of search engines alone.

Challenges of Libraries for Next Generation

The challenges facing libraries today are no secret. The library profession is a typical profession where the set of competencies are constantly growing and broadening and there might be lack of personnel with relevant skills. Recruiting competent personnel is also a challenge because of decreasing financial resources.

Another challenge to libraries is the transition from print to electronic media. Brewer, Hook, Simmons-Wellborn and Williams (2004) (cited in McCarthy, 2005) identify some key areas and issues such as Development of physical and virtual spaces for example, 'Hotspots-libraries without wall' and services to support new pedagogies, including greater partnerships with academic and specialist support staff, identification and management of information beyond traditional published information, Development of access systems and Creation of new knowledge products in academic libraries to focus on for the next generation in the immediate future.

There is a strong concern that the financial resources are diminishing and time the costs are increasing both when it comes to e-resources and library premises. Libraries are experiencing a lack of funding in many regions, they are increasingly reliant on alternative operation and funding models like privatisation of public libraries etc. Librarians will need to work in synergy with the organizations or users they serve to design strategic initiatives and demonstrate the value that they provide.

The library customers are part of a networked and global environment. This put special emphasis on developing services like research data management and supporting scholarly communication, including bibliometrics, social media services, and open access. Flexibility is underlined as well as being knowledgeable in knowing your research environment and integrating library services in the learning and research processes.

Change management is important in this context while there is also a concern about the collaboration between university libraries because of the competitive situation between universities on a national level in all regions.

The role of physical collections is diminishing while the digital collections grow rapidly. The balance between these collections are challenging as well as keeping the collections relevant and up to date. This involves a deep understanding of the users' needs, moving from the traditional role of collection based towards users'-based services. The changes also affect the libraries' physical spaces.

In the emerging knowledge economy, new value is created in highly collaborative environment by using immediate digestible information. The challenge for librarians will lie in a deeper understanding of users' needs, in order to provide them with relevant information. Librarians will need to consider new skills, greater collaboration and a multi-disciplinary approach to their profession.

There is a concern that young generations don't read properly because they don't read printed newspapers or books. This might result in a situation where they get too fragmented knowledge structures and they are not able to contextualize. On the other hand they connect what they read with others, share online, and build new forms of contexts (Piper 2012).

The next generations that comprise 21st Century library customers create significant differences in library service demands, with the most drastic difference between the Great Generation and the Millennials. This drastic difference creates a heavy demand on librarians to continue traditional library services for some 'patrons', while creating new technology-based services for Digital Native 'customers'.

The library users' changing information behaviour, different forms of information, and information overload challenge the professional perspective; what is the core expertise of the library profession and what new skills are needed in the future? The library profession meets a growing complexity in its role and it becomes difficult to balance the generalist and expertise level of the profession (Stover 2004).

To ensure that future generation is capable of participating in the global economy, a major priority is to teach information literacy to young people to be able to use all the technology effectively to access and manage information. Librarians need to become guides for information literate participants.

Creating a positive working environment for new and existing librarians has a lot to do with national, institutional latest technologies both in infrastructure policies, facilities, equipments and systems.

The 21st Century Librarian is a professional who understands the Millennial library customer, is able to adapt existing services and create new ones to meet their community's needs, and change the public perception of "library". The future of librarians as information providers is not in a dazzling building, but in the world of cyberspace that resides in the hand-held devices of most library customers, and as an indispensable partner in the local and world communities. Next Generation adults will only access information on their mobile devices, and they will have information literacy skills far beyond any previous generation while living in local communities that are becoming more focused on global issues. To be able to serve the next

generation users, Librarians are exploring ways on how to adapt to the new environment: staff development to create hybrid librarians, who will be able to undertake functions of managers/leaders, website designers, authors, mentors, trainers, archivists, researchers and the like. Therefore, the future generation Librarian should be well trained in areas like customer care, leadership, mentoring, website authoring, training of trainers, online tutorials design, network administration, digitization, etc..

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INDIAN FEDERAL SYSTEM AND CENTER-STATE RELATIONS

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ABSTRACT

India is the world's largest democracy with 1.2 billion and a population over 83.41 billion electorates. This democratic system is a peace loving ever since India got its independence from British clutch. The constitution of India came into force on 26th January 1950 with equal values such as trinity of justice, liberty and equality for all citizens' irrespective caste, creed, colour. India is a federal constitutional republic having the President of India as the head of the state and the Prime Minister of India as the head of Government. However, the role of President is the mostly ceremonial as it has no legislative power vested in him President and Vice-President are usually appointed for the period of five years under due system. The President appoints the Prime Minister, who is designated leader by the legislators of the political party or coalition commanding a parliamentary majority.

In modern era world democracy is a globally accepted system in comparison to old one system duly fragmented in various smaller states. But at present the population and area of the state is increased in many folds that are why they are called as National-State. So, it is typical to regulate such a large National-State from a one place. In order to administer the system power and functions have been decentralized. After the Independence centre and state relations on the basis of administrative system divided into two parts. When state depends on Centre for the power and legislation and get the powers through centre called unitary system. On the other hand when centre and state power segregated by constitution, called as federal system.

The term "Federalism" originates from the Latin word "Foedus meaning treaty. Some free states bound together by an agreement constituting a federal state. Federalism is a system of government of a country under which they exist simultaneously. Federal system works in inconformity with the provision of constitution and from time to time redefining its relation between state and centre.

The objective of this paper is to examine the nature of Indian Federal System and analyse the centre-state relations on the line of constitutional hierarchy.

Key Words: Democracy, Federalism, System, Government, Parliament, Constitution.

After independence, the Indian Constitution- makers also adopted the federal structure for the governance as India had got freedom after a long struggle for independence of the country and

liberty of the people. The Constitution-makers, who drafted it, ensured limited government by adopting the federal structure of governance without referring to the term federation. The Constitution of India came into force on January 26, 1950. But the Constitution-makers of India differed from the USA's federal system and combined it with the parliamentary form of government. In the USA's federal system there is no provision for national emergency in peacetime which can only be declared in times of war. During peacetime the USA's government cannot be dissolved in a fashion similar to India. In the Indian federal system there is the provision of the imposition of national emergency that could also be imposed in case of internal disturbance in the States. Along with the national emergency, there is a provision of President's Rule in the States, If the constitutional machinery fails in States. The Emergency power has been used 126 times and also been misused for the political purpose to have a favourable government in the States or to dislodge unfavourable governments led by Opposition parties.

The Indian constitution provides for a federal system of government but the term 'federation' has nowhere been used in the Constitution. On the other hand, Article I of the Indian Constitution describes 'India, that is Bharat' as "Union of States", an expression which implies two things. Firstly, unlike the USA the Indian federation is not the result of an agreement between the units. Secondly, the units have no right to secede from the federation. In fact the States of the Indian federation have no independence existence of their own. Parliament can alter their names and territories without their consent.

The constituent Assembly members were convinced that a vast country like India could not be efficiently governed from a single Centre and thought it desirable to adopt a federal system of government. The diversity of race, religion and language also impelled them to go for a federal policy, because it could ensure unity of the country while assuring autonomy in matters of local importance. It may be observed that the Indian Constitution does not possess all the features of a typical federation and makes many deviations. In view of these deviations the critics have challenged the federal character of the Constitution, and described it as 'quasi-federal'. For example, K.C. Where says: "The Indian Union is a unitary State with subsidiary federal features rather than a federal State with subsidiary unitary features" Granville Austin agrees with this view when he describes the Indian federation as a new kind of federalism to meet Indian's peculiar needs.

This federal character was given by the frames of the Constitution primarily for two reasons:

- (a) a federal state is more effective than a unitary one when the size of its territory is as large as India
- (b) A federal state is more effective than a unitary one when diverse groups of its population live in a discrete territorial concentration as in India.

For resolving the controversy regarding the true nature of Indian federal system, it is desirable to understand as to what is implied by a federal system and what are its special features. State governments are not agents of the central government nor do they draw their authority from them. One the other hand both the Central and State governments draw their authority from the Constitution.

Development of Federation till Independence:-

In the early days of British expansion, the East India Company followed the policy of centralization. It was from 1861 that the policy of centralization was changed. In 1870, Lord Lytton transferred the subject of Law, Justice and Land Revenue to the Provinces. In 1909, the Committee on Decentralization recommended that there should be devolution of powers. The Government of India Act, 1919 brought about Financial Devolution and under Section 2 of the Act, the provinces were empowered to raise debts. Fifty subjects were put in the Provincial List.

India had a thoroughly centralized unitary Constitution until the Government of India Act, 1935. The provincial governments were virtually the agents of the Central Government deriving powers by delegation from the letter. The Government of India Act, 1935 for the first time introduced the Federal concept and used the expression “Federation of India” in a Constitution Act relating to India. The Constitution of India empowers the Union to entrust its executive functions to a State by its consent (Article 258) and a State to entrust its executive functions to the Union (Article 258A). While the federal system is prescribed for normal times, the Indian Constitution enables the federal government to acquire the strength of unitary system during emergencies. While in normal times the Union Executive is entitled to give directions to the State Government in respect of specific matters, when a proclamation of Emergency is made, the power to give directions extends to all matters and the legislative power of the Union extends to State subjects (Article 353, 354, 357).

The critique of the Indian federal system relate to the fact that the word “federation” does not occur anywhere in the Indian Constitution. It does not occur even in the Constitution of the USA. The word used is “Union”. The Americans understood it as a Federal Union. It is only in the later days that in Constitution like the one of the Federal Republic of Germany , the term “Federal” or “federation” appears, it is, therefore, only in the nature of the Union that the essence of federalism rests and not in the form. The fact is that the origin of the Indian federal system has to be traced not in the US model but in the Canadian model of British Dominion Government, with the difference that the Canadian federation was the result of Union of two ethno cultural groups – the British and the French – while the Indian federation comprises several ethno-cultural groups. the principal objective was to territorially accommodate the two major religious communities-the Hindu and the Muslim-who held respective majorities in the provinces. The plan was to grant maximum autonomy to the provinces within the framework of British colonial authority as a counterweight to the nationalist movement. The Cabinet Mission Plan wanted to remove that counterweight and therefore proposed further provincial power. Its proposal for “grouping” of the provinces, cutting into the powers of the federal Centre, however, was rejected by the Congress party forcing partition. After partition the trend was reversed towards a centralized Union. Yet a federal structure was retained even claiming that the 1935 structure of Union.-Unit power division was not at all affected.

Development of Federation after Independence:-

After the attainment of independence, the founding fathers of the Indian Constitution realized that the cultural configuration of India – unity in the midst of diversity – lent itself to a federal structure of political organization. The Indian Constitution was therefore, based on the federal

principle. A federal Constitution is considered appropriate where among the constitution units there is a desire for “Union though not Unit”. The diverse people of India fitted into this picture. And, therefore, the federal structure of the Constitution was quite appropriate.

The Constituent units of the federation (Union) are the Centre and the States. The erstwhile provinces of British India became the States of the Indian Union. Well before Independence, the Motilal Nehru Committee’s report had recommended the organization of the Indian state on the linguistic basis, the same basis on which the Congress Committee was formed. After independence, it was rightly felt that the States must be demarcated on the basis of cultural and linguistic identities. On the recommendations of the State Reorganisation Commission, new States were formed largely on the basis of cultural and linguistic identities.

But apart from the constitution of States, there is the problem of division of functions between the Centre and the States. The founding fathers of the Indian Constitution gave a Constitution which was federal but with a strong Centre because of the prevailing centrifugal tendencies in the country. However, the balance tilted increasingly towards centralized administration for several years after independence for a variety of reasons. The Indian federation started working as a Unitary State – thanks to growing encroachment of the Centre on the States’ functions, the fiscal imbalance between the Centre and State, a centralized planning process and, above all, frequent imposition of Central Rule on the State under Article 356 of the Constitution. All this created misgiving in some States and led to a rise of regionalism and students’ demand for State autonomy and radical changes in the Indian Constitution. One reason for such a demand was the disparities in the social and economic development. According to P.R. Dubhashi: “Federation is an attribute of the political organization of a State and not a category of nation. These who describe India as a Federal nation have in mind the vast and diverse nature of our population and the variety of our language, culture and regional traditions. While these features may be on a much larger scale in India than in any other state in the world, the fact remains that even small nations like Belgium and Switzerland have linguistic and cultural diversity but these are not called Federal nations.”

From the point of view of maintaining the integrity of India, it has, therefore become necessary to have a second look at some of the basic issues relating to the constitutional system of India including its federal system in the new context. The excessively centralized system of governance and decision-making can no longer continue. Even though there is a distribution of powers between the Union and States as under a federal system, the distribution has a strong Central bias and the powers of the States are hedged in with various restrictions which impede their sovereignty even within the sphere limited to them by the distribution of powers basically provided by the Constitution. In view of this principle of the federal structure, K.C. where observed that the Indian Constitutions provides a system of Government which is quasi-federal. D.D Basu observed: “The constitutions of India is neither purely federal nor purely unitary but is a combination both. It is a Union or composite State of novel type. It enshrines the principles that in spite of federation the national interest ought to be paramount. Lipson has observed “Centralisation of powers in the hands of the Central Government is a universal phenomenon and virtually all the great driving forces in modern society combine in a centralist direction”

Nature of Indian Federation:-

In spite of the fact that the Indian Constitution establishes a federal structure. It is indeed very difficult to put the Indian Constitution in the category of a true federation. The framers of the Constitution have modified the true nature of Indian federation by incorporating certain non-federal features in it. These are:

Article I of the constitution describes India as a 'Union of States', which implies two things. Firstly, it is not the result of an agreement among the States and secondly, the States have no freedom to secede or separate from the Union. Besides, the Constitution of the Union and the States is a single framework from which neither can get out and within which they must function. The federation is a union because it is indestructible and helps to maintain the unity of the country.

The centre appoints the Governors of the States and may take over the administration of the State on the recommendations of the Governor or otherwise. In other words, Governor is the agent of the Centre in the States. The working of Indian federal system clearly reveals that the Governor has acted more as centre's representative than as the head of the State. This enables the Union government to exercise control over the State administration. The control of the Union over the states after the imposition of National Emergency.

The equality of units in a federation is best guaranteed by their equal representation in the Upper House of the federal legislature (Parliament) However, this is not applicable in case of Indian States. They have unequal representation in the Rajya Sabha. In a true federation such as that of United States of America every State irrespective of their size in terms of area or population it sends two representatives in the upper House i.e. Senate.

In addition to all this, all important appointments such as the Chief Election Commissioner, the comptroller and Auditor General are made by the Union Government. Besides, there is single citizenship. There is no provision for separate Constitutions for the states. The States cannot propose amendments to the Constitution. As such amendments can only be made by the Union Parliament.

In order to ensure uniformity of the administrative system and to maintain minimum common administrative standards without impairing the federal system. All India services such as IAS and IPS have been created which are kept under the control of the Union. In financial matters too, the States depend upon the Union to a great extent. The States do not possess adequate financial resources to meet their requirements. During Financial Emergency, the Center exercises full control over the State's finance.

In case of disturbances in any State or part thereof, the Union Government is empowered to depute Central Force in the State or to the disturbed part of the State. Also, the Parliament by law may increase or decrease the area of any State and may alter its name and boundaries.

The federal principle envisages a dual system of courts. But, in India we have unified judiciary with the Supreme Court the apex.

The Constitution of India establishes a strong Centre by assigning all-important subjects to the Centre as per the Union List. The State Governments have very limited powers. Financially the States are dependent on the Centre.

From the above discussion, it is clear that there is a tilt in favour of the Centre at the cost of the States. The States have to work in close co-operation with the Centre. This has lent support to the contention that the Indian Constitution is federal in form but unitary in spirit. Constitutional experts have called it 'semi-federal' or 'quasi federal' system.

Necessity of Federalism:-

(i) Emergence of different set of States:

Before independence, the earliest form of political organization was not federal but unitary. But after independence, the pressure of economic, political & social circumstances which compelled unitary-states (generally Monarchical) to enter into alliance with other states for meeting common problems which initially related to 'defence'. Require a special type of government which leads to federalism.

(ii) Scientific development

Scientific & technological developments & increased economic interdependence have changed the scenario of the past, which brought the emerging –states (independent) on the same-platform. The exchange of Scientific technologies between the development of these states. Scientific & technological-development brought a revolution during the era of federalism.

End of British -Colonies:-

In India, the historical process to create the federal system was different. For long, before 1935, British India has been administered on a unitary basis. There existed a unitary system. But after the end of British colonies, the unitary system was replaced by a federal system. The present federal system was built on the foundation of the 1935 system.

The past history of India establishes that in the absence of a strong Central Government, the country soon disintegrates. This belief was strengthened by the recent portion of the country. Therefore adequate precautions have to be taken against any such future contingency by making the centre strong in Indian-Federation.

Owing to its vastness of territory & variety of people, India could not be governed efficiently as a unitary-state & so a unitary constitution was out of question.

India, such a large country with diverse-cultures, religions, languages, tribal and ethnic differences & even marginal racial variations, with historical, geographical & political-divergences, cannot bear true faith with democracy & collective freedom without authentic Federal Features.

Features of Indian Federalism:-

The constitution of India has adopted federal feature: though it does not, in fact, claim that it establishes a federation. The question whether the Indian Constitution could be called a federal constitution troubled the minds of the members of the Constituent Assembly. The question cannot be answered without going into the meaning of federalism and the essential features that are evident in federal state. Let us examine them and try to find out whether India is a federation or not.

Written Constitution:-

The most important feature of a federation is that its constitution should be a written one, so that both the Union Government as well as the State can refer to that as and when needed. The Constitution of India is a written document and is the most elaborate Constitution of the world. It establishes supremacy of the Constitution because both the union and the states are given powers by the Constitution as to be independent in their spheres of governance.

Rigid Constitution:-

The procedure of amending the Constitution in a federal system is normally rigid. Indian Constitution provides that some amendments require a special majority. Such an amendment has to be passed by majority of total members of each house of the Parliament as well as by two-thirds majority of the members present and voting there in. However, in addition to this process, some amendments must be approved by at least 50% of the states. After this procedure the amendments is signed by the head of the state i.e; the President. Since in India important amendments can be amended through this procedure. Hence, Indian Constitution has been rightly called a rigid constitution.

Divisions of Powers:-

In our Constitution, there is a clear divisions of powers, so that the States and the Centre are required to enact and legislate within their sphere of activity and none violates its limits and tries to encroach upon the functions of the other. Our constitution enumerates three lists, viz, the Union, the State and the Concurrent List. The Union List consists of 97 subjects of national importance such as Defence, Railway, Post and Telegraph, etc. The State List consists of 66 subjects of local interest such as Public Health, Police etc. The Concurrent List has 47 subjects important to both the Union and the State, such as Electricity, Trade Union, Economic and Social Planning, etc.

Supremacy of the Judiciary:-

Another very important feature of a federation is an independent judiciary to interpret the Constitution and to maintain its sanctity. The Supreme Court of India has the original jurisdiction to settle disputes between the Union and the States. It can declare a law as unconstitutional, if it contravenes any provision of the Constitution.

Supremacy of the Constitution:-

This means that the constitution should be binding on the federal & state government. Neither of the two governments should be in a position to override the provisions of the constitution relating to the power and status which each is to enjoy.

This requirement is satisfied if the supremacy or overriding authority is accorded only to the provisions relating to the division of power.

Unitary Features of Indian Constitution:-

- (i) Division of Powers in the Favour of Centre.
- (ii) Emergency Powers of the President.
- (iii) Rights of the Parliament to legislate on state subjects even in normal times.

- (iv) Appointment of state Governors by the President.
- (v) Changes in the Boundaries of the States.
- (vi) State have no right to frame their own constitution.
- (vii) Unequal Representation of states in the council of states.
- (viii) Single citizenship.
- (ix) Union has more powers in the amendments of the constitution.
- (x) Financial dependence of the states on the centre.

Why was a Strong Centre with Federal Established:-

- (i) Historical experience
- (ii) Strong centre needed for economic and social progress.
- (iii) Need of strong centre to solve various problems of the country.
- (iv) Strong centre was the need of the hour.
- (v) Tradition of strong centre.
- (vi) Some members of the constitution assembly were in favour of unitary system.
- (vii) The centre has been assigned a dominant role which became necessary keeping in view the danger to the unity and integrity of the nation.

Sarkaria Commission:-

In 1983, in response to an insistent demand to review the Central State relations, the central government appointed the Sarkaria Commission under the chairmanship of Justice R.S. Sarkaria, a retired judge of a Supreme Court. The limitations on the commissions-term of inquiry was that, in making its recommendations, the commission was expected to ensure that they were with in the constitutional-provisions which safeguard the independence, unit & integrity of the country.

The commission presented its report in 1988.

It has rejected the demand for curtaining the powers of the centre saying that a strong centre is necessary to preserve the unity & integrity of the country.

The commission's view is that there is no need for drastic changes in the existing provisions of the constitution.

It its view the fundamental provisions of the constitution have done reasonably well & with stood the stresses & strains of heterogeneous society in throes of change.

Federalism in India:-

Part XI of the Indian constitution defines the power distribution between the federal government (the centre) and the States in India. This part is divided between legislative, administrative and executive powers the legislative section is divided into three lists: Union list, State list and Concurrent list. Unlike the federal governments of the Units States, Switzerland or Australia, residual powers remain with the Centre, as with the Canadian federal government.

Legislative powers:-

The power of the States and the Centre are defined by the constitution and the legislative powers are divided into three lists. i.e.

Union List:-

Union list consists of 100 items (previously 97 items) on which the parliament has exclusive power to legislate with including: defence, armed forces, arms and ammunition, atomic energy, foreign affairs, war and peace, citizenship, extradition, railways, shipping and navigation, airways, posts and telegraphs, telephones, wireless and broadcasting, currency, foreign trade, inter-state trade and commerce, banking, insurance, control of industries, regulation and development of mines, mineral and oil resources, elections, audit of Government accounts, constitution and organization of the Supreme Court, High Courts and union public service commission, income tax, custom duties and export duties, duties of excise, corporation tax, taxes on capital value of assets, estate duty, terminal taxes

State List:-

State list consists of 61 items (previously 66 items) Uniformity is desirable but not essential on items in the list: maintaining law and order, police forces, healthcare, transport, land policies, electricity in state, village administration, etc. The state legislature has exclusive power to make laws on these subjects. But in certain circumstances, the parliament can also make laws on subjects mentioned in the State list. Then the parliament has to pass a resolution with 2/3rd majority that it is expedient to legislate on this state list in the national interest.

Though states have exclusive powers to legislate with regards to items on the State list, articles 249, 250, 252 and 253 state situations in which the federal government can legislate on these items.

Concurrent list:-

Concurrent list consists of 52 items. Uniformity is desirable but not essential on items in this list: Marriage and divorce, transfer of property other than agricultural land, education, contracts, bankruptcy and insolvency, trustees and trusts, civil procedure, contempt of court, adulteration of foodstuffs, drugs and poisons, economic and social planning, trade unions, labour welfare, electricity, newspaper, books and printing press, stamp duties.

Administrative powers:-

The Union and states have independent executive staffs fully controlled by their respective governments and executives power of the states and the Centre are extended on issues they are empowered to legislate. As in legislative matters, in administrative matters also, the Central government has been made more powerful than the States. The Constitution has made it clear that the State governments cannot go against the Central government in administrative matters. The State governments have to work under the supervision and control of the Central government. The States should exercise its executive powers in accordance with the laws made by the Parliament. The Central government can make laws for maintaining good relations between the Centre and the States. It can control the State governments by directing them to take necessary steps for proper running of administration. If the State fails to work properly or according to the Constitution, it can impose President's rule there under Article 356 and take over its (the State's) administration. Again, there are some officials of the

Central government, working in the States, through which it can have control over the State governments.

Administrative Relations:-

The framers of the Indian Constitution never intended to create administrative co-operation and co-ordination between the centre and states.

The executive power of the State is to be exercised in such a way as to ensure compliance with the laws made by the Parliament. Further, the Union Executive is empowered to give directions to a State, if necessary, for the require purpose.

The Union Government can issue directions to the States to ensure compliance with the laws of the Parliament for construction an maintenance of means of communications, declared to be of national and military importance, and also on the measures for the protection of Railways. In addition to all this, the Parliament can alone adjudicate on inter-state river disputes. Also, a provision has been made for constituting an Inter- State Council to advise the president on inter-state disputes.

Even the State governments may delegte some of its administrative functions relating to the State subjects, to Union Government for a specified period.

The Constitution of India has certain special provisions to ensure uniformity of the administrative system. These includes the creation of All India Services such as IAS and IPS and placing members of these services in key administrative positions in the states. The presence of All India Service Officers further paves way for the Central Government to exercise its authority and control over the states. The members of these services are recruited by the Centre but are appointed in the States. No disciplinary action can be taken against them by the State Governments without the permission of the Centre. The Constitution also makes provisions for the creation of new All India Service by the Parliament on the recommendation of the Rajya Sabha. The President also puts the entire control of the state administrative machinery under the control of the Union which you will study in details while going through the lesson on emergency provisions.

You would also recall that the Union executive its empowered to give such directions to a state as it may appear necessary for the purpose to the Union Government. The Union Government has wide powers to issue directions based on the subjective view of the Union and may, therefore, interface with the state autonomy in the field of administration. Ordinarily, the central police force and Army are posted to the states at the request of the State Government. However, there have been occasions when the CRPF and BSF have been deployed in states much against the state wishes of the State Government. Thus, the center plays a very important role in the administrative sphere of activity concerning the States.

Financial Relations:-

The distribution of financial resources is especially critical in determining the nature of the State's relationship with the Centre. Both the Union and State have been provided with independent source of revenue by the Constitution. The parliament can levy taxes on the subjects included in the Union List. The States can levy taxes on the subjects in the State List. By and Large taxes that have an inter-state base are levied by the Centre and those with a local base by the State.

The Union List consists of items of taxation which fall under the following categories:

- (i) Taxes levied by the Union but collected and appropriated by the State such as stamp duties and duties of excise on medicinal and toilet preparations etc.
- (ii) Taxes levied and collected by the Union but assigned to the States viz. railways, sea or air.
- (iii) Taxes levied and collected by the Centre and may be distributed between the Centre and the states if the Parliament by law so provides, such as Union excise duties, excise on toilet preparations etc.
- (iv) Taxes levied and collected and retained by the Centre such as customs, surcharge on income tax etc.
- (v) Taxes levied and collected by the Centre and distributed between the union and the states such as taxes other than agriculture etc.

It is clear that in the financial sphere too the Centre is better equipped. The Centre can exercise control over the state finances and grants-in-aid both general and special to meet the expenditure on development schemes. During financial emergency, the President has the power to suspend the provisions regarding division of taxes between the Centre and the State. He can also impose other restrictions on the expenses of the State.

State plans are framed within the priorities of the central plan and they are executed with the approval of the Planning Commission. Further, the states have to carry out the centre sponsored schemes for which the Centre gives grants and the conditions under which these are to be made. The Planning Commission has created an over centralized planning system. No initiative is left to the states and centrally formulated schemes have been inappropriately and unimaginatively imposed upon them.

Recent developments in Indian Federalism:-

1. Firstly, the 73rd & 74th amendments of the Constitution in 1992 have created a third-tier of local governments i.e. the panchayats & Municipalities of course these amendments have no impact on central state relations but they encourage federal tendencies at the base.
2. With reference to Article 356, the Supreme Court in S.R. Bommai versus Union of India emphasized the federal character of the constitution & has imposed several procedural restraints on the exercise of power by the centre under the Art.
3. In quick succession, once in 1987 & again in 1998, the president has asked the central Cabinet to reconsider its advice to impose President's rule under Article 356. On both occasions the cabinet dropped its recommendations. The Union-Government has become very cautious in exercising its power under Article 356. For quite some time now the power has not at all been exercised.
4. With the installation of "Coalition-Government" at the centre since 1996 consisting of political parties ruling in different states, the central government has always to seek the cooperation of the states.
5. This has changed the real-politics of the country which is not moving towards a federal government even though the constitution may not be federal in the classical description of

K.C. wheare. A centre state commission has again been constituted in 2007 which is to look into the developments since the last commission, arising particularly in the light of globalization.

Cooperative Federalism:-

Although the Constitution of India has nowhere used the term “federal”. It has provided for a structure of governance which is essentially federal in nature. First of all, constitution has provided separate governments at the Union and the states with separate legislative, executive and judicial wings of governance. Secondly, Constitution has clearly demarcated the jurisdiction, powers and functions of the Union and the State Governments. Third, Constitution has spelt out in detail the legislative, administrative and financial relations between the Union and the States.

Within this basic framework of federalism, the constitution has given overriding powers to the Central Government. State must exercise their executive power in compliance with the laws made by the Central government and must not impede on the executive power the Union within the State. Governors are appointed by the Central government to oversee the States. The Centre can even take over the executive of the States on the issue of national security or breakdown of constitutional machinery of the state.

Considering the overriding powers given to the Central government, Indian federation has often been described as quasi-federation, semi federation pragmatic federation or a federation with strong unitary features.

Indian federation should be seen in the context of its democratic system of governance at the national, state and local levels and the pluralities of its culture in terms of ethnic, linguistic, religious and other diversities which cut through the States. India is the largest democratic country as also the largest federal and the largest pluralist country of the world. While democracy provides freedom to everybody, federation ensures that governance is distributed spatially and a strong central government enable that the unity amidst diversity is maintained and the country mobilizes all its resources to maintain its harmony and integrity and marches ahead to progress.

A strong centre in India is therefore necessary for strong states and vice versa. This is the essence of cooperative federalism. So long as the central and governments were ruled by the same political party, the cooperative framework worked very well. Since the seventies when different political parties are in power in the centre and the states and more recently when coalition governments of national and regional parties are in power in the Centre, there are signs of stresses and tensions in intergovernmental relations between the centre and the states.

Article 263 of the Constitution has provided for the setting up of an Inter-State Council for investigation, discussion and recommendation for better coordination of relation between the Centre and States. The Zonal Councils set up under the State Reorganization Act 1956 provide another institutional mechanism for centre, state inter-state cooperation to resolve the differences and strengthen the framework of cooperation. The National Development Council and the National Integration Council are the two other important forums that provide opportunities for discussion to resolve differences of opinion. Central councils have been set up by the various ministers of strengthen cooperation. Besides Chief Ministers, Finance and other Minister have their annual conferences in addition to the regular meetings and

discussion of the official of the Centre and the States to share mutual concerns on various issues.

One of the challenges of Indian federation would be how best these mechanisms of cooperative federalism can be strengthened further to promote better coordination and cooperation between the Centre and the States

From the above contents it is clear that to establish a powerful centre is indeed the need of the hour. Soon after obtaining the independence the structure/system the India adopted was federal. The intense study of centre state relationship in legislation, administration and financial sphere abantly to the States. The center has been occupied a dominant role which became necessary in keeping with the disastrous to the unity and integrity of the nation. Therefore there are provisions for a cooperative federal system. To achieve this objective, some important amendment to the constitution was formulated ameliorated, The Former Prime Minister Morarji Desai had rightly said that the state must be strong only then, the centre will be strong.

B.R. Ambedkar, one of the chief architects of the Indian Constitution said, “our constitution would be both unitary as well as federal according to the requirement of time and circumstance in historical as well as present context, the above statement is fully correct because. Federalism is not static but a dynamic concept”. It is always in the process of evolution and constant adjustment from time to time in the light of the contemporary needs and the demands being made out of context.

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PLACE OF WOMEN IN THE NOVELS OF SHASHI DESHPANDE

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ABSTRACT

The paper concentrates on the role of Gender in the novels of Shashi Deshpande. The objective of this study is to find out if Shashi Deshpande's women characters are really empowered women or if they are just wearing a mask of tranquillity. The study shows women life is a struggle for equality, an effort to make women become like men. Indian women, unlike their western counterparts, have always been socially and psychologically oppressed, sexually colonized and biologically subjugated against a male-dominant social set-up. Any attempt by a woman to rise above the oppressive forces rooted in the middle class margins has either been restricted mercilessly or ignored in the name of social dignity. The study wishes to find out if compromise is the key word in Shashi Deshpande's heroines' vocabulary.

Key Words: Place, Women, Novels, Shashi Deshpande.

Shashi Deshpande is a leading novelist on the Indian literary scene. She is an acclaimed writer of ten novels, a number of short stories, children's books and essays. She has also received the prestigious Sahitya Akademi Award for her novel *That Long Silence*. Trained as a journalist, her novels focus on the reality and truth of the lives of Indian women. She has described her literary style as very simple and stark, which she feels, rarely draws attention to itself. She has also received the Padma Sri award in 2009. Daughter of a renowned Kannada dramatist as well as a great Sanskrit scholar Adya Rangacharya, better known as Sriranga, she was born in Dharwad (Karnataka) in 1938. Her father wrote plays of ideas. In an interview, she said about her father, "He was dominant never domineering... May be if he had directed us at an early age, I could've done better" (*Viswanatha, Vanamala, 1997*). She complained that he never guided her and always remained detached from his family.

Shashi Deshpande feels embarrassed to be called a woman writer and she is not very enthusiastic about the label feminist. She considers herself as a feminist in personal life but not a feminist writer. "I write as a writer but am identified as a woman writer. I am nothing more than a novelist and a short-story writer but people seek more glorified titles to elevate you to stardom." "If critics and reviewers insist on calling me a woman writer, then 'man' should be prefixed to male writers as well"

"Women writers are expected to write for women's magazines and be read by women readers only. Males generally do not want to read women writers"

(*Deshpande, Shashi, n.d.*).

Shashi Deshpande is known for creating women characters that are contemporary. Deshpande's women protagonists are victims of the prevalent gross gender discrimination, first as daughters and later as wives. They are conscious of the great social inequality and injustice towards them, and struggle against the oppressive and unequal nature of the social norms and rules that limit their capability and existence as a wife. Fettered to their roles in the family, they question the subordinate status commanded to them by society. Her works have drawn great critical attention and acclaim for her sensitive and realistic representation of the Indian middle-class women. Her genuine concern for women and their oppressive lot is reflected strongly in all her novels and stories.

Shashi Deshpande's early novels such as *The Dark Holds No Terrors* (1980), *Roots and Shadows* (1983) and *That Long Silence* (1988) presents the position of women in society. She in *The Dark Holds No Terrors* presents the existential anguish of contemporary Indian woman. In order to attain her absolute freedom, Saru undergoes great humiliation as a child and after marriage as a wife. She gains a greater social status than her husband Manohar's. She suffers this masochism for full fifteen years before saying enough of it. As a consequence, she rebels against him when he turns into a monstrous sadist inflicting human torture on her. Her father helps her to regain will power and she realizes that there is no need to hide oneself from others and be a silent sufferer. Deshpande, in *Roots and Shadows*, has portrayed how Indu perceives herself as a shadow of the female self and considers herself an object. In her family, her husband Jayant abandons her hopes for empathy and integrity. She experiences emptiness, nothingness and barrenness. She comes out of her emotional upheaval, and realizes that she is herself responsible for the marital disharmony in their lives. Indu discovers her real self through her inner and instinctive potentiality. Deshpande in *That Long Silence* depicts Jaya's quest for a sense of completeness. She analyzes her life and her relationship with her husband and children and finds that she has miserably failed to be herself. She begins to realize the futility of her existence in this realistic world. Now, when she looks back on her life from childhood onwards, she realizes that she is no longer her in-itself. She was afraid of nothingness. She also cultivate the tradition of silence and plays her sole as wife and mother skilfully. When Mohan is deprived of his busy routine life, he becomes restless because he is not used to 'waiting'. But Jaya feels always she has been waiting:

"Wait until you get married. Wait until your husband comes. Wait until you go to your in-laws home. Wait until you have kids. Yes, ever since I got married, I have done nothing but wait. Waiting for Mohan to come home, waiting for the children to be born, for them to start school, waiting for them to come home" (*Pathak, R.S., 1998*).

She becomes fed up with this kind of waiting for something or somebody and expects some disaster which could bring a change in the routine life. Jaya is not a feminist. She plays the traditional role of woman – a dedicated wife and a dutiful mother. Not able to bear his allegation that she fails in her duty to support him at the time of crisis; she begins to laugh without control. Insulted and irritated Mohan leaves the house that leads her to engage in self-introspection. She wants to shout at Mohan, "I didn't mean to laugh, I wasn't laughing at you, I was laughing at everything – marriage, us, this whole absurd exercise, and we call life" (*Kaur, Satbir, 2009*).

The silence of woman symbolises helplessness. But men take it as a symbol of woman's contentment. Rashmi Gaur observes:

“Jaya’s journey towards a well-defined self-hood is mired in the labyrinthine mazes of societal pressures, feminine conditioning to fashion oneself according to the accepted norms of behaviour, suppressive and egotistic male chauvinism and the continued dilemma of attaching a purpose to her life, culminating in a long silence. Her silence is symptomatic of alienation and apprehension rioted in every woman’s soul in different forms – a silence which is often misunderstood by men as a symbol of woman’s contentment” (*Gaur, Rashmi, 2004*).

Jaya’s distant cousin Kusum never voices her opinions. Since she has internalised all her anger and maintain silence, she takes rescue in insane world. In her madness, she can be ‘gloriously’ herself. Entry into insane world is a kind of escapism. When this sane world is too much for her, she jumps into the well and kills herself. Like Kusum there are so many women in the society who silently swallow their pain and sufferings.

It had been a revelation to me that two people, a man and a woman, could talk this way: with this man, I had not been a woman. I had been just myself. No doubt Mohan encourages her to write but the way he expects. Her writing is also a kind of breaking the silence. Rajeswari sunder Rajan argues, Deshpande’s protagonist breaks her silence at one level through the act of writing itself, at another level through renegotiating interpersonal relations within the family” (*Rajan, Sunder & Rajeswari, 1993*).

Shashi Deshpande’s middle novels *The Binding Vine* (1992) and *A Matter of Time* (1996) also depicts the gender issues. She, in *The Binding Vine*, has shown how Urmi is spoiled by the unexpected death of her daughter Anu. She is also frustrated in her married life with Kishore. Urmi is also concerned with the suffering of her long-dead mother-in-law subjected to rape in marriage and an unmarried girl Kalpana—a victim of rape. Thus, Urmi as being-for-itself shares their sorrow and fights for justice till the end. The man is positive the standard one. By implication the woman is negative, the other of the standard and second” (*K. Nayar, Parmod, 2002*).

Deshpande’s *A Matter of Time* is about Sumi who is abandoned by her husband, a professor named Gopal. Sumi has three teen-aged daughters and her abandonment forces her to return to her parental home in Bangalore. The issues which Sumi faces are not Indian problems; they are universal ones ’—not just the difficulties in her marriage, but the conflicts within her family as well.

Shashi Deshpande’s later novels *Small Remedies* (2000), *Moving On* (2004), and *In the Country of Deceit* (2008). She, in *Small Remedies*, traces the two different women, wherein Savitribai Indorekar is obsessed with music and Madhu’s aunt, Leela—a passionate believer in communism. Madhu Saptarshi has been asked to write a biography on Savitribai Indorekar. She herself undergoes a great suffering due to her son Adit’s death. She records how Bai has been confronting the dilemma of existence. Madhu’s aunt, Leela gives her life to the political party due to her independent nature. Though emotionally free from Adit’s death, Madhu accepts life with Som after a lot of pain. Deshpande’s next novel *Moving On* is about Manjari Ahuja who reads her father’s diaries. Manjari dotes on her mother and whose entire existence depends on her parents’ approval. But one day, she suddenly decides to rebel, due to her passionate affair with Shyam, to such an extent that it causes a permanent rift between her and her family. Deshpande, as a phenomenologist, portrayed Manjari’s ensuing struggle to reconcile nostalgia with reality. Deshpande’s latest novel *In the Country of Deceit* is a story of

Devayani who chooses to live alone in the small town of Rajnur after her parents' death. Devayani's life is tranquil and stable. Then, she meets Ashok Chinappa, Rajnur's new District Superintendent of Police, and they fall in love despite the fact that Ashok is much older, married, and have a daughter. She ultimately enters into a relationship with him.

The basic theme around which the plots of Shashi Deshpande's novels revolve is a middle-class educated woman caught between the modern trends and the traditional practices. It is not only in these details, in these meditative moments which heal that *Small Remedies* carries the unmistakable stamp of being the work of Shashi Deshpande. Like Indu in *Roots and Shadows*, Jaya in *That Long Silence*, and Saru in *The Dark Holds No Terrors*, Madhu also leaves the home in which she has lived since her marriage, and tries to solve her problems on her own. Similar to the earlier novels *Roots and Shadows* and *The Dark Holds No Terrors*, here also it is death that draws the final stroke. It reveals the vulnerability of human existence, of human relationships. That final blow comes in a sense as a release from a cosy and hazy existence, and sets Madhu on the search for answers to her eternal questions. It is also the first step towards realizing that any healing process has to start within one's own self, that no keeping of Ganeshas in niches, no waving of clenched fists holding mustard seeds, no muttering of incantations can help to heal the wound, to ward off the evil. "Her protagonists need to be on their own to come to terms with life, but once they have achieved that, they return to their normal life, fortified by their newly found wisdom" (*Tapaswi, Suhasini, 2004*). The speciality of Deshpande's philosophy is that though each individual has to solve his problems on his own, it does not mean that he has to reject all relationships in life

"If marriages have "crashed" – the interference is obvious. Either of the two, or both could not conform to the golden norm" (*Khan, A.G., 1995*).

The narration, in all the novels, shifts from present to the past covering the whole life span of the protagonists. All the time they are brooding over their fate, questioning them what they really are and ultimately trying to adapt themselves to the surroundings. The six women protagonists — Indu, Sant, Jaya, Urmila, Sumi and Madhu — find themselves "trapped in the roles assigned to them by the society and attempt to assert their individuality" (*Pal, Adesh, 1995*).

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INDIAN MEDIA REPORTING OF CHINA AND PRINCIPLES OF PANCHSHEEL

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ABSTRACT

Media plays a significant role in international relations. The present study reveals that do Indian media follow the Principles of Panchsheel while reporting about India-China relations? The type of research undertaken for the study was descriptive. The sample size was 422 respondents. The data was collected using a standardized questionnaire.

Key Words: India-China, International Relations, Panchsheel, Questionnaire.

The media are bringing about noticeable changes worldwide. Media has emerged as one of the important governing factors in International Relations. Reports, analyses and observations by the media are accessed by mass and create a perception about particular news and news reporting. Media constitute a central and powerful force in societies and play a significant role in international relations. The conduct of international relations is influenced by how relations between countries are perceived, which in turn depends upon communications between countries (Wright, 1960; Schramm, 1964; Tehranian, 1997).

India and China are one of the most ancient civilizations of the world. Both India and China began their journey of independent governance almost at the same time, India in 1947 and the People's Republic of China in 1949. Both the countries are the major economic powers, military powers and nuclear weapon state. India and China have centuries old relationship. Fahien and Hiuen Tsang came India to study Buddhist scriptures. Indian scholars like Gunabhadra, Parmarth and Dharamrasha also paid visits to China. China lies across the Himalayas to the North of India. India and China share a border of near about 4000 kilometers (Madikiza and Bornman, 2007; Holslag, 2013).

The most significant recent change in relation to the globalization of media is the rise of Asia, especially its two largest countries *i.e.* India and China. With huge potential to influence the emerging global "knowledge society" which are making their presence felt on the global scene (Goldman Sachs, 2007; Muthiah, 2010).

Media in both countries are far more complex than otherwise perceived. When it comes to reporting on China and India, both the Indian media and Chinese media depend a lot on secondary sources such as wire agencies, foreign media, reports on each other by each other (Garyer, 2005). A lot of reports are based on opinion pieces including those appearing in new media. Social media have become increasingly important in influencing perceptions and are expected to become even more important (ISAS report, 2012).

Five principles of the Panchsheel as under:

1. Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty;
2. Mutual non-aggression;
3. Mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs;
4. Equality and mutual benefit; and
5. Peaceful co-existence

OBJECTIVE

To know the association between independent variables of journalists and non journalists and their perception about following of Panchsheel Principles by Indian media while reporting India-China Issues.

RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS

There is no association between independent variables of journalists and non journalists and their perception about following of Panchsheel Principles by Indian media while reporting India-China Issues.

METHODOLOGY

The study was conducted through survey technique. Five point Likert scaled questionnaire was used to collect data. Principles of Panchsheel have been taken into consideration for preparing questions (statements). Response of 422 respondents (categorized as journalists and non journalists) was collected. 35.3% (149) of the respondents were journalists and 64.7% (273) of the respondents were non-journalists.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results of the survey revealed that, 1.4% journalist and 0.7% non-journalist respondents strongly agree; 9.0% journalist and 19.9% non-journalist respondents agree; 17.8% journalist and 28.4% non-journalist respondents are neutral; 5.7% journalist and 15.6% non-journalist respondents disagree; whereas, 1.4% journalist and none of the non-journalist respondents strongly disagree that Indian reporters do not feel bounded by respecting territorial integrity & sovereignty with China (Table 1).

Data also indicated that, 1.4% journalist and 2.1% non-journalist respondents strongly agree; 5.7% journalist and 29.9% non-journalist respondents agree; 9.2% journalist and 17.1% non-journalist respondents are neutral; 16.8% journalist and 14.2% non-journalist respondents disagree; whereas, 2.1% journalist and 1.4% non-journalist respondents strongly disagree that internal issues of China are often politicized by Indian media (Table 1).

Out of total, 0.7% journalist and 2.1% non-journalist respondents strongly agree; 14.0% journalist and 17.1% non-journalist respondents agree; 14.9% journalist and 23.5% non-

journalist respondents are neutral; 4.3% journalist and 19.2% non-journalist respondents disagree; whereas, 1.4% journalist and 2.8% non-journalist respondents strongly disagree that the ripples created by the Indian media regarding India-China issues ends up somewhere shaking the peace efforts made by Indian government (Table 1).

Results also revealed that, 0.7% journalist and 2.1% non-journalist respondents strongly agree; 11.8% journalist and 18.5% non-journalist respondents agree; 15.6% journalist and 26.3% non-journalist respondents are neutral; 5.0% journalist and 15.6% non-journalist respondents disagree; whereas, 2.1% journalist and also 2.1% non-journalist respondents strongly disagree that the ripples created by the Indian media regarding India-China issues ends up somewhere shaking the peace efforts made by Chinese government (Table 1).

It is also reported that, 0.7% journalist and 2.8% non-journalist respondents strongly agree; 9.7% journalist and 24.2% non-journalist respondents agree; 19.9% journalist and 28.4% non-journalist respondents are neutral; 4.3% journalist and 8.5% non-journalist respondents disagree; whereas, 0.7% journalist and 0.7% non-journalist respondents strongly disagree that Indian media deliberately couple news related to official interaction of Chinese diplomats/political representatives with the border issue (Table 1).

Survey also revealed that, 0.7% journalist and 1.4% non-journalist respondents strongly agree; 17.5% journalist and 22.0% non-journalist respondents agree; 12.1% journalist and 24.2% non-journalist respondents are neutral; 4.3% journalist and 15.6% non-journalist respondents disagree; whereas, 0.7% journalist and 1.4% non-journalist respondents strongly disagree that Indian media tries to dominate India-China diplomatic/political developments by synchronizing it with ongoing political/diplomatic efforts (Table 1).

Results also indicated that, 2.8% journalist and 4.3% non-journalist respondents strongly agree; 10.0% journalist and 19.2% non-journalist respondents agree; 13.5% journalist and 26.3% non-journalist respondents are neutral; 6.9% journalist and 14.2% non-journalist respondents disagree; whereas, 2.1% journalist and 0.7% non-journalist respondents strongly disagree that Indian media seriously contributes in resolving India-China political & bilateral disputes through constructive reporting (Table 1).

- **There is significant association between occupation** of respondents and their perception towards Indian reporters do not feel bounded by respecting territorial integrity & sovereignty with China.
- **There is significant association between occupation** of respondents and their perception towards internal issues of China are often politicized by Indian media.
- **There is significant association between occupation** of respondents and their perception towards the ripples created by the Indian media regarding India-China issues ends up somewhere shaking the peace efforts made by Indian government.
- **There is no significant association between occupation** of respondents and their perception towards the ripples created by the Indian media regarding India-China issues ends up somewhere shaking the peace efforts made by Chinese government.
- **There is no significant association between occupation** of respondents and their perception towards Indian media deliberately couple news related to official interaction of Chinese diplomats/political representatives with the border issue.

- **There is significant association between occupation** of respondents and their perception towards Indian media tries to dominate India-China diplomatic/political developments by synchronizing it with ongoing political/diplomatic efforts.
- **There is no significant association between occupation** of respondents and their perception towards Indian media seriously contributes in resolving India-China political & bilateral disputes through constructive reporting.

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Table 1. Cross tabulation of perception about following of Panchsheel Principles by Indian media with occupation

STATEMENTS	RESPONSE	OCCUPATION		TOTAL
		JOURNALIST	NON-JOURNALIST	
Indian reporters do not feel bounded by respecting territorial integrity & sovereignty with China ($X^2 = 19.584$, $d.f. = 4$, $p = .001$) Significant Association	Strongly Agree	6	3	9
	Agree	38	84	122
	Neutral	75	120	195
	Disagree	24	66	90
	Strongly Disagree	6	0	6
Internal issues of China are often politicized by Indian media ($X^2 = 49.098$, $d.f. = 4$, $p < .001$) Significant Association	Strongly Agree	6	9	15
	Agree	24	126	150
	Neutral	39	72	111
	Disagree	71	60	131
	Strongly Disagree	9	6	15
The ripples created by the Indian media regarding India-China issues ends up somewhere shaking the peace efforts made by Indian government ($X^2 = 19.641$, $d.f. = 4$, $p = .001$) Significant Association	Strongly Agree	3	9	12
	Agree	59	72	131
	Neutral	63	99	162
	Disagree	18	81	99
	Strongly Disagree	6	12	18
The ripples created by the Indian media regarding India-China issues ends up somewhere shaking the peace efforts made by Chinese government ($X^2 = 8.105$, $d.f. = 4$, $p = .088$) No Significant Association	Strongly Agree	3	9	12
	Agree	50	78	128
	Neutral	66	111	177
	Disagree	21	66	87
	Strongly Disagree	9	9	18
Indian media deliberately couple news related to official interaction of Chinese diplomats/political representatives with the border issue ($X^2 = 8.031$, $d.f. = 4$, $p = .090$) No Significant Association	Strongly Agree	3	12	15
	Agree	41	102	143
	Neutral	84	120	204
	Disagree	18	36	54
	Strongly Disagree	3	3	6
Indian media tries to dominate India-China diplomatic/political developments by synchronizing it with ongoing political/diplomatic efforts ($X^2 = 13.303$, $d.f. = 4$, $p = .010$) Significant Association	Strongly Agree	3	6	9
	Agree	74	93	167
	Neutral	51	102	153
	Disagree	18	66	84
	Strongly Disagree	3	6	9
Indian media seriously contributes in resolving India-China political & bilateral disputes through constructive reporting ($X^2 = 9.068$, $d.f. = 4$, $p = .059$) No Significant Association	Strongly Agree	12	18	30
	Agree	42	81	123
	Neutral	57	111	168
	Disagree	29	60	89
	Strongly Disagree	9	3	12
Total		149	273	422

EMPOWER WOMEN FOR EMPOWERING NATION

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ABSTRACT

In our country Gender equality is, first and foremost, a human right. A woman is entitled to live in dignity and in freedom from want and from fear. Empowering women is also an Indispensable tool for advancing development and reducing poverty. Empowered women contribute to the health and productivity of whole families and communities and to improved prospects for the next generation. The importance of gender equality is underscored by its inclusion as one of the eight Millennium Development Goals. Gender equality is acknowledged as being a key to achieving the other seven goals. Yet discrimination against women and girls -including gender-based violence, economic discrimination, reproductive health Inequities, and harmful traditional practices - remains the most pervasive and resistant form of inequality. There are a variety of understandings of the term empowerment due to its widespread usage. The notion of empowerment is that it is inescapably bound up with the condition of Indian society and refers to the processes by which those who have been denied the ability to make choices acquire such ability. Thus, there could be statistical swells indicating improvements in indicators of gender equality, but unless the intervening process involved women as agents of that change, one cannot term it as 'empowerment.'

Gender gap exists regarding access to education and employment. Household decision making power and freedom of movement of women vary considerably with their age, education and employment status. It is found that acceptance of unequal gender norms by women are still Prevailing in the society. Rural women are more prone to domestic violence than that of urban women. A large gender gap exists in political participation too. The study concludes by an observation that access to education and employment are only the enabling factors to empowerment, achievement towards the goal, however, depends largely on the attitude of the people towards gender equality.

The objectives of this research paper is to understand the problem and perspective of Women Empowerment and attempt to analyze the status of women empowerment in India using various indicators like women's household decision making power, legal Policies for Women

Key Words: Empower, Women, Empowering, Nation, Gender.

“There is no tool for development more effective than the empowerment of women”
(Kofi Annan)

Women Empowerment refers to the creation of an environment for women where they can make decisions of their own for their personal benefits as well as for the society.

Women Empowerment refers to increasing and improving the social, economic, political and legal strength of the women, to ensure equal-right to women, and to make them confident. Women empowerment is empowering the women to take their own decisions for their personal dependent. Empowering women is to make them independent in all aspects from mind, thought, rights, decisions, etc by leaving all the social and family limitations. It is to bring equality in the society for both male and female in all areas. Women empowerment is very necessary to make the bright future of the family, society and country. Women need fresh and more capable environment so that they can take their own right decisions in every area whether for themselves, family, society or country. In order to make the country fully developed country, women empowerment is an essential tool to get the goal of development. Empowering women in India is very necessary to bring gender equality or we can say that gender equality is very necessary to empower women. Our country is still a developing country and economic status of our country is very bad because it is a male dominated country. Men (means half power of the country) are walking alone and they forced women to do only household works. They do not know that women are the half power of this country and combining to male can form full power of the country. The day when full power of the country would start working, no other country would be more powerful than the India. Men are not know how powerful Indian women are.

Legislative Measures For Safeguarding Women's Interest:

After independence the government of India has taken following legislative measures for safeguarding women's interest.

The Special Marriage Act, 1954-This Act fixed the age of marriage at 21 for males and 18 for females and provided right to women for inter-caste marriage, love marriage and registered marriage.

The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955-prohibits child marriage, polygamy, polyandry & provides equal rights to women to divorce and to remarry.

The Hindu Succession Act, 1956- provides right to parental property.

The Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 –according to this Act childless woman can adopt a child and claim maintenance from her husband if she is divorced by him.

The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961-prevents giving and taking dowry and women exploitation.
The Suppression of Immoral Traffic of Women and Girls Act, 1956.

The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971.

The Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1983.

The Family Court Act, 1984.

The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986

Constitutional Provisions For Empowering Women In India

1. (Article-14); Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth
2. Article 15(i)); However, special provisions may be made by the state in favor of women and children

3. Article 15(3); Equality of opportunity for all citizens relating to employment or appointment to any office under the state
4. (Article 16); State policy to be directed to securing for men and women equally the right to an adequate means of livelihood
5. (Article 39(a); (v) equal pay for equal work for both men and women
6. (Article 39(d); Provisions to be made by the state for securing just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief
7. (Article 42); Promotion of harmony by every citizen of India and renunciation of such practices which are derogatory to the dignity of women
8. Article 51A(e) Reservation of not less than one-third of total seats for women in direct election to local bodies, viz; Panchayats and Municipalities
9. (Articles 343(d) and 343 (T).: In spite of the various measures taken up by the government after Independence and even during British rule the Women haven't been fully empowered. We may be proud of women in India occupying highest offices of President, Prime Minister, Lok Sabha Speaker, Leader of the Opposition or women occupying highest positions in the Corporate Sector but the fact remains that we still witness dowry deaths, domestic violence and exploitation of women. The female foeticide is not an uncommon phenomenon. The Empowerment of women has become one of the most important Concerns of 21st century not only at national level but also at the international level. Efforts by the Govt. are on to ensure Gender equality but Government initiatives alone would not be sufficient to achieve this goal. Society must take initiative to create a climate in which there is no gender discrimination and Women have full opportunities of Self decision making and participating in the Social, Political and Economic life of the Country with a sense of equality. Women's empowerment benefits the society at large and is the magic key to a family's as well as a nation's well being.

A Conceptual Study On Women Empowerment-Facts And Realities

In India it is a challenging task as we need to acknowledge the fact that gender based discrimination is a deep rooted social malice practiced in India in many forms since thousands of years. The malice is not going to go away in a few years or for that matter by attempting to work at it through half-hearted attempts. Formulating laws and policies are not enough as it is seen that most of the times these laws and policies just remain on paper. The ground situation on the other hand just remains the same and in many instances worsens further. Addressing the malice of gender discrimination and women empowerment in India is long drawn battle against powerful structural forces of the society which are against women's growth and development.

Key Issues and Stages of Women's Empowerment

1) Empowering Women:

The first step therefore, is to initiate a change in the mindset not only of men, but also women themselves. While there are many things that can be done at the institutional or the governmental level like equality in education, medical treatment, job opportunities, etc; more can come in form of change in attitudes of the masses. For women's empowerment and

equality it is therefore fundamental that women have the right to decide upon their choices without coercion or violence and have the freedom to participate more fully and equally in society.

2) Importance of Gender Equality:

Gender equality ensures same opportunities, rights and obligations for women in every sphere of life. This in turn implies equality in opinion, equal opportunities, financial independence and equal access to facilities like education and business as well as the opportunities to develop their personal ambitions.

3) Shifting of Roles:

The roles that men and women play in a society are overlapping and changing rapidly. Unlike in the medieval times, these roles are not biologically determined these days, but are more interchangeable and are socially determined. Therefore, for a stronger social fabric it is important that a woman's potential contribution is harnessed to the optimum

4) Identification of Needs and Concerns -

To address any issue regarding women, firstly, the role that they play needs to be determined. This is governed by factors such as age, urban/rural orientation, social status and educational attainment. While women in general may have many common interests, the choices that they have may widely vary from region to region. Certain groups need more attention in order to address specific concerns.

5) Education for the Girl Child-

Although education is important for all, it is more so for the girl child. Governments across the world have realized that investing in girls' education leads to overall reduction of poverty. Educated girls generally marry later and have smaller families. Similarly, educated women are more aware of health care and are better caretakers. Education also helps them to know about their rights and privileges. An educated mother generally has a greater influence in a household and her children

6) Giving Women More Autonomyhold-

This can be done by focusing on letting women manage their own lives as far as issues like size of their family, education, employment, etc are concerned. Empowering women by giving them equal say in deciding such issues results in families benefitting, which in turn has ripple effects for the development of future generations. Women's empowerment deals with the entire gambit of day to day life which includes right to education, health and an equal status in work environment. It should also include the political empowerment that would guarantee women equality in basic human and legal rights, control of resources, land etc, and an equal opportunity in employment and earning.

Findings and Suggestions:-

This is to specify significantly that the Constitution of India grants equality to women in various fields of life. Yet a large number of women are either ill equipped or not in a position to propel themselves out of their traditionally unsatisfactory socio-economic conditions. Female infanticide continues to be common. Statistics also show that there is still a very high preference for a male child in states like UP, MP, Punjab etc. The male to female ratio is very

high in these states. Domestic violence is also widespread and is also associated with dowry. Women make up 52% of our country's population. Hence there can be no progress unless their needs and interests are fully met. Empowerment would not hold any meaning unless they are made strong, alert and aware of their equal status in the society. Policies should be framed to bring them into the mainstream of society. It is important to educate the women. The increase in gender disparity in wages in the urban areas is also quite marked as it results from the employment of women in different and lower paying activities. They are exploited at various levels. They should be provided with proper wages and work at par with men so that their status can be elevated in society. The patterns of resource mobilization by government also have significant effects on women that are usually not recognized. This is not only because the consumption of such items may be curtailed but also because the provisioning of such items is frequently considered to be the responsibility of the women of the household. Women have not actively participated in their own emancipation due to their lack of economic independence and rampant illiteracy. There are quite a large number of issues which need to be addressed to streamline the existing women empowerment programmes in India as well as initiating actual work at the ground level. To initiate measurable actions at ground level, education of women should be given top priority and female literacy programmes need to be enforced across the country. Further to improve the socioeconomic conditions women need to be trained and better equipped for taking informed decisions. The real change will be only visible when social attitudes and norms change. Here inclusive programmes involving the men are the need of the hour. This will be helpful for working out adjustments and sharing of gender based specific performance or tasks which are currently overburdening the women to no end. Unless we improve the ground level living standards of women in India we might not be able to influence their empowerment in any other possible way. Various issues that need to be addressed for improving overall conditions of the women in India include making access to affordable cooking fuel for rural women, providing safe drinking water, sanitation, increasing decision making capacity among women, providing equal wages as that of men, ending their exploitation, improving the political participation of women, eradicating poverty among women, increasing the security of women who are engaged in agriculture as daily wage workers, providing affordable health care and nutrition and managing the risk of unwanted pregnancies, HIV infections and sexually transmitted diseases. It has to be understood that unless we change the basic social attitude which cultivates gender inequality and gender bias we would not be able to achieve much in terms of women empowerment in India. There are many laws and there have been many amendments that have been carried out to end the discrimination against women and empower women in all aspects of life. Gender equality is enshrined in Indian constitution and constitution empowers the state to end the gender based discrimination against women. There is reservation of seats in local bodies and municipalities and another law is being envisioned for reservation in parliament. But the sad part is that all these laws and amendments have become toothless as the fundamental problems lies in the attitude of the society which is highly biased against women. Now what is the solution? The only solution is for women to come together as a unifying force and initiate self empowering actions at the ground level. Let it happen even if it is at a slow pace initially but it must happen despite however small the initial steps might look like. So the connection is very clear. Once we work towards self empowerment through small number of infinite actions, we become aware of the ground realities and then we can think about taking further recourse

towards changing the mindset of the society which fosters gender inequality and bias. women empowerment cannot take place unless women come together and decide to self-empower themselves. The struggle for gender justice will be slow, strenuous and protracted, as the change cannot be brought about easily. It has to be fought at emotional, cognitive and action levels.

Measures To Be Taken:

According to Mahatma Gandhi, “If you educate a man you educate an individual, but if you educate a woman you educate an entire family.” Our predominant patriarchal system does not provide enough chances for women to have higher education even if they wish. Girls should be motivated to take up higher education. Universal education for all below 14 years should be strictly implemented. Gender sensitive curricula should be framed at all stages of primary education to address sex-stereotyping menace. It is also necessary to sensitize the other sex towards women. It is important to usher changes in the societal attitudes and perceptions with regard to the role of women in different spheres of life. The education and empowerment of women throughout the world cannot fail to result in a more caring, tolerant, just and peaceful life for all. Women should be allowed to work and should be provided enough safety and support to work. Legislations such as Equal Remuneration Act, Factories Act, etc, Constitutional safeguards such as maternity relief, and other provisions should be strictly followed. Macroeconomic policies would help in this drive. Through economic empowerment women’s emancipation could be realized. They should be provided with proper wages and work at par with men so that their status can be elevated in society. Political empowerment of women is necessary for their emancipation. In recent years many steps have been taken so as to increase the participation of women in the political system. The Women reservation policy bill is however a very sad story as it is repeatedly being scuttled in parliament. Further, there is the Panchayati Raj System, where women have been given 50% representation as a sign of political empowerment. Apart from these, strict implementation of programs and acts should be there to curb the malpractices prevalent in the society. Strict measures should be taken for the implementation of Prenatal Diagnostic Techniques Act 1994, which prohibits any prenatal diagnostic techniques and sex selective abortions. Dowry prohibition acts and other legislations pertaining to woman emancipation must be implemented strictly.

To conclude, it might be observed that India has enacted many constitutional and legislative provisions for empowerment of women. Many development schemes especially for women have also been launched for improving their fortune. Such measures have started giving positive outcomes relating to women problems. But the position of women in our country still leaves much to be desired. Top priority should be given in our developmental plans for improving female literacy and creating skills and capability among women for enabling them to stand on their own feet. Unless the process of development is properly engendered, it shall remain endangered. One concurrent example of gender discrimination is glass-ceiling effect. The term “glass ceiling” is used to describe an invisible barrier where women are deprived of opportunities at all levels of employment and are discriminated only because they are women. No doubt women have the potential to achieve an equal footing with men. But, it is the social practices and male attitudes that are making an effective and invisible barrier preventing women from rising above a certain point. Empowerment of women could only be achieved if their economic and social status is improved. This could be possible only by adopting definite

social and economic policies with a view of total development of women and to make them realize that they have the potential to be strong human beings. The first and foremost priority should be given to the education of women, which is the grass root problem. Swami Vivekananda had said “That nation which doesn’t respect women will never become great now and nor will ever in future” and in pursuit of making India a great nation, let us work towards giving women their much deserved status.

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VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACT, 2005

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ABSTRACT

Violence against women is viewed as one of the most crucial societal mechanism by which women are forced into a subordinate position. It is a manifestation of unequal power relation, which has led to man's domination over and discrimination against women leading to poor governance at home, in society and the country. Violence is defined as a physical act of aggression of one individual or group against another or others. Violence results in or is likely to result in physical, sexual, psychological harm or suffering. This also includes the threat of such act, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty in public or private life and violation of human rights of women in situation of armed conflicts. While the basic reason for violence against women is their inferior status in a male dominated society educationally, economically, politically and socially, there are other factors too. The increasing criminalization of society, media images of violence, poor enforcement of legal provision, unabashed consumerism and erosion of traditional values have all added to it.

Key Words: Violence, Against, Women, Domestic, Violence, Act.

The issue of violence against women has been the most pervasive theme of the new women's liberation movement in India since its rise in 1974-75. First, it was the horrifying rising toll of fire in the growing number of dowry deaths, then from 1980 with the cases of Mathura, Maya Tayagi and Rameeza Bi, the problem of rape burst out of the shadows to stand as the symbol of women's oppression. Finally, the last few years have seen dramatic revivals of the ancient customs of Sati as well as female infanticide and female feticide. Violence against women is an important force that helps to keep the structure of patriarchy intact. It makes gender discrimination a live and terrifying experience for women, and ensures their subjugation. We have used the term gender-based violence to describe acts that cause physical, sexual or psychological harm to women. Such acts are based in the unequals relations that exist between men and women in society. The most important thing to remember about gender-based violence is that, it is all pervasive-it can occur in all kinds of situations (within the family, at the workplace, in public places, in the community, and even when in the custody of the state) and at all stages of women's life.

Violence against women' means 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. Violence against women including threats or fear of violence is a permanent constraint on

the mobility of women and limits their access to resources and basic activities. Such violence's are impediments to the achievement of the objectives of equality, development and peace. It violates and impairs or nullifies the enjoyment by women of their human rights and fundamental freedoms.

The term "violence against women" following the declaration of UN Commission on the Status of Women (1993), is usually defined 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 such as acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivations or liberty, whether occurring in public or private life."

Broadly, violence against women can be divided in two categories:

- (a) Physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring within the community, including rape, sexual abuse, sexual harassment and intimidation at work, in educational institutions and elsewhere, trafficking in women and forced prostitution: and
- (b) Physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring in the family, including battering, sexual abuse of female children in the household, dowry-related violence and other traditional practices harmful to women, non-spousal violence and violence related to exploitation.

Reasons for Increasing Domestic Violence

1. Joint families disintegrated into nuclear families. Joint family system has disintegrated resulting into lack of guidance, control and affection to newly married. Joint family system was a shock absorber.
2. Husband dominates wife causing irritations. The husband dominates wife which is not acceptable to her. It becomes more serious when wife is also employed. There is no body to help them to sort out differences.
3. Husband and wife start doubting about extra-marital relations causing quarrels, fights and even suicides. It is very difficult to amicably settle such issues.
4. Interference of the parents of the girl in the husband's family—frequent visit of parents and other family members of girl's side cause tension and interference. This makes the husband and his family angry resulting into quarrels and disputes.
5. Husband if in business or service is starved of funds, he asks the wife to make arrangements from her parents causing domestic violence. This is not one time activity but a long-term problem. This results into all sorts of domestic violence.
6. Drinking habits of the husband make the life of the wife a hell. The drinking is becoming a common phenomenon. This results into wastage of money, poor health and bad habits like beating wife, children causing Domestic Violence.

The Protection of Women through Domestic Violence Act, 2005

An Act to provide for more effective protection of the rights of women guaranteed under the Constitution who are victims of violence of any kind occurring within the family and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

Definition of Domestic Violence

For the purpose of this Act, any act, omission or commission or conduct of the respondent shall constitute domestic violence in case it:

- (a) harms or injures or endangers the health, safety, life, limb or well-being, whether mental or physical, of the aggrieved person or tends to do so and includes causing physical abuse, sexual abuse, verbal and emotional abuse and economic abuse; or
- (b) harasses, harms, injures or endangers the aggrieved person with a view to coerce her or any other person related to her to meet any unlawful demand for any dowry or other property or valuable security; or
- (c) has the effect of threatening the aggrieved person or any person related to her by a conduct mentioned in clause (a) or clause (b); or
- (d) otherwise injures or causes harm, whether physical or mental, to the aggrieved person.

Implementation of Domestic Violence Act, 2005

In the 21st Century, domestic violence would increase more due to the changed life style, i.e. increasing use of alcohol, luxuries of life beyond capacity, lust for more money, etc. This is going to be a world phenomenon. Domestic violence is a slow poison which is swallowing the ingredients of family life. Such a situation is causing problems of health to the members of the family and is a source of constant tension.

The menace of domestic violence is beyond description as it is like an iceberg and whatever we see outside in public, it is negligible. If we take up the definition of Domestic Violence in a broader sense then hardly any house is saved from its clutches. However, here we may take a narrow definition when domestic violence takes physical form and results in torture, beating, causing physical and mental tensions to women so that they get tired of their life. The women are denied food and good place to sleep, etc. It is not restricted to a particular area or types of people. Its tentacles are spreading in every area. However, the gravitation of violence against women in rural areas are more prevalent as compared to cities. The interesting feature of this is that it is found even among educated religious-minded people as well. Such a horrible situation causes havoc and make life of women miserable. What are the causes of it? Why is it on the increase? Why do we not make it a sweet home peace prevails.

The Government especially the Department of Women and Child Welfare deserves appreciation and credit for enforcing a bold legislation in the area of Domestic Violence.

The daily Tribune dated Oct. 26, 2006 under the heading “Domestic Violence Act comes into effect” observes that the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 comes into effect from Oct. 26 aiming to provide protection to wife or female live in partner from the husband or male live-in partner and also his relatives. The Act, passed by Parliament in August, 2005.

The Protection of women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 provides for the building of a cadre of protection officers who will operate in every district of the country, helping abused victims file cases before magistrates. The law has taken the unprecedented step of stipulating that the concerned magistrate hear the case within three days of its registration.

Under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, offenders can be jailed for a maximum of one year or fined up to Rs. 20,000 or both. They can also be charged under other section of the India Penal Code (IPC), if applicable. The new law provides an all encompassing definition of domestic violence by the husband, such as beating or physically hurting his wife, or sexual violence like forced intercourse, but also verbal or emotional violence such as insulting the wife or preventing her from taking up a job, and even economic violence such as not allowing the wife to spend out of her income for personnel use.

Based upon the observation let me suggest to make the life of women and men happier rather than waste time in police stations and courts:

- First of all, change is needed in the perception of society towards the dignity of women. She should be treated at par with her male counterpart because threat to male authority is the main cause of domestic violence against women.
- Violence against women is primarily a gender issue. So awareness against gender biases is necessary to minimize the problem. Legal education to fight against injustice must be imparted to girls at high school or secondary school level so that they stand up and fight for their rights.
- There is need to motivate poor families to utilize the various schemes started by the government for their welfare. The women in particular may be motivated to benefit from the ongoing programmes for their economic empowerment.
- Strict legal action should be taken against those who are involved in violence-related activities against women.
- There is need to strengthen and increase the non-governmental organizations which could take-up individual women's problems with their in-laws and police and court, etc.
- Women in general must be educated about their rights and also about the agency to be approached if they have any 'problem of violence' in their family.
- Family counseling centers must be set-up at lower level, so that at risk families may be identified and through counseling, supports and help may be given to such families before it takes the shape of conflict.
- Violence against women does not end by merely bestowing of judicial rights or by making women literate. Most urban women are literate today but they are also the victims of domestic violence. So to check the problem of domestic violence against women it is imperative that women must be morally strong empowered.

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UNIFEM and Support Services to Counter Violence Against Women in Haryana.

MEDICAL CONSULTATION AND MEASURES FOLLOWED BY NON INSULIN DEPENDENT DIABETES MELLITUS (NIDDM) PATIENTS OF HISAR CITY OF HARYANA TO MANAGE THEIR BLOOD SUGAR LEVEL

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ABSTRACT

Diabetes mellitus is fast gaining the status of a potential epidemic in India. An attempt has been made in this to investigate the medical consultation and measures adopted by 150 non insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM) patients of Hisar City. It was found that maximum no. of diabetics were consulting private doctors followed by civil hospital doctors. About 80% of patients were taking medicines regularly. It was observed that as fasting blood glucose level increased the percentage of regular medicine consumption also increase. Majority of patients (120) were using allopathic medicines as control measures of diabetes.

Key Words: Medical, Consultation, Measures, Non Insulin, Dependent, Diabetes, Mellitus.

Diabetes is fasting gaining the status of potential epidemic in India with more than 62 million diabetes individuals currently diagnosed with diabetes (Kumar *et al*, 2013). It is predicted that by 2030 diabetes mellitus may afflict up to 79.4 million individuals in India (Wild *et al*, 2004 and Whiting *et al*, 2011). Diabetes mellitus is a chronic disorder characterized by elevated blood sugar levels that occur when the pancreas does not produce enough insulin or when the body can not effectively use insulin it produces. The prevalence of non insulin dependent diabetes mellitus is more. Once diabetes develops, it is a costly disease to manage because of its chronic nature and severity of complications (Caro *et al*, 2002). It is known that adequate control of diabetes is essential if complications are to be reduced (Aiello *et al*, 2001). This paper discuss the result of a study conducted among selected NIDDM patients in Hisar City of Haryana State (India) with an objective to assess the medical consultation and measures adopted to control their blood sugar level.

Methodology

A list of 354 NIDDM patients was prepared by collecting information from NIDDM patients coming to various hospitals of Hisar city like CCSHAU dispensary, civil hospital and private nursing homes at OPD time and blood analysis laboratory. From the list 150 NIDDM patients (both male and female) above 40 years of age were randomly selected. The selected diabetics were living in different area of Hisar City. A set of questionnaire-cum-interview schedule, including the pertinent aspects of the study was prepared for data collection. It was pretested and modified on the basis of suggestions obtained and difficulties faced during pretesting. The reconstituted tool was used for data collection using questionnaire-cum-interview method. The

data thus collected were analyzed statistically according to the standard method (Snedecor & Cochran, 1967).

Results and Discussion

Majority of patients (81) were consulting private doctors, while 47 were consulting doctors of civil hospital and 16 were consulting both private and civil hospital doctors and only 6 patients were consulting *Ayurvedic* doctors. (Table 1). Amongst the patients in age group 40-50 years, 49 percent were consulting private doctor, followed by doctors of civil hospital (33%), private and civil hospital doctors (12%) and *Ayurvedic* doctors (5%). Similar trend was found about mode of medical consultation among patients of 50-60 years of age, while none of the patients above 60 years of age consulted *Ayurvedic* doctors.

Majority of male (47%) and female (63%) were consulting private doctors, while only 2 per cent males and 6 per cent females were consulting *Ayurvedic* doctors. Forty two per cent illiterate patients consulted private doctors followed by civil hospital doctors (33%), private and civil hospital doctors (17%) and *Ayurvedic* doctors (8%). Similar trend of medical consultation was found in patients educated upto school level. In case of graduate patients, majority of them (53%) were consulted private doctors, followed by civil hospital doctors (37%) and *Ayurvedic* doctors (10%) and none of the graduate patients were consulted both civil and private doctors at a time. Among postgraduate patients, maximum patients (45%) were consulting civil hospital doctors, followed by private doctors (21%) and none of the post graduate patients consulted *Ayurvedic* doctors.

Maximum patients (49%) with fasting sugar glucose level below 100mg/100ml consulted private doctors, followed by civil hospital doctors (27%), private and civil hospital doctors (20%) and *Ayurvedic* doctors (4%). It was found that patients having fasting blood glucose between 100-120mg/100ml maximum consulted private doctors (57%), followed by civil hospital doctors (40%) and private and civil hospital doctors (40%), while none of them had consulted *Ayurvedic* doctors. The maximum patients having fasting glucose level between 120-200mg/100ml consulted private doctors (61%), followed by civil hospital doctors (19%), private +civil hospital doctors (13%) and *Ayurvedic* doctors (6%). Similar trend was observed for patient having fasting glucose level above 200mg/100ml except, none of them consulted private and civil hospital doctors at a time. Almost similar trend was found for medical consultation on the basis of postprandial blood glucose level.

About 80 per cent patients were regularly taking medicines. Majority of the patients (85%) of 50-60 years of age were taking medicines regularly while maximum patients (71%) of above 60 years of age were taking medicine regularly. On sex basis, it was found that majority of male (81%) and female (77%) were regularly consuming medicines. On the basis of education level, it was found that maximum (83%) post graduates patients were regularly taking medicines while 71 per cent illiterate patients were taking medicine regularly. It was observed that as fasting blood glucose level increased the percentage of regular medicine consumption also increased, while on the basis of postprandial blood glucose level, maximum patients (92%) having glucose level between 200-225mg/100ml were taking medicine regularly, followed by patients (87%) having glucose level above 300mg/100ml. seventy three per cent patients with Postprandial blood glucose level between 180-200mg/100ml were taking medicine regularly. So it was found that regular medicine consumption increased with

increase in blood glucose level. Significantly higher percentage of patients having higher blood glucose level consulted private doctors and consumed medicine regularly. It might be due to the fact that patients were aware of the severity of the disease and considered that private doctors may prescribe better treatment.

Majority of patients (120) were using allopathic medicine as control measures of diabetic while equal number of patients (12) were using either traditional medicinal plants or restricted diet to control their blood sugar (Table 2). Only 6 patients were using *Ayurvedic* medicines. The consumption of allopathic medicine may be due to their immediate action and prescription by doctors.

An age wise distribution, it was found that maximum patients (86%) of 50-60 years, followed by patients above 60 years (80%) and patients of 40-50 years of age (75%) were using allopathic medicine. Smaller percentage of patients was using other means to control their blood glucose level.

More percentage of females were using restricted diet and *Ayurvedic* medicines as compare to males while higher percentage of male patients were using traditional plants. On the basis of obesity per cent basis, it was found that patients with normal weight were using other means than allopathic medicine to control blood glucose but all the obese patients were using only allopathic medicines.

Twenty per cent patients with fasting glucose level below 100mg/100ml were using only restricted diet to control blood glucose level, while none of the patients with more than 120 mg/100ml fasting glucose level. Almost similar trend was found on the basis of postprandial blood glucose level.

It was found that majority of patients were consulting private doctors. About 80 per cent patients were regularly taking medicines. It was found that patients with normal weight were using other means than allopathic medicine to control blood glucose but all the obese patients were using only allopathic medicines. Thus, it is concluded from this study that majority of patients were aware about the ill effects of diabetes and they used to take measures to manage their blood glucose level by using different means.

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Table 1. Mode of medical consultation followed by selected NIDDM patients.

Sr. No.	Variables	Total (n=150)	Type of medical consultation				Regular Medicine Intake		
			Private Hospital (n=81)	Civil Hospital (n=47)	Ayurvedic Doctor (n=6)	Private+ Civil Hospital (n=16)	No (n=31)	Yes (n=119)	
1.	Age (years)								
	40-50	73	36 (49.32)	24(32.88)	4(5.48)	9(12.33)	15 (20.55)	58(79.45)	$X^2 = 2.15$ (NS)
	50-60	46	23 (50.00)	17(36.96)	2(4.35)	4(8.70)	7(15.22)	39(84.78)	df = 2
	>60	31	22 (70.97)	6(19.35)	0	3(9.68)	9(29.03)	22(70.97)	
2.	Sex								
	Male	88	42(47.73)	33(37.50)	2(2.27)	11(12.50)	17(19.32)	71(80.68)	$X^2 = 0.24$ (NS)
	Female	62	39(62.90)	14(22.58)	4(6.45)	5(8.06)	14(22.58)	48(77.42)	df = 1
3.	Education								
	Illiterate	24	10(41.67)	8(33.33)	2(8.33)	4(16.87)	7(29.17)	17(70.83)	$X^2 = 4.51$ (NS)
	School level	65	37(56.92)	13(20.00)	2(3.08)	3(4.62)	13(20.00)	52(80.00)	df = 2
	Graduate	19	10(52.63)	7(36.84)	2(10.53)	0	7(21.05)	12(78.95)	
	Post graduate	42	14(33.33)	19(45.24)	0	9(21.43)	7(16.67)	35(83.33)	
4.	Blood glucose (mg/100ml)								
	Fasting								
	<100	49	24(48.98)	13(26.53)	2(4.08)	10(20.41)	15(30.61)	34(62.79)	$X^2 = 6.34^{**}$
	100-120	58	33(56.90)	23(39.66)	0	2(3.44)	12(20.69)	46(79.31)	df = 2
	120-200	31	19(61.29)	6(19.36)	2(6.45)	4(12.90)	3(9.68)	28(90.32)	
	>200	12	5(48.67)	5(41.67)	2(16.67)	0	1(8.33)	11(91.67)	
	Postprandial								
	180-200	64	32(50.00)	22(34.37)	2(3.12)	8(12.50)	17(26.56)	47(73.44)	$X^2 = 0.50$ (NS)
	200-225	26	16(61.54)	6(23.08)	0	4(15.38)	2(7.69)	24(92.31)	df = 2
	225-300	40	22(55.00)	13(32.50)	2(5.00)	3(7.5)	9(22.50)	31(77.50)	
	>300	20	11(55.00)	6(30.00)	2(10.00)	1(5.00)	3(15.00)	17(85.00)	

Figures in parenthesis indicate percentages.

** Significant at 5 per cent level.

Table 2. Distribution of selected NIDDM patients according to the type of measures used to control blood sugar level.

Sr. No.	Variables	Total (n=150)	Type of measures followed			
			Allopathic Medicines (n=120)	Ayurvedic Medicines (n=6)	Traditional Medicinal Plants (n=12)	Dietary Restrictions only (n=12)
1.	Age (years)					
	40-50	73	55 (75.34)	4 (5.48)	8 (10.96)	6 (8.22)
	50-60	46	40 (86.96)	0	4 (8.69)	2 (4.35)
	>60	31	25(80.64)	2 (6.45)	0	4 (12.90)
2.	Sex					
	Male	88	72(81.82)	2 (2.73)	8 (9.09)	6 (6.82)
	Female	62	48 (77.42)	4 (6.45)	4 (6.45)	6 (9.68)
3.	Obesity (%)					
	Normal Weight	112	82 (73.21)	6 (5.36)	12 (10.71)	12 (10.71)
	0-10	16	16 (100)	0	0	0
	10-20	11	11 (100)	0	0	0
	20	11	11 (100)	0	0	0
4.	Blood glucose (mg/100ml)					
	Fasting					
	<100	49	33 (67.35)	0	6 (12.24)	10 (20.41)
	100-120	58	51 (87.93)	2 (3.35)	3 (5.17)	2 (3.45)
	120-200	31	27 (87.10)	2 (6.45)	2 (6.45)	0
	>200	12	9 (75.00)	2 (16.67)	1 (8.33)	0
	Postprandial					
	180-200	64	47 (73.44)	0	7 (10.94)	10 (15.62)
	200-225	26	24 (92.31)	0	2 (7.69)	0
	225-300	40	31 (77.50)	4 (10.00)	3 (7.50)	2 (5.00)
	>300	20	16 (80.00)	2 (10.00)	2 (10.00)	0

Figures in parenthesis indicate percentages.

MEASURE ISSUES IN INDIAN REAL ESTATE SECTOR

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ABSTRACT

India continues to be one of the fastest growing economies and this pace of growth is unlikely to sustain unless it is supported by an equally robust development of its infrastructure. The real estate sector is a critical sector of Indian economy. It has a huge multiplier effect on the economy and therefore, is a big driver of economic growth.

Real estate sector is the second-largest employment-generating sector after agriculture, growing at a rate of about 20% per annum. The sector comprises of four sub-sectors-housing, retail, hospitality, and commercial. While housing contributes to five-six percent of the country's gross domestic product(GDP),the remaining three sub-sectors are also growing at a rapid pace, meeting the increasing infrastructural needs. Not only does it generate a high level of direct employment, but it also stimulates the demand in over 250 ancillary industries such as cement, steel, paint, brick, building materials, consumer durables and so on.

Key Words: Measure, Issues, Indian, Real, Estate, Sector.

The Indian real estate industry has been on a roller coaster ride since 2005. Consequent to the government's policy to allow Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in this sector, there was a boom in investment and developmental activities. The sector not only witnessed the entry of many new domestic realty players but also the arrival of many foreign real estate investment companies including private equity funds, pension funds and development companies entered the sector lured by the high returns on investments. The real estate sector has been riding through many highs and lows since then. The industry achieved new heights during 2007 and early 2008, characterised by a growth in demand, substantial development and increased foreign investments. However, by mid 2008, the effects of the global economic slowdown were evident here too, and the industry took a 'U' turn. FDI inflow into real estate dropped significantly and what had emerged as one of the most promising markets for foreign investments experienced a downturn.

Investments

In the Financial Years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10, the housing and real estate sector attracted FDIs of 8.9%, 10.3% and 11% respectively, of the total FDI in India. However, the financial year 2010saw a mere 6% FDI in this sector

India is ranked 20th in the list of world 's top real estate investment markets with investments volume of US \$3.4 billion in 2012 ,according to latest report titled 'International Atlas' by Cushman &Wakefield.

There is no doubt that the sector holds huge potential to attract FDI in its various segments. However, progress is possible only with the joint efforts of both the industry and the Government. On the one hand, the industry should work towards increased transparency, clear land titles, improved delivery and project execution while on the other hand the Government must provide fiscal incentives to developers to build low cost and affordable housing for the masses and also review the existing FDI guidelines for investment and development in Indian real estate in order to increase the flow of foreign capital into the sector.

Some of the major investments in the Indian real estate sectors are:

- Wave Infratech plans to invest Rs 500 crore (US\$90.08 million) to set up its 1st affordable housing venture in Delhi national capital region (NCR) area.
- Ashiana housing Ltd plans to foray into Gujarat's real estate with its 1st project worth RS 100 crore (US \$ 18.01 million) at Halol
- Mahindra life space developer has bought the stake of private equity Arch capital in its joint venture residential product at Chennai .the buyout of the stake was estimated to be around Rs 70 crore (US\$12.61 million)
- Mr. Akhilesh Yadav , chief minister of Uttar Pradesh (UP) has inaugurated and laid the foundation of development projects worth Rs 3,337 crore (US\$601.21 million)pertaining to Noida , greater Noida and Yamuna Expressway.

Government Initiatives

Government initiated vide Press Note No. 2 of 2005, permitted FDI up to 100%, under the 'automatic route' in townships, housing, built-up infrastructure and construction development projects. The main reason for opening up the real estate sector to 100% FDI was to bridge the huge shortage of housing in the country and to attract new technologies in the housing sector. The original FDI guidelines issued vide the above press note attracted large amounts of foreign funds to the Indian real estate sector however, subsequent amendments to the FDI policy.

Some of the initiative taken in the union budget 2013-14 include:

- For homes and flats with a carpet area of 2000 square feet or more or of a value of Rs 1 crore (US\$180,213) or more which are high –and constructions ,where the component of services is greater, rate of abatement reduced from 75 to 70 percent.
- National housing bank plans to set up urban housing fund .Rs 2000 crore (US\$360.47 million) will be provided to fund in the current financial year.
- Rs 6000 crore (US\$1.08 billion) were given to rural

Risks

Liquidity risk

The real estate investment market is still in its infant stage. The time required for liquidity of real estate property can vary depending on the quality and location of the property.

Regulatory risks

In term of property ownership, permission from the Reserve Bank of India is required for foreign investors. For capital repatriation, investors need to apply for approval from the RBI, and foreign direct investment is limited to a limited set of opportunities (e.g. township). The REMFs work within the SEBI framework. Being a developing and growing sector, the rules, regulations and legalities demonstrate frequent changes, making it seem as a cumbersome investment option to the investors.

Property market transparency risk

The Indian property market has low transparency when compared to the more mature and developed real estate markets. Although market transparency has improved, reliable and consistent information on the Indian property market is still not easily available. There are also more professional due diligence and valuation institution needed. This holds true even for the Tier I cities.

Macroeconomic risks

Interest rates, inflation and exchange rate risks are amongst the important macroeconomic indicators and have shown decreased volatility. The provisions of facilities is in many regions, still inadequate (education, transport infrastructure). These risk factors are not likely to disappear in the near future, impeding the development of the real estate sector.

Ownership and land Title Issues

The Challenges

- lack of clear land titles,
- absence of title insurance,
- absence of industry status,
- lack of adequate sources of finance,
- shortage of labour,
- rising manpower and material costs,
- approvals and procedural difficulties.

Suggestions

The Indian real estate sector promises to be a lucrative destination for foreign investors into the country. The Indian realty sector, if channelized properly, could catapult the growth of several other sectors in India through its backward and forward linkages. However, there are potential constraints for domestic as well as foreign investments in India. Absence of a single regulator to monitor business practices prevailing in Indian real estate market is perceived to be a risk factor by investors. The SEZ guidelines which are issued by the commerce ministry are constantly modified, creating uncertainty. Since the liberalization of FDI norms, significant foreign investments have flown into real estate; but availability of suitable exit options for such investments is still constrained.

The Kalpataru spokesperson feels that the Finance Ministry's motivation through softening of interest rates and lending more to the real estate sector will have a positive impact on both developers and consumers. The real estate market could start to perform better as the easing of FDI norms will begin to show results during the second half of the year, according to Lalit kumar jain, Chairman & Managing Director, Kumar Urban Development Ltd and President National - CREDAL. "The economy will also recover in 2013 which in turn will perk up the real estate sector in India .With the government trying to introduce developer and buyer friendly policies, the outlook for real estate in 2013 does look promising," said Mr Jain.

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DIMENSIONS OF INSTITUTIONAL DEBT AMONG SMALL AND MARGINAL FARMERS OF RURAL HARYANA

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ABSTRACT

Study was conducted in Siwani block of Bhiwani district of Haryana state on 100 debted farmers to assess of the various dimensions of institutional debt. Analysis revealed that 53% respondents took the loan from non-institutional sources. They took loan from cooperative bank (42.00%) and commercial bank (11.00%). On an average loan of Rs. 145603.00 was taken by farmers from institutional sources. Repayment pattern of institutional loan was found regular among 45.28 per cent of respondents. Rest were irregular or defaulters. Crop failure, low income and adverse climatic conditions were the main reasons for irregular repayment or defaulters. Level of education and income of the respondents was found Significantly associated with the amount of loan taken from institutional sources. Majority of respondents (77.00%) misutilised the loan i.e. they took the loan for productive purpose but utilized it for unproductive purpose. In spite of having many problems in repayment of the debt, respondents also felt many socio-economic changes in the family after taking loan .

Key Words: Small and Marginal Farmers, Debt, Institutional Debt, Utilization Pattern.

The most vulnerable groups at the bottom of the pyramid of the farming population in the country are marginal and small farmers and India is the land of marginal and small farmers .Three quarters of the world's farmers cultivate small plots of land. India's land holdings average size has been decreasing i.e. 1.16 hectares as per census data 2011 and at the same time the number of land holdings are increased to 138 million due to population growth and family subdivisions. Similarly 85% of the Indian farmers are cultivating the 70% of the farm lands which are below two hectares each, more than 60% of the produces come from the small farms only. The productivity of the small farmers is the solution for growing population food needs, the future of the Indian sustainable agriculture depends on the performance of these small and marginal farmers only, but these small and marginal farmers are facing many socio-economic problems. NSSO, 70th round revealed that more than 50% of farm households in debts, farm holdings of 90% shrinking to less than 2 hectares.

Although Green Revolution increased food grain production, but it also increased disparities amongst farmers, regions and crops. It is assumed that Green Revolution is not completely green in the sense that New Agriculture Strategy is mainly related to farmers with large holdings. The facilities are not accessible to small and marginal farmers. With the use of this new technique, as the land holding increases, cost per hectare decreases and vice-versa (Kaur, A and Parmjeet, 2014).

Centre for Education and Documentation (2009) revealed that seventy percent of all such small farmers in the Punjab were unable to pay back even short-term loans, leaving them with an interest debt of nearly 1900 rupees per acre. Once caught in this trap, there is almost no alternative for the small farmer but to sell or mortgage his land, an “extreme” step taken by about fourteen percent of small farmers as well as a few entire villages.

Seventh Rural Labour Enquiry (1999-2000) also reported that rural indebtedness is increasingly being recognized as a significant obstacle for rural development. It not only aggravates inequality in the access to socio economic opportunities, but also hinders the growth process in rural areas and creates an intergenerational handicap for participating in democratic processes due to growing distress and shocks to social psyche among the indebted households. Report on Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India – 2005 brought out by National Crimes Records Bureau states that more than 15 percent of all persons who committed suicide during 2005 were self employed in farming or agricultural activities. Suicide by debt-ridden farmers, who killed themselves being unable to cope with the fall in their social status, has been a burning issue in recent years. The records show that incidents of all suicide cases due to a fall in social status have increased by 121 percent between 2004 and 2005 (Mohanty, S.S. 2007).

In India, on an average, there is one farmer suicide in every 30 minutes since 2002 (Sainath,2008), while in case of Haryana, the suicide number of farmers is 4.8 per one lakh farmers (NCRB). Therefore, it is utmost important to study the problem of debt specially among small and marginal farmers. Therefore study was conducted to assess the nature, extent and sources of debt among farmers. Secondly, to know the causes of debtedness, utilization and payment pattern of debt of farmers along with factors affecting. Lastly, to examine the socio-economic impact on farming family.

Methodology

Study was conducted in Bhiwani district of Haryana state. From selected district, Siwani block was selected. From the selected block, three villages namely, Naloi, Kikral, and Gurera villages were drawn. From the selected villages 100 debted farmers were selected. Interview Schedule was prepared to collect the desired information as per objectives of the study. It was pre-tested and finalized. Finally selected farmers were surveyed with the help of Interview Schedule. Data collected were analyzed and tabulated to draw the inferences as per objectives of the study.

Results

Regarding the personal profile of the respondents, majority of respondents belonged to middle age group (49.00%). More than half of the respondents were from special backward castes (52.0%) and backward castes 31.0 %.

More than fifty percent of respondents were doing labour work (53.0%) and service (11.0%). Remaining 8% each were involved in business and custom hiring service. Regarding the size of landholding, 59% and 41% had marginal and small size of landholdings respectively. Size of the family was found medium among 39.0% of the respondents. Remaining 31% and 30.0% had large and small size of the family respectively.

Educational level was found low. Level of social participation was also found low among majority of respondents (62.0%). On the other hand, level of mass media exposure was found medium among majority of respondents (66.0%). Regarding the socio-economic status 45% and 42% had low and medium level of socio-economic status respectively. Only 13% had high level.

Source of taking loan

More number of respondents took the loan from non-institutional sources (57%) and 53% from institutional sources. Still more number of people opted loan from non institutional sources. In this paper attempt has been made to analyse institutional debt. Only.

Purpose of taking loan

Respondents took the loan for both productive and unproductive purposes. (tabll-1) For productive purpose, majority of respondents took the loan for purchasing the crop inputs (61.00). Similarly 10.00 per cent took loan for purchase of machinery and equipment and 2.00 per cent each for live stock and for education of the children. Under unproductive purpose, 51.00 took loan for arranging social ceremonies. Likewise 17.00 per cent and 13.00 per cent took loan for house construction and medical treatment respectively.

Table 1: Purpose of loan

Sr. No.	Purpose of loan	Frequency	Percentage
Productive purpose			
1	Purchase of crop inputs	61	61.00
2.	Purchase of machinery and equipment	10	10.00
3.	Purchase of live stock	2	2.00
		02	02
4.	Education of children	2	2.00
Unproductive purpose			
1.	Social ceremonies	51	51.00
2.	Medical treatment	17	17.00
3.	House construction	13	13.00

(Responses were multiple)

Source of taking loan

More number of respondents took the loan from non-institutional sources (57.00%) and 53.00% from institutional sources. More number of people opted loan from non institutional sources.

Institutional loan

For taking institutional loan, maximum number of respondents took loan from cooperative bank (42.00%) and commercial bank (11.00%).

Regarding the amount of institutional loan taken by respondents, maximum number of respondents (54.71%) took low amount of institutional loan i.e. up to one lakh only. Remaining 26.42% and 18.87% took high and medium amount of institutional loan respectively. On an average loan of Rs. 145603.00 was taken by farmers from institutional sources.

Repayment Pattern

Repayment pattern of institutional loan was found regular among 45.28 per cent of respondents. On the other hand 26.41 per cent were found irregular and 28.31 were defaulters.

Mode of payment was found half yearly among 66.04 per cent of respondents and yearly among 5.66 per cent. On the other hand, 28.03 per cent were defaulters.

Socio-economic factors affecting debt

Various socio-economic factors were found affecting the amount of institutional loan taken by respondents. (Table-2) Age of the respondents was found significantly associated with the amount of institutional loan taken by respondents. Majority of young respondents (57.15%) took high amount of loan i.e. above Rs. 2 lakh. Contrary to that majority of old (62.50%) and middle aged respondents (60.87%) took low amount of loan.

Caste of the respondents was found highly significantly associated with the amount of loan taken from institutional sources. Majority of respondents from backward castes (81.81%) and special backward castes (56.67%) took low amount of loan from institutional sources. On the other hand one-third of S.B.C. (33.33%) and one-fourth of respondents from General Castes (25.00%) took high amount of loan from institutional sources.

Table 2: Institutional loan taken by respondents as per socio-economic variables

Age (years)	Low (Rs.<100000)	Medium (Rs. 100001-200000)	High (Rs. > 200000)	Total (Rs.)
Young (< 35)	5 (35.71)	1(7.14)	8 (57.15)	14 (26.41)
Middle (36-50)	14 (60.87)	7 (30.43)	2 (8.70)	23 (43.40)
Old (above 50)	10 (62.50)	2 (12.50)	4 (25.00)	16 (30.19)
Total	29 (54.71)	10 (18.87)	14 (26.42)	53 (100.0)
$\chi^2 = 14.61^*$				
Caste				
General Caste	3 (25.00)	6 (50.00)	3 (25.00)	12 (22.64)
S.B.C.	17 (56.67)	3 (10.00)	10 (33.33)	30 (56.60)
Backward Caste	9 (81.81)	1 (9.09)	1 (9.09)	11 (20.76)
$\chi^2 = 21.96^{**}$				
Education				
Illiterate	16 (66.67)	6 (25.00)	2 (8.33)	24 (45.28)
Primary School	8 (66.67)	3 (25.00)	1 (8.33)	12 (22.64)
High School	4 (44.44)	1 (11.12)	4 (44.44)	9 (16.98)
Graduate & above	1 (12.50)	0 (0.00)	7 (87.50)	8 (15.10)
$\chi^2 = 22.14^*$				

Income				
Low (<60000)	8 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	8 (15.09)
Medium(60001-120000)	16 (48.48)	9 (27.28)	8 (24.24)	33 (62.26)
High (> 120000)	5 (41.67)	1 (8.33)	6 (50.00)	12 (22.65)
$\chi^2 = 17.67^{**}$				
Social participation				
Low	5 (55.56)	0 (0.00)	4 (44.44)	9 (16.98)
Medium	24 (54.54)	10 (22.73)	10 (22.73)	44 (83.02)
$\chi^2 = 23.16^{**}$				
Mass media exposure				
Low	6 (75.00)	2 (25.00)	0 (0.00)	8 (15.09)
Medium	22 (59.46)	5 (13.51)	10 (27.03)	37 (69.82)
High	0 (0.00)	4 (50.00)	4 (50.00)	8 (15.09)
$\chi^2 = 5.48^*$				

Figures in the parenthesis denote percentage

* Significant at 5 per cent level

**Highly significant at 1 per cent level

Non-significant association was found between size of landholding and amount of loan taken from institutional sources. Analysis clearly revealed that amount of loan taken by the respondents increased with the increase in size of landholding. Majority of small farmers took high (40.00%) and medium (20.00%) amount of loan from institutional sources. On the other hand, majority of marginal farmers (63.64%) took low amount of loan.

Type of family and size of the family were found non-significantly associated with the amount of loan taken from institutional sources.

Significant association was found between level of education and amount of loan taken from institutional sources. Analysis clearly revealed as the educational level of respondents increased, amount of loan taken from institutional sources also increased.

Significant association was found between amount of institutional loan taken and income of the respondents. All respondents who had low income took low amount of institutional loan. Similarly high amount of institutional loan was taken by those who were in high income group. It may be due to the high repaying capacity among higher income group than their counterparts.

Level of mass media exposure was found non-significantly associated with amount of loan taken from institutional sources.

Out of total respondents, 57.00 per cent respondents took the loan from non-institutional sources. It clearly shows that still farmers take loan from non-institutional sources, in spite of high rate of interest. Nearly half of the respondents (47.39%) took the non-institutional loan from money-lenders. Remaining 29.82 per cent and 22.81 per cent took loan from relatives or friends and landlords respectively.

The institutional sources of credit meet 51 per cent of the credit requirements of the farm sector. The non- institutional sources were mainly approached by the farmers due to lack of

security assets with them, frequent needs, inadequate supply of institutional credit, undue delays, sophisticated procedure and malpractices adopted by institutional lending sources (Singh and Sekhon, 2005). Due to ill-effects of non-institutional credit, provision of institutional credit for agricultural purposes has assumed great significance in recent years. The need is much greater in the case of small and marginal farmers as they lack self-financing capacity (Sankaraiah and Naidu, 1983). Due to hue and cry created by the farmers' organizations and political activists, commission agents are becoming hesitant to advance loans to the farmers, particularly, to the ones who are in distress (Kaur et al, 2009).

Meenakshi R., et al (2011) examined the nature and extent of farmers' indebtedness in India using the unit record data from the 59th round of the NSSO, provides a comparative picture of the major Indian States and an in-depth analysis of Karnataka. In terms of access to credit, seen through the extent of indebtedness, Karnataka is better placed than many Indian States, however, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Punjab and Kerala are ahead of Karnataka. Ironically, almost half of the credit is still provided by the informal sector in Karnataka (on an average). Poor farmers with lower land holdings are much more deprived of formal sources of credit than the comparatively richer ones. Thus, they also pay a much higher rate of interest with modal value of 36 per cent. Nevertheless, it is heartening to note that loans are taken mostly for income generating purposes; but it also indirectly implies that the poor are not getting access to formal source of credit for income generation.

Moneylenders still continue to be the biggest source of rural debt. Another noteworthy finding is on the purpose of incurring debt. Meeting household consumption needs is the major purpose of debt followed by marriage and other ceremonies. (Mohanty, S.S. 2007)

Respondents who took the loan from institutional sources were found repaying the loan by taking the loan from non institutional sources (17.00%).

Use of Loan by respondents

Majority of respondents (77.00%) misutilised the loan i.e. They took the loan for productive purpose but utilized it for unproductive purpose.

Problems faced by respondents after taking loan

Respondents found multiple problems (Table-3) after taking loan, analysis revealed that majority of respondents (81.00%) felt decline in income due to repayment of instalment, stress (70.00%), lowering down of social status (68.00%), anxiety (65.00%) and suicidal tendency (15.00%) etc.

Table 3: Problems faced by respondents after taking loan

Sr. No.	Problems	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Decline of income	81	81.00
2.	Stress	70	70.00
3.	Lowering down of social status	68	68.00
4.	Anxiety	65	65.00
5.	Suicidal tendency	15	15.00

(Responses were multiple)

Changes experienced by respondents after taking loan

In spite of having many problems, respondents also felt many changes after taking loan. (Table-4) Analysis revealed that 67.00 per cent have arranged social ceremonies or fulfilled certain social responsibilities after taking loan and 32.00 per cent spent money on medical treatment of family members. Similarly, 25.00 per cent reported increase in land area by purchase or by taking land on lease, 18.00 per cent of each constructed/repared the house and felt improvement in social status and paid the old debt. Small number of respondents also felt improvement in agricultural production by purchasing the agricultural inputs (10.00%) and got help in household expenses (7.00%).

Table 4: Changes experienced by respondents after taking loan

Sr. No.	Changes experienced after taking loan	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Performed social ceremonies	67	67.00
2.	Medical Treatment	32	32.00
3.	Increase in land area on lease	25	25.00
4.	Construction/repairing of house	18	18.00
5.	Improvement in social status	18	18.00
8.	Paid old debt	18	18.00
6.	Improvement in agricultural production by purchasing the inputs	10	10.00
7.	Got help in household expenses	7	7.00

(Responses were multiple)

Reasons for non-repayment of loan:

Crop failure (70.00%), low yield (69.00%), adverse climatic conditions (65.00%) were the main reasons reported by majority of respondents for non-payment or irregular payment of loan.(Table-5) Similarly other reasons reported were high rate of interest (51.00%), low income (50.00%) and high expenditure on social ceremonies or responsibilities (49.00%). Likewise, 47.00 per cent could not pay the debt because they had to pay the old debt and 34.00 per cent spent on medical treatment of family members.

Table 5: Reasons for non-repayment of loan

Sr. No.	Reasons	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Crop failure	70	70.00
2.	Low yield	69	69.00
3.	Adverse climatic condition	65	65.00
4.	High rate of interest	51	51.00
5.	Low income	50	50.00
6.	Expenses on social ceremonies	49	49.00
7.	Repayment of previous Loan.	47	47.00
8.	Medical treatment	34	34.00

Famers should be motivated for taking loan from institutional source, to reduce the expenditure on social ceremonies and misutilisation of institutional loan for unproductive activities. The financial institutions should also make adjustment for repayment of loan during post harvest season and during unfavourable circumstances. To improve the socio economic conditions of farmers they should be encouraged to diversify their economic activities.

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TRADITION AND MODERNITY IN BHABANI BHATTACHARYA'S *SHADOW FROM LADAKH*

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ABSTRACT

Shadow from Ladakh (1966) has won the Sahitya Akademi award in 1967. Bhabani Bhattacharya uses the contemporary material of the Chinese aggression of 1962 for the background because of its intense emotional appeal. Bhattacharya also raises question about Gandhi's advocacy of non-violence and his concept of Ramrajya, a self-sufficient village and suggests that the village economy should be juxtaposed with the large scale industrialisation.

Key Words: Tradition, Modernity, Bhabani Bhattacharya's, Shadow from Ladakh.

The plot of *Shadow from Ladakh* unfolds the clash between the traditional and the modern values represented by Gandhigram and Steeltown. Gandhigram is a model of rural India founded by Satyajit who guides the destinies of the villagers. He has been educated from Cambridge and teaches at Shantiniketan. At Shantiniketan he first meets Suruchi. They have a daughter, Sumita, who is carefully trained by him. Satyajit is influenced by asceticism and Gandhian idealism. He asks Suruchi to cooperate with his way of life. Suruchi feels a conflict between the normal impulse and the repression that she is compelled to subject herself to. Satyajit applies the principles of Gandhian economics and ethics in the regulation of life and conduct of the people of Gandhigram. He is a staunch believer in non-violence and formulates a plan of organising a peace march to Ladakh to protest against Chinese invasion. Satyajit's Gandhian economics is threatened by the emergence of Industrialisation in the form of Steeltown in the vicinity of Gandhigram. Bhashkar is the Chief Engineer of the factory, with his American training and Westernized outlook. He believes that industrialisation is the only solution to India's growing population. Bhashkar prepares a plan for the expansion of a factory involving the annexation of Gandhigram. Steeltown is a great threat to Gandhigram. Satyajit, the guiding spirit of Gandhigram meets Bhashkar and expresses his concern over the unhappy developments. Bhashkar knows that the real obstacle to his plan is the presence of Gandhigram. The crisis of the novel begins with the commencement of Satyajit's fast unto death against the Government's decision to let Steeltown swallow the village. However, it is resolved by Bhashkar himself by leading a procession of workmen from Steeltown to Gandhigram to support the cause of Satyajit. Steeltown gives up its plan to expand at the expense of Gandhigram. The two have to co-exist as a result of compromise and readjustment of values on both sides. The marriage between Sumita and Bhashkar symbolises the reconciliation between the two and Satyajit decides to leave asceticism and live a natural life.

Shadow from Ladakh thus deals with the conflict and compromise between the steel civilisation and the Gandhian way of life. An important critic, Pashupati Jha considers the

grand success of the novel because of its wide ranging scope where the conflict between “Gandhian and Nehruvian philosophies, between spiritual and material attitudes, between restraint and liberal ways of life, has been treated in full detail”(Jha 87). The main aim of Satyajit is to create a social order in which “all were truly equal”(Bhattacharya 28). All the needs of the villagers besides the food are satisfied by the cottage based industry. The cooperative owns the land and distributes to each family according to the needs. They are educated in the basic scheme of craft-centered teaching advocated by Gandhi. According to Gandhi, the gulf between those who have and those who do not have must be eradicated in order to preserve the unity of India. It is a strong dividing line between the rich and the poor. A self-sufficient society based on the new sets of values of equality, fraternity and non-violence keeps the people deeply rooted in the soil. The villagers do not hate the opponent. Satyajit strongly opposes Bhashkar but there is no personal hatred involved in the struggle. Satyajit hates the evil consequences that come with industrialisation. One of the critics, K. B. Bindu makes the following remarks about Satyajit’s intention:

It was not that Satyajit was against mechanism. He was more concerned with the corruption that it brought forth; the vice that blends itself into the mechanical process. He had adopted the spinning wheel, not as a weapon against mechanism, but more so for attaining economic self-sufficiency. (Bindu 40)

Satyajit believes in goodness, moral dignity, richness, purity and happiness. To achieve it, he takes the vow of *brahmacharya* under the influence of Gandhiji to be a great source of spiritual strength. After the vow, he, along with his wife Suruchi, suffers a lot as they try to control the basic urge. His busy life makes his asceticism easy but Suruchi deprives the spontaneous fullness of being. She worries about her daughter whom Bhashkar believes is “a sacrificial offering simply to vindicate his own moral grandeur.”(133)

The people of Gandhigram decide to fight against Bhashkar. Gandhigram follows the ideal of selfless service and self-help. When Satyajit and Bhashkar meet, they express their different viewpoints. Bhashkar emphasises the importance of steel for India by asserting it as a means to fight poverty and hunger and defend the country’s freedom. For him Steeltown symbolises economic progress with the help of machine tools, tractors, big industrial plants and locomotives. He wishes to create a modern state with its accent on equality; the same opportunities given to the elevated and the depressed. He believes in mass production and rapid industrialisation. K. K. Sharma points out the vision of Bhattacharya:

Bhattacharya seems to be so much anxious about the sovereignty of a state. Aware of the modern Western world, he knows it fully well that a country’s freedom can be preserved mainly with the help of steel. No wonder Bhashkar, an important character in the novel, frequently stresses the indispensability of steel for a free nation. He maintains that steel is absolutely essential to fight against poverty and hunger, as well as to defend the country’s sovereignty. (Sharma 91)

Bhashkar believes in Indianisation of American techniques. He thinks that Gandhigram type village should be merged into the pattern of Lohapur. He does not desire to eliminate the

village but to introduce into it the amenities which form an integral part of a modern city's life: "But steel was the spine of the economy, steel was food and clothing and dwelling. Steel was culture and art and ritual. And steel was soon to be the honour of the people, the shield of their freedom"(37). Bhattacharya tries to prove that industrialisation is relevant to contemporary Indian situation to make economic progress. Bhashkar believes that salvation of the country lies in industrialisation which means not just the large-scale production but also a reorientation of the way of life. Adequate production is a necessity of Indian population:

Each tick of the clock meant an opportunity used or lost. Each five ticks- or it could be fed, clothed, reared, educated; given cultural fare, given employment, given his due share of human heritage. Sixteen hours- that was nearly sixty thousand ticks of the clock. More than twelve thousand babies in that span of time between the Himalayas and the Cape. Had production risen over that period to meet the newborn demand? (34)

Bhashkar protests against the outdated conventions in India. He criticises the ways in which most of the marriages are arranged. He is surprised to see a girl giving her body and soul to an unknown man and live with him for all the time. He feels:

But this was not the right way, this gambling with the innermost feelings. When would we catch up with the West? Not until the big machines had taken over. Production, more production - economic revolution leading to a revolution of mind. Society forced to accept the man and woman of the new age.(95)

Through Bhashkar, the novelist tries to convey that industrialization should bring about a change in the way of life and outlook. It should make the life fuller and happier. Bhashkar thinks that the country should be freed from the vice, taboos, inhibitions that hamper the country from progress:

The Modern State with its accent on equality; the same opportunities given to the depressed; the social services. Yes, that was modern materialism. Let India receive its full share. Let life be easier, freer, happier. (34)

Shadow from Ladakh thus shows that the two opposite poles of life can exist side by side. Steeltown follows the western style of living and Gandhigram follows rigidly the Gandhian pattern of life. Ramesh K.Srivastava finds that Gandhigram symbolises the past and Steeltown the present: "Steeltown belongs to the present as the country needs iron and steel for construction activities"(Srivastava 244). Towards the end of the novel, Bhattacharya expresses that even the opposite ways of life can co-exist harmoniously by showing Satyajit and Bhashkar understanding each other. K.R. Chandrasekharan comments about the end of the novel thus, Bhashkar's marriage to Sumita is the "marriage of Steeltown to Gandhigram" (Chandrasekharan 125). Satyajit emerges from his fast and starts a new chapter in his life. The end indicates the birth of a new era.

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EVALUATION OF CORRELATION AMONG VARIOUS CIRCUMFERENCE VARIABLES BETWEEN URBAN AND RURAL SCHOOL BOYS OF HARYANA

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ABSTRACT

Various anthropometric variables between urban and rural school boys were studied and analysed such as shoulder, chest and abdominal circumference. Evaluation of these anthropometric variables was conducted in August 2014-15 in District Ambala, Karnal and Sirsa. Data was collected from various senior secondary schools of Haryana during the study data on 112 students was collected from different schools of urban and rural background in Haryana. It was evaluated that Shoulder, Chest and abdominal circumference of Middle urban and rural group was found to have statistically similar values because students of middle urban and rural group perform almost similar domestic activities. Students of rural middle group do not rely on healthy protein rich diet in comparison to urban middle group as a result rural group do not have as good physique as compared to urban boys. Urban middle students remain involved in recreational activities like sports so which leads to increase in body mass and linear measurements of body. Whereas urban middle group boys leads a lethargic life and show less involvement in recreational activities which leads to decrease in physical fitness among them.

Key Words: Evaluation, Correlation, Among, Various, Circumference, Variables.

Anthropometric variables play an important role in determining the sports performance of sportsman. Also anthropometric variables are greatly influenced by the diet and life style of the person. Various studies had been conducted to evaluate influence of various factors determining the anthropometric variables. On the basis of component analysis of anthropometric variables for estimation of body structure of 14-16 years old boys growth and development dynamics can be predicted with higher certainty. At this age programming of educational process in the schools of sports can be eased. With goal of adequate individual programming, planning and dosage of physical exercises we need objective presentation of anthropometrical status of 14-16 year old boys classified in 6 groups between urban and rural school boys. Knowing of characteristics of 14-16 year old boys enables individual approach in inducement and prognosis of development of moving activities. Milicerova, H. (1960) has modified the method of Parnell A. W. (on Sheldon's maxim of classification with a seven degree points scale) adjusting it to special demands of somatic typology of children and youth in order to evaluate the impact of environmental factor, especially physical training and sport on human organism.

Anthropometric variables such as shoulder, chest and abdominal circumference were analyzed in various socio economic groups and also factors which influence these variables According to body structure, the size of active body mass is largely genetically determined. Based on the results, a significant connection between anthropometric characteristics was analyzed. The problem and subject of this research is extraction of significant main components of anthropometric variables 14-16 year old boys who were classified according to age groups. The main goal of this research is to evaluate possibilities of adequate individual planning, programming, and dosage physical exercising on base of extracted structure of used anthropometric variables.

Study Area and Methodology

Study was conducted in August 2014-15 in District Ambala, Karnal and Sirsa . Data was collected from various senior secondary schools of Haryana.during the study data on 112 students was collected from different schools of urban and rural background in Haryana. The age of the subject ranges from 14-16 years. In circumference measurements shoulder,chest and abdominal were measured using steel tape.

Results

Table 1: Comparison of Shoulder circumference among different SES group.

Sr. No.	Variables	Means	S.D	SED	T-Test
1	HIGH R	100.62	5.39	5.451	2.062*
	HIGH U	98.96	4.90		
2	LOW U	100.54	5.53	5.603	0.395
	LOW R	99.33	5.03		
3	MIDDLE U	100.74	5.51	6.039	1.201
	MIDDLE R	99.48	5.08		

The table 1 shows that the mean score of shoulder circumference of middle U group is more than those of other groups. The ‘T’ value between High R and high U group is found to be significant at 5% level.

The difference in mean score between Low (R & U) and Middle (R & U) groups are not found to be significant. It is clear that Low (R & U) and Middle (R & U) group students have almost statistically similar values of Shoulder circumferences.

Table 2: Comparison of Chest circumference among different SES group.

Sr. No.	Variables	Means	S.D	SED	T-Test
1	HIGH R	82.94	4.88	4.923	3.065**
	HIGH U	80.98	4.09		
2	LOW U	82.11	5.035	5.090	1.243
	LOW R	81.87	4.54		
3	MIDDLE U	82.35	4.90	4.933	2.487*
	MIDDLE R	80.95	4.41		

* significant at 5% level P= 1.98

** significant at 1% level P= 2.30

The table 2 shows that the mean score of Chest circumference of Middle R is smaller than those of other groups. The ‘T’ value between High R & High U and middle R & Middle U groups are found to be significant at 1% level.

The difference in mean score between low (U & R) is however, not found to be significant. It is clear that the Low (R & U) group students have almost statistically similar values of Chest circumferences.

Table 3: Comparison of Abdominal circumference among different SES group.

Sr. No.	Variables	Means	S.D	SED	T-Test
1	HIGH R	67.95	5.66	5.732	2.063*
	HIGH U	66.60	5.29		
2	LOW U	65.59	6.097	6.185	0.419
	LOW R	65.54	6.35		
3	MIDDLE U	67.44	6.13	6.172	2.517*
	MIDDLE R	65.64	4.49		

The table 3 shows that the mean score of middle R Group is found to be smaller than those of other groups. The ‘T’ value between both High (R & U) and Middle (R & U) group are found to be significant at 5% level.

The mean difference between Low (U & R) group is however, not found to be statistically significant. It is clear that the low (U & R) group students have almost statistically similar values of abdominal circumferences.

Discussion

Circumference variables such as chest, abdominal and shoulder circumference is one of the important factor which influence the physical fitness of the sportsman and in turn influence the sports performance (Clarke, H.B. 1951). The various circumference variables were studied and evaluated the correlation among these variables in various studies (Durnin, J.V and Rohaman, M.M (1967). It was evaluated that the mean score of shoulder circumference of middle U group is more than those of other groups. The ‘T’ value between High R and high U group is found to be significant at 5% level.

The difference in mean score between Low (R & U) and Middle (R & U) groups are not found to be significant. It is clear that Low (R & U) and Middle (R & U) group students have almost statistically similar values of Shoulder circumferences. the mean score of Chest circumference of Middle R is smaller than those of other groups. The ‘T’ value between High R & High U and middle R & Middle U groups are found to be significant at 1% level.

The difference in mean score between low (U & R) is however, not found to be significant. It is clear that the Low (R & U) group students have almost statistically similar values of Chest circumferences. the mean score of middle R Group is found to be smaller than those of other groups. The ‘T’ value between both High (R & U) and Middle (R & U) group are found to be significant at 5% level. The mean difference between Low (U & R) group is however, not

found to be statistically significant. It is clear that the low (U &R) group students have almost statistically similar values of abdominal circumferences.

Shoulder, Chest and abdominal circumference of Middle urban and rural group was found to have statistically similar values because students of middle urban and rural group perform almost similar domestic activities. Students of rural middle group do not rely on healthy protein rich diet in comparison to urban middle group as a result rural group do not have as good physique as compared to urban boys. Urban middle students remain involved in recreational activities like sports so which leads to increase in body mass and linear measurements of body. Whereas urban middle group boys leads a lethargic life and show less involvement in recreational activities which leads to decrease in physical fitness among them.

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INCREASED FEMALE CRIMINALITY IN INDIA: A STATISTICAL PERCEPTION

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ABSTRACT

Female criminality is indeed a serious social problem; it may be considered a crucial problem because of its impact on family, upbringing of children and the overall fabric of society. Though male criminality is still far greater than female criminality, but the number of criminal offences committed by females has increased at a much higher rate than the number of crimes committed by males. In this paper an attempt has been made to highlight the increased female criminality in India and the nature of offences committed by them.

Key Words: Criminality, Delinquency, Adultery, Larceny, Distillation, Prostitution.

Socially the crimes committed by females are considered more serious when compared with the male criminality since the role played by a woman as mother, wife, caretaker and more to say a central figure in the family. Her role is very crucial and significant and hence female criminality is considered to be more dysfunctional. Women are the embodiment of unfaithful depths of human sentiments, selfless affections and sacrifices. They are regarded as the preservers of morality, religious sentiments, cultural upheavals, imaginary idealism and spiritualism. They are personified with happiness, tenderness and solace and also known for kindness, sympathy and modesty. This has been the exalted position of women which has been subjected to various kinds of assault from time to time. As a result thereof, status of women in society relegated to secondary importance. One of the offshoots of this development has been the female delinquency. Today westernized Indian Culture, industrialization and urbanization have contributed in increasing crime rate among women.

Nature of Women Crime

Female criminality is indeed a serious socio-legal problem, it may be considered a crucial problem because of its impact on family, upbringing of children and the overall fabric of society. Women are engaged in wide varieties of crimes like murder, theft, adultery, kidnapping, blackmailing, smuggling, illicit distillation and prostitution. In many places women criminals plays a passive role in the game and leaves it to her male companion to bear the punishment.

(a) Prostitution

Prostitution is an affront to our sense of decency, it creates a nuisance, it spreads venereal disease and it has an adverse effect on children and young persons. The concise Oxford dictionary states the meaning of 'prostitute' to be a woman who engaged in sexual activity for payment. Webster's New World Dictionary states the meaning of the word 'prostitute' as "a

woman who engages in promiscuous sexual inter-course for pay.” Prostitution would mean indulgence by a woman in such promiscuous sexual intercourse for monetary gain. Poverty, uncivilized customs, lack of education, broken homes, sexual frustration and unhealthy social environment are the reasons for the growth of prostitution in our society. Most of the women accepted this disapproved business as main or subsidiary source of income. They are involved in obscene behaviour at public places. In cities one may find prostitutes loitering in bus-station, cinema theatre, railway station, park and other public places. It is not at all easy to hook them under the provisions of the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act. In India, prostitution (the exchange of sexual services for money) is legal, But a number of related activities, including soliciting in a public place, kerb crawling owning or managing a brothel, prostitution in a hotel, pimping and pandering are crimes. Prostitution is legal only if carried out in private residence of a prostitute or others. According to estimates by the United States Government, trafficking involving one million people is going on across international borders every year. India along with Thailand and the Philippines has 1.3 million children in its sex-trade centres.

(b) Infanticide

Infanticide, that is causing the death of child is another instance of female criminality. Infanticide may mostly be committed by unmarried, poverty-stricken, helpless mothers or mentally weak women and the methods applied may be suffocation, strangulation, infliction of wounds and fractures of the skull. Modern versions of infanticide are not restricted to unwed mothers, and often include married women who use more devious means to get rid of an unwanted burden. In the Indian culture, there is a preference for male children. Infanticide is nowadays a criminal offence in India but it is an under reported crime. There were around 100 male and female infanticides reported in India in 2010. In the female infanticide it is the intentional killing of infant girls. In rural and poverty stricken areas, lack of education, economic resources and access to health care are factors that lead to the murder of infant girls. Maternal filicide is defined as child murder by the mother. Infanticide is child murder in the first year of life. The term neonaticide is described as murder of an infant within the first 24 hours of life. Almost all neonaticide are committed by mothers. Although government programs and human rights organizations strike to put an end to practices of abortion. With education, financial incentives and threat of punishment, female infanticide continues. In most of the cases of infanticide the real intention was to hide the shame of an illegitimate birth.

(c) Feticide/Abortion

According to Black’s law dictionary abortion is an artificial induced termination of a pregnancy for the purpose of destroying an embryo or fetus. According to the Oxford English Dictionary, Abortion is an act of giving untimely birth to offspring, premature delivery, miscarriage, the procuring of premature delivery so as to destroy offspring. To cause an abortion is unlawful, unless it is done in good faith for the purpose of saving the life of the mother. In India, female feticide has assumed a serious problem which is largely affecting male-female ratio. The mothers who commit the feticide may be single mother, married women with families who do not want another girl child or child and wives pregnant as a result of an extra-marital affair or rape. Many of them know that what they are doing is wrong and that it may have very serious consequences. To what amplitude, abortion should be permitted, encouraged, restricted or repressed is a social issue that has effectively divided

theologians, philosophers, legislators and general mass. College students who become pregnant and give birth are much less likely to complete their education than their peers. Employed single women who become pregnant face an interruption of their jobs and careers. This impacts their earning ability and may make them unable to raise a child on their own. Most women choose to have an abortion to reduce family size and space pregnancies.

(d) Murder

A large proportion of female offenders commit it as a result of domestic quarrels. The place for committing murder is either in bed room, kitchen or in the backyard of the house (Rani, 1983). And the victim is mostly the person living closer to them (Pollak, 1950; Smith 1962; Smart, 1976; Wolfgang, 1958; West, 1962; Ahuja, 1970 and Rani, 1983). While committing murders women concentrate mostly on persons who lived close to them. Pollak also observed that female offenders concentrated on victims such as children, husbands, family members and lovers, who are close to them. The victim-offender relationship is more meaningful in female homicide because the social environment of Indian women is very limited. Any severe interpersonal conflict or any emotional tension which hampers her life and frustrates her, may ultimately arouse her and lead her to this extreme step. Sometimes, homicide occurs as the only way out of a hopeless situation that a women is facing.

(e) Adultery

According to the English Dictionary “Adultery” means sexual unfaithfulness of husband or wife. According to the matrimonial laws adultery is a matrimonial offence. The matrimonial offence of adultery is different from a criminal offence, because adultery committed by a woman is taken into consideration and is a ground for divorce under clause (i) of sec. 13(1) of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. Whereas it is also a ground for judicial separation under sec. 10 of the Act. The wronged spouse may seek a decree for judicial separation in the hope of adjustment or reconciliation.

Although, women under the Indian Penal Code cannot be punished for the offence of adultery because of peculiar status enjoyed by woman under Indian set-up, it cannot be denied that women also play important role without whose involvement it cannot be committed. Sofaras, India is concerned the law imposes punishment on men alone even though women fully consented to it or even lured him as an abettor. A married woman alone has been given a blank cheque of open exemption to indulge in free sex with as many men as she likes and yet not be punishable as an abettor and on the contrary men will be punishable under all circumstances. It is highly discriminatory to hold only the man guilty of the offence without making the adulterous women liable for her infidelity.

(f) Obscenity

There are so many social sins which are recognized as crime on the basis of immorality and obscenity is one of them. The literal meaning of the word obscenity is gross indecency and unchaste action. The obscene materials which include nudity and other vulgar articles corrupt the mind of a person which are basically related with women. Earlier women were respected highly and treated as Goddess by the society. Women were given due respect but with the passage of time the situation has been drastically change in an unsatisfactory way and now women were time and again targeted.

The Information Technology Act, 2000 prohibit publishing or transmitting of any material in the electronic form that is lascivious or appeals to the prurient interest (a shameful or morbid interest in nudity, sex or excretion, and including itching, morbid or lascivious longing, of desire, curiosity or propensity or lewd). It also prohibits any material in the electronic form that tends to deprave and corrupt persons who are likely, having regard to all relevant circumstance to read, see or hear the matter contained or embodied in it.

The process of buying and selling women for sex is routine. They are trained to be sexual, about the eroticization of domination and subordination. About 83.5% of the images available on the Internet are pornographic. No age verification, no credit card required, all it takes is just a couple of clicks on the mouse. Sex sells nowhere better than online. Women are generally shown as a party to obscene acts, pictures etc. Besides the provisions of the Indian Penal Code, the Indecent Representation of women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 has been enacted with a view to prohibiting the indecent representation of women through advertisements, books, pamphlets, etc. Although legislative efforts have been made to curtail obscenity, it is necessary day by day. The impact of satellite channels and movies cannot be ignored in this connection. The means of mass media such as advertisements, movies etc. have projected women in various types of objectionable behavior or positions in the name of promoting a commercial interest or social cause.

(g) Theft and Shoplifting

Women are more involved in pick-pocketing, theft, shoplifting etc. These offences are called as property offences which include theft, pick-pocketing, purse-chain snatching, shoplifting and cheating. The incidence of crime involving property is more common in urban areas. In India, women commit pick-pocketing in groups or alone. Crowded areas and means of public transport such as bus, trains, vessels etc. provide them opportunities to commit the offence with ease. The women criminals of India show the same trend as in other countries where most female offenders are arrested for theft. They have more opportunities than men to come into contact with shopping areas and such other places where thefts are easy to commit. Otto Pollak described shoplifting as “one of the most specifically female types of crime.”

(h) Terrorism

One violent offence that is increasingly becoming associated with women is terrorism. Terrorism can be political or criminal, national, international or transnational. It is generally viewed that gun-toting, bomb planting, hijacking of aeroplanes, trains, and other means of public transportation etc. are the ingredients of terrorism. Females involved in terrorism have shifted from supported functions to achieve operational roles in murder, robbery, kidnapping, assassination and hijacking. Use of women terrorists reflects their importance in carrying out successfully the operations. At least, they can easily avoid police suspicion and can access the target with the chance of success. Women are used by terroristic groups and gangs for various activities. Thus, terrorism has acquired new dimensions which need to be checked effectively.

(i) Matrimonial offences

Matrimonial offences are rising high in the country. In Indian society, a woman has to adjust with all members of the family, whatever her marital status may be. This is particularly so in joint families. Lack of adjustment with present members of the family either brings about aggression or depression which accumulates and may result in violent outbursts. When the

family does not help to adjust to the environment, a woman loses the most important means of psychological support and the most effective agent for socialization. Double burden of work and household responsibilities, official indifference, the increasing rate of family breakdown, the alcoholism of husbands, the psychological trauma of divorce and financial difficulties etc. all contribute to the incidents of female criminality. The women abuse their children, husband and parents. Spousal abuse is a serious problem that is not just faced by women, there are a growing number of men who are at the receiving end of harassment and face physical and psychological abuse at the hands of their wives. Women in many cases ask another man- their brother, father, friend or hired goons to assault their husbands.

(j) Drug Abuse

Women become increasingly involved in all forms of drug-related problems and are thus likely to suffer far worse consequences than men. Drug use is associated with a wide range of major diseases, including several types of cancers and heart and lung diseases. The women who use alcohol, heroin, cannabis etc. also are faced increased risk of infertility, pregnancy complications, premature births, low-birth weight infants, still births and infant death. Despite the fact that men substantially outnumber women in the abuse of illicit drugs, there are indications of use of drugs among teenagers shows a major significant increase in frequency among girls than boys. Female addicts are thought to have experienced more general disorganisation and economic insecurity in their early family life than male addicts. Today more than 4 million women in the country use drugs. Drug abuse is a serious continuing illness. There are no easy cures. Almost half of all women between the age groups of 15-44 years have used drugs at least once in their life. Among women who drink alcohol, 15 percent drinks alcohol almost everyday, 40 percent drink alcohol about once a week and 43 percent drinks alcohol less than once a week.

Statistical Perception

It is undeniable that male criminality is very high in comparison to female criminality. It need not to be proved by official or unofficial figures. Hence trends in female criminality have been noticed. So far as female criminality is concerned it is also increasing day by day which could be seen through the data. The data have been collected from Crime in India, as appeared on taken from the internet site of National Crime Records Bureau.

Table 1: Females arrested under Indian Penal Code Crimes in India

Crime head	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Murder	4007	3798	4443	4197	3989
Attempt to Murder	2748	2921	3179	4105	3273
Culpable Homicide	113	196	260	186	174
Rape	749	717	766	949	1077
Kidnapping & Abduction	2031	2349	2527	2646	3022
Dacoity	289	225	250	259	191
Preparation & assembly for dacoity	141	30	19	36	18
Robbery	251	301	294	413	488
Burglary	1269	1461	1549	1245	1460

Crime head	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Theft	6991	6193	6806	6949	6481
Riots	17144	17188	19461	21717	20568
Criminal Breach of Trust	623	684	760	918	906
Cheating	3249	3844	4717	4926	4888
Counterfeiting	59	43	67	74	59
Arson	329	288	303	354	299
Hurt	34258	34875	36063	42405	41182
Dowry Deaths	5182	4937	4764	5031	4635
Molestation	1280	1557	1698	1896	2613
Sexual Harassment	159	206	193	178	352
Cruelty by husband and relatives	41351	41079	41298	47951	47471
Importation of girls	11	11	18	7	8
Death due to Negligence	259	327	267	351	339
Other IPC Crimes	56801	58469	63953	64785	70959
Total Cognizable Crimes under IPC	179294	181699	193555	211578	214452

Source:<http://www.ncrb.nic.in>

Table 1 shows the trend of females arrested under IPC crimes of five years from 2009 to 2013. As from year 2009 to 2013, certain crimes have seen a rapid increase. Cruelty by husband and relatives increased from 41,351 women (in number) in the year 2009 to 47,471 women (in number) in the year 2013. Kidnapping and abduction increased from 2031 women (in number) in the year 2009 to 3022 women (in number) in the year 2013. The data reveals that there is increasing trend of female criminality in the offences such as Hurt, Burglary, and Rioting etc. also. The offence of cheating committed by women has also been increased from 3249 (in number) in the year 2009 to 4888 (in number) in the year 2013. There is the slight increase in the offences such as sexual harassment, criminal breach of trust, death due to negligence etc. dowry deaths committed by females saw a slight dip in the year 2012 as it lowered from 5182 in the year 2009 to 4635 in the year 2013. Heinous crime like murder has seen a fluctuating trend wherein the number of murder committed by females was 4007 in the year 2009 and went up to 4443 in the year 2011 and went down to 3989 in the year 2013. Molestation is another one of the harsh crime that has increased from 1280 in the year 2009 to 2613 in the year 2013. Finally, there is increasing trend of female criminality in other Indian Penal Code crimes which increased from 56801 to 70595 in year 2009 to 2013.

Table 2: Females arrested under Special and Local Laws in India

Crime Head	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Arms Act	33	98	147	76	70
Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act	1264	1189	1198	1358	1624
Gambling Act	498	1027	1007	715	1025
Excise Act	7042	5534	6065	5966	7318
Prohibition Act	98651	93709	89431	88778	95475

Crime Head	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Explosive & explosive Substances Act	23	25	23	29	34
Immoral Traffic (P) Act	4209	3434	3437	3088	2811
Indian Railways Act	3	0	0	0	2
The Foreigners Act	241	265	219	176	224
Protection of Civil Rights Act	6	3	7	4	12
Indian passport Act	313	160	253	218	328
Essential commodities Act	69	134	161	65	74
Terrorist & Disruptive Activities Act	0	0	0	0	0
Antiquities & Art Treasures	2	0	2	0	1
Dowry Prohibition Act	2264	2040	2750	3400	4233
Prohibition of Child Marriage Act	0	36	80	67	124
Indecent Representation of Women (P) Act	409	363	152	16	2
Copyright Act	15	27	73	63	92
Sati Prevention Act	0	0	0	0	0
SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act	636	737	1011	1199	919
Forest Act	10	8	57	41	23
Other SLL Crimes	36777	40946	33808	44817	47587
Total Cognizable crimes under SLL	152465	149735	139881	150076	161978

Source: <http://www.ncrb.nic.in>

Table 2 reveals the data of females arrested under Special and Local Laws in India and shows the trends of female criminality during the year from 2009 to 2013. It shows that 1,52,465 women were arrested under SLL Laws during the year 2009, it decreased to 1,49,735 women in the year 2010 and further increased to 1,61,978 women in the year 2013. The offences committed by women which are increasing under SLL crimes belong to certain Acts such as Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act, Gambling Act, Dowry Prohibition Act, Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act and other Special and Local Laws crimes. The table shows that 2264 women were arrested under Dowry Prohibition Act in the year 2009, whereas 4233 in 2013. The data shows increase of female criminality in regard to other Special and Local Laws crimes under which 36,777 women were arrested in 2009 and was increased to 47587 in the year 2013.

The increase of female criminality is agonizing. The crimes by women are committed in single or in accomplishment with others. Women commit crime directly as well as indirectly with the help of male partners. No doubt, it is low as compared to male criminality. However, it is also a fact that as compared to past, female criminality has increased. In fact, in general, there is underreporting as well as unreporting of female crimes in the society. In many places women criminals plays a passive role and leaves it to her male companion to bear punishment. Moreover, there is general sympathy towards women in the society. In this paper an attempt has been made to focus on nature of offences committed by women in the society and the study of statistical perception clearly shows that there is an increasing trend of female

criminality in India during the year 2009 to 2013. It is, therefore, necessary to focus the attention towards female criminality. They play very important role in the society and their involvement in crime will affect the upbringing of their family and the society at large. No doubt male criminality is more as compared to female criminality but the most worried thing is that female criminality is on rise.

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DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN: A PRIORITY ISSUE OF CONCERN

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ABSTRACT

Domestic violence against women is a violation of their basic human rights. It is shameful for the states that fail to prevent it and societies that tolerate and in fact perpetuate it. The paper discusses various aspects of domestic violence prevalent in our society. The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 says that any act, conduct, omission or commission that harms or injures or has the potential to harm or injure will be considered domestic violence by the law. Domestic violence is the most common form of violence against women. The World Health Organization reports that the proportion of women who had ever experienced physical or sexual violence or both by an intimate partner ranged from 15% to 71%. A recent United Nation Population Fund report also revealed that around two-thirds of married women in India were victims of domestic violence. It is difficult and potentially misleading to make a culture-based argument about the problems that women face in India because of the size and diversity of the country. Economic dependence has been found to be the central reason. Without the ability to sustain themselves economically, women are forced to stay in abusive relationships and are not able to be free from violence. Lack of information about alternatives also forces women to suffer silently within the four walls of their homes. Domestic violence must be eliminated through political will as well as by legal and civil action in all sectors of society to safeguard the women human rights.

Key Words: Domestic, Violence, Women, Issue, Concern.

Violence against women in India is an issue rooted in societal norms and economic dependence. In a male dominating society like India violence against women are unfortunately increasing at an alarming rate. Violence against women within the family or domestic violence in particular is increasing now a days. Family or home is a place which is expected to protect woman dignity and assures her safety. This type of violence includes crimes such as dowry harassments including death, wife beating, marital rape, sexual abuse of female children and women of one's own family, deprivation of sufficient food, female genital mutilation and abuses of female servants, etc. Domestic violence against women is a violation of their basic human rights. It is shameful for the states that fail to prevent it and societies that tolerate and in fact perpetuate it. The paper discusses various aspects of domestic violence prevalent in our society.

Domestic Violence

“Domestic violence is not simply an argument. It is patterns of coercive control that one person exercises over another. Abusers use physical and sexual violence, threats, emotional insults and economic deprivation as a way to dominate their victims and get their way”. (Susan Scheter, Visionary leader in the movement to end family violence)(3)

The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 says that any act, conduct, omission or commission that harms or injures or has the potential to harm or injure will be considered domestic violence by the law. Even a single act of omission or commission may constitute domestic violence - in other words, women do not have to suffer a prolonged period of abuse before taking recourse to law. The law covers children also (4). Domestic violence is perpetrated by and on both men and women; however, most commonly the victims are women, especially in our country. Even in the United States, it has been reported that 85% of all violent crime experienced by women are cases of intimate partner violence, compared to 3% of violent crimes experienced by men (5). Thus, domestic violence in Indian context mostly refers to domestic violence against women.

Extent of Domestic Violence

Domestic violence is the most common form of violence against women. It affects women across the life span from sex selective abortion of female foetuses to forced suicide and abuse, and is evident, to some degree, in every society in the world. The World Health Organization reports that the proportion of women who had ever experienced physical or sexual violence or both by an intimate partner ranged from 15% to 71%, with the majority between 29% and 62%.(2)

India's National Family Health Survey-III, carried out in 29 states during 2005-06, has found that a substantial proportion of married women have been physically or sexually abused by their husbands at some time in their lives. The survey indicated that, nationwide, 37.2% of women “experienced violence” after marriage. Bihar was found to be the most violent, with the abuse rate against married women being as high as 59%. Strangely, 63% of these incidents were reported from urban families rather than the state's most backward villages. It was followed by Madhya Pradesh (45.8%), Rajasthan (46.3%), Manipur (43.9%), Uttar Pradesh (42.4%), Tamil Nadu (41.9%) and West Bengal (40.3%).(6)

The trend of violence against women was recently highlighted by the India's National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) which stated that while in 2000, an average of 125 women faced domestic violence every day, the figure stood at 160 in 2005 (7). A recent United Nation Population Fund report also revealed that around two-thirds of married women in India were victims of domestic violence. Even these alarming figures are likely to be significantly under estimated given that violence within families continues to be a taboo subject in both industrialized and industrializing countries.

Problem Begins at Home

It is difficult and potentially misleading to make a culture-based argument about the problems that women face in India because of the size and diversity of the country. Especially women from the north-eastern provinces as well as in the south tend to be in a better position. Their

share of the female work force, especially in the service sector seems to be quite high. Moreover, they are considered to be more visible and active in the public sphere.

Nevertheless some numbers clearly indicate a large problem in Indian society's attitude toward women at the macro level. According to the 2011 census the sex ratio between men and women indicates 940 women to a 1000 men which is a definite improvement over the 2001 census where the ratio was 933:1000. However, India still has one of the lowest sex ratios on the world with approximately 35 million women "missing". The highest number of missing women at birth is in the north-western states of Punjab, Rajasthan and Haryana, etc. Research indicates that 12% of this gap is found at birth which increased to 25% in childhood¹. Some of the widely regarded key explanations for this missing number are sex-selective abortion and possible neglect of young girls during infancy indicating a high preference for male children rather than female children. This preference for boys is also evident in the gender gap in the literacy rate in the 2011 census which shows that 82% of males and 65% of females are literate. The difference of 17% indicates that many Indian parents still believe that educating the sons takes precedence over daughters while allocating family resources. Nevertheless, it is considerable improvement over previous census data where the gap was 27% (1981), 25% (1991), and 22% (2001).

Much of the violence against Indian women is in the form of domestic violence, dowry deaths, acid attacks, honor killings, rape, abduction, and cruelty by husbands and in-laws. One of the key challenges is dowry – a practice of the bride's family giving gifts of cash and kind to the groom and his family. In some cases the groom's family mistreats the bride if such demands are not met. To protect women against this threat the Indian government had enacted the Dowry Prohibition Act and the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act and cruelty under Sec 498A of the Indian Penal Code. In 2012, according to the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), dowry deaths – or murders of women by the groom or in-laws because of unmet high dowry expectations – constituted 3.4% of all crimes against women. The NCRB statistics indicate that an Indian woman is most unsafe in her marital home with 43.6% of all crimes against women being "cruelty" inflicted by her husband and relatives. These numbers do not include incidences of marital rape, as India does not recognize marital rape as an offence³. Of the 24,923 rape incidences in India in 2012, 98% of the offenders were known to the victim⁴, which is higher than the global average of approximately 90%. This may also mean that children – boys and girls – in India grow up in a situation where they see violence against women as the norm.

Causes of Domestic Violence

Social inequality is as old as society and through it has been a constant source of violence, conflict, injustice and oppression. Domestic violence against women is an age old phenomenon. Women were always considered weak, vulnerable and in a position to be exploited. Violence has long been accepted as something that happens to women. Cultural mores, religious practices, economic and political conditions may set the precedence for initiating and perpetuating domestic violence, but ultimately committing an act of violence is a choice that the individual makes out of a range of options. Although one cannot underestimate the importance of macro system-level forces (such as cultural and social norms) in the etiology of gender-based violence within any country, including India, individual-level variables (such as observing violence between one's parents while growing up, absent or

rejecting father, delinquent peer associations) also play important roles in the development of such violence. The gender imbalance in domestic violence is partly related to differences in physical strength and size.

Economic dependence has been found to be the central reason. Without the ability to sustain themselves economically, women are forced to stay in abusive relationships and are not able to be free from violence. Due to deep-rooted values and culture, women do not prefer to adopt the option of separation or divorce. They also fear the consequences of reporting violence and declare an unwillingness to subject themselves to the shame of being identified as battered women. Lack of information about alternatives also forces women to suffer silently within the four walls of their homes.(3) Some women may believe that they deserve the beatings because of some wrong action on their part. Other women refrain from speaking about the abuse because they fear that their partner will further harm them in reprisal for revealing family secrets, or they may be ashamed of their situation.

Effects of Domestic Violence

Violence not only causes physical injury, it also undermines the social, economic, psychological, spiritual and emotional well being of the victim, the perpetrator and the society as a whole. Domestic violence is a major contributor to the ill health of women. It has serious consequences on women's mental and physical health. These physical and mental health outcomes have social and emotional sequel for the individual, the family, the community and the society at large.

Measures to check Domestic Violence

Violence against women is a violation of basic human rights. It is shameful for the states that fail to prevent it and societies that tolerate and in fact perpetuate it. It must be eliminated through political will, and by legal and civil action in all sectors of society.

An effective response to violence must be multi-sectoral; addressing the immediate practical needs of women experiencing abuse; providing long-term follow up and assistance; and focusing on changing those cultural norms, attitudes and legal provisions that promote the acceptance of and even encourage violence against women, and undermine women's enjoyment of their full human rights and freedoms.

Since violence against women is both a consequence and a cause of gender inequality, primary prevention programs that address gender inequality and tackle the root causes of violence are all essential. Public health workers have a responsibility to build awareness by creating and disseminating materials and innovative audio-visual messages, which project a positive image of girl child and women in the society. An integrated media campaign covering electronic, print and film media that portrays domestic violence as unacceptable is the need of the hour. The role of increasing male responsibility by changing their mindsets to end domestic violence needs to be emphasized.

Without an independent, efficient, adequately staffed and technically well-equipped police force, rule of law is weakened in a democratic society. The number of police personnel, and the resources at their disposal, are currently woefully inadequate to deal with the challenges they face – both related to crimes against women and for other crimes. The universal declaration of Human Rights by UNO on 10th Dec. 1948 both directly and indirectly

influenced its member nations to extend these rights to women also. India joined UNO after independence and adopted a constitution of its own in 1949 which have several articles mandating equality and non discrimination on ground of sex.

In January, India implemented its first law aimed at tackling domestic violence (*The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005*) to protect the rights of women who are victims of violence of any kind occurring within the family and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. It also defines repeated insults, ridiculing or name-calling, and demonstrations of obsessive possessiveness and jealousy of a partner as domestic violence. The big challenge in front now is to enforce it in true sense.

A bill alone will not help in preventing domestic abuse; what is needed is a change in mindsets. Concerted and co-ordinated multisectoral efforts are key methods of enacting change and responding to domestic violence at local and national levels. The Millennium Development Goal regarding girls' education, gender equality and the empowerment of women reflects the international community's recognition that health, development, and gender equality issues are closely interconnected.

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GEOMORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BEAS BASIN IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

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ABSTRACT

The Beas basin up to the Pandoh Dam Site in Himachal Pradesh has been investigated to understand its geomorphological characteristics. This Himalayan watershed produces large perennial flow volumes due to seasonal rainfall and snowmelt phenomena. Such large flow volumes result from summer season monsoon and substantial meltwater yield due to depletion of snow accumulated during the winter season. The investigation refers to location, areal dimensions, basin characteristics using techniques described by quantitative geomorphology of drainage basins.

Key Words: Drainage Basin, Stream Flow, Stream frequency, Slopes.

High energy mountain streams produce large volume of flow due to seasonal rainfall and snowmelt. The perennial Himalayan rivers reportedly provide a large flow volume from summer – season monsoon. The catchments with snowcover also contribute substantial meltwater yield from the depletion of seasonal snowcover area. Flow patterns due to rainfall and snowmelt provide useful data for the assessment of water potential, its utilization and management.

STUDY AREA

The catchment of the Beas up to Pandoh Dam site is located between latitudes 31°27' and 32°26' north and longitudes 76°56' and 77°52' east in Himachal Pradesh (Fig. 1). It extends for 48 miles (77) km in length and 43 miles (69 km) in width, and covers 2204 sq. miles (5711 sq. km) area in the western Himalayas.

The Beas is a tributary of the Indus system and has its source at the 'Beas Kund' in Himachal Pradesh. The Kund is a small spring near the Rohtang Pass at an altitude of about 13000 feet (3960 m) in the Pir Panjal Range. After flowing for a distance of about 62 miles (100 km) in tortuous course, the Beas reaches Pandoh where it is blocked to create an artificial reservoir on the River. The water at Pandoh is diverted first through a 7.45 – mile (12 km) long tunnel and thereafter a 7.45 – mile (12 km) long hydel channel to generate electricity at Dehar Power Plant. The tunnel and the hydel channel provide a link between the Beas and Sutlej rivers. The water in excess of the capacity of the reservoir is released into the Beas channel through sluice gates.

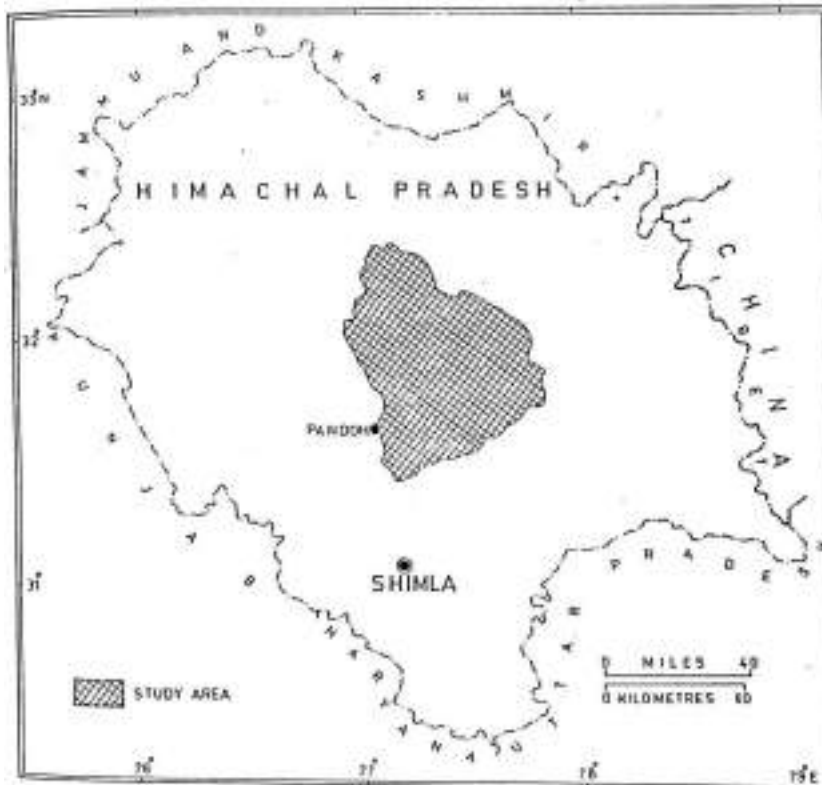


Fig. 1: Study area in Himachal Pradesh.

The Beas upstream of Pandoh is fed by a large number of ephemeral and perennial streams. Notable among the ephemeral torrents are the Sarvari Khad near Kulu and Bakhli about one kilometer upstream of the Pandoh Dam site. Among the latter type of streams are the Parvati and the Hurla near Bhunter, and Tirthan and Sainj near Larji. The Beas basin up to Pandoh Dam site comprises of five sub basins as : (1) Manali, (2) Sainj, (3) Parvati, (4) Bhunter and, (5) Pandoh (Fig. 2). The data on the area and mean elevation of the abovesaid five subbasins of the Beas system are given in Table 1.

Table 1 : Area, Mean Elevation and Per Cent Snowcover Area

Sr. No.	Subbasin	Area Sq. mi (Sq. km)	Mean elevation ft (m)	Permanent snowcover area as per cent of the total basin area
1.	Manali	138 (357)	12550 (3825)	28
2.	Sainj	288 (747)	12487 (3807)	33
3.	Parvati	673 (1742)	14009 (4270)	51
4.	Bhunter	1187 (3074)	12024 (3655)	36
5.	Pandoh	2204 (5711)	10824 (3299)	24

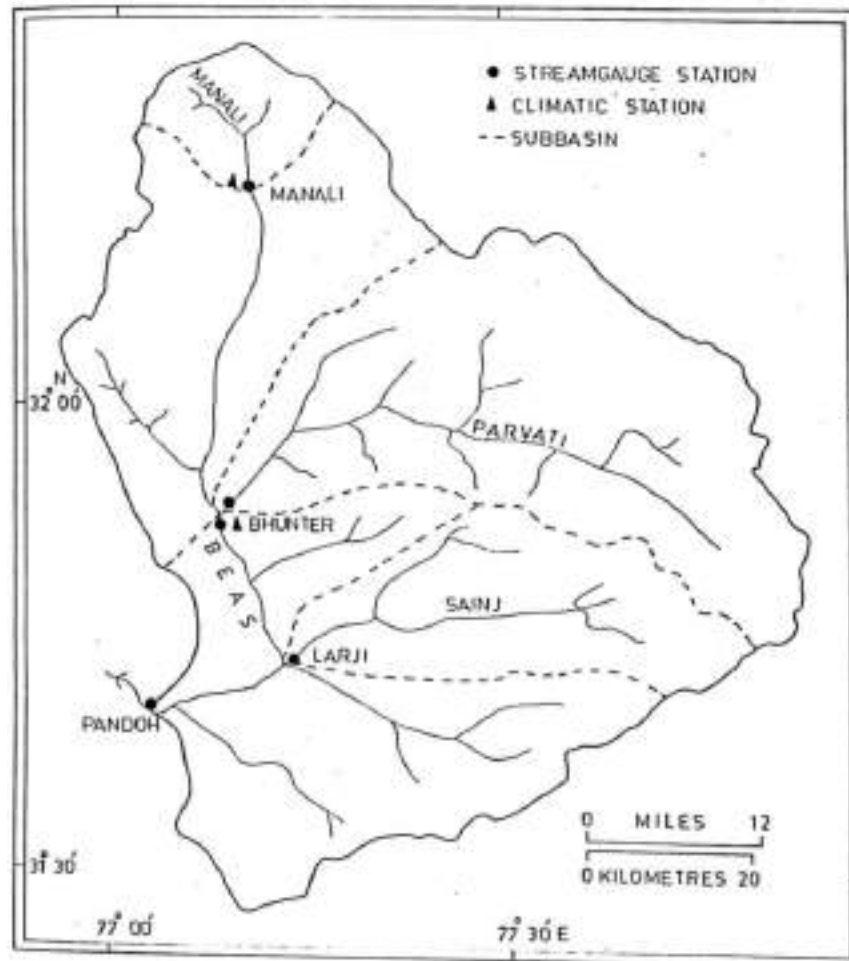


Fig. 2: Subbasin boundaries, streamgaugue and climatic stations in the Beas basin up to Pandoh Dam site

The Beas basin, developed mostly in the Lesser Himalayas, presents a mosaic of mountain peaks, ridges, hills and valleys in which altitude varies from about 3000 feet (914 m) to 21000 feet (6400 m). In general, the elevation increases from west to east, and from south to north. The basin is bounded by the high Pir Panjal Range in the north and northeast and by the Dhauladhar Range in the northwest, south and southeast. Both of these mountain ranges are generally aligned in northwest-southeast direction, and are almost parallel to each other. The Beas valley runs almost transverse to the main alignment of mountain ranges. However, Pir Panjal of the Lesser Himalayas joins the Great Himalayan Range in the northeastern section of the Parvati subbasin. Thus, the highest elevation of nearly 21000 feet (6400 m) of the Beas basin is encountered in this part of the Parvati subbasin.

The rainfall and snowmelt provide a perennial character to the Beas River. The permanent snowcover areas that lie at or above 14000 feet (4267m) in Beas Basin account for about 25 per cent of the total basin are. The percentage distribution of this area in the five subbasin is also given in Table 1, which shows that the Parvati has the largest area under permanent showcover. The Parvati is followed by the Bhunter, Sainj, Manali and Pandoh in order of the Size of per cent basin snowcover area respectively.

BASIC CHARACTERISTICS

Drainage basin is a fundamental geomorphic unit of study. It represents the area drained by a stream and its tributaries. Therefore, fluvial processes may be understood in terms of laws of drainage composition first enunciated by Horton (1945). This work of Horton is known as quantitative geomorphology. Quantitative geomorphology provides a systematic approach to the analysis of a complex landscape of any size and origin. The analysis is based on the premise that a landscape can be resolved into its form elements, form attributes can be quantified, and morphological laws governing the phenomena can be formulated.

The purpose of this study is to describe the geomorphic characteristics of the Beas basin up to Pandoh Dam site in terms of a few selected linear, areal, and relief properties of the basin. The linear aspects of drainage basins referred to in this study are stream order. The areal aspects likewise include laws of stream orders, area and discharge, basin form, drainage density, and stream frequency. In the relief aspects, hypsometric curve is taken into account.

The abovesaid characteristics of the Beas basin have been analysed by using the available quarter – inch topographical maps for the study area and based on Strahler's system of stream number ordering (1957). These aspects for the Beas basin up to Pandoh Dam site, summarized in Table 2 and 3, are briefly discussed as below.

Linear Aspects

Stream Order

Stream order refers to the number and order of tributaries in a drainage basin. The purpose of stream ordering, to quote Gregory and Walling (1973), is to provide estimates of streamflows, provided suitable data are available for correlation. The present study suggests that the Beas up to Pandoh Dam site is a 6th order basin. Bhunter is a 5th Order subbasin of the Beas, while the Manali, Sainj and Parvati subbasins are of the 4th order.

Table 2 : Bifurcation Ratio and Average Catchment Area

Stream Order	Number of segments	Bifurcation ratio	Mean length of segments, miles	Areal Aspect Average catchment area, sq. miles
1.	466	3.73	1.40	1.75
2.	125	4.81	2.50	4.00
3.	26	4.33	6.58	22.80
4.	6	3.00	13.40	312.60
5.	2	2.00	14.25	1013.50
6.	1		9+ (not complete)	2204 + (not complete)

Table 3 : Linear, Areal and other Aspects

Subbasin	Linear Aspect	Areal Aspects			Other Aspect
	Length of overland flow, mile	Basin form factor	Drainage density	Stream frequency	Basin Slope
Manali	0.86	1.14	0.58	0.36	28°40'
Sainj	0.82	0.24	0.61	0.31	24°00'
Parvati	1.04	.047	0.48	0.22	21°40'
Bhunter	0.88	0.35	0.57	0.29	18°30'
Pandoh	0.68	0.61	0.74	0.28	23°40'

Bifurcation ratio

The number of streams of various orders in the drainage basin are counted. According to Horton (1945), the numbers decrease in a regular way with increasing order of streams, forming geometrical series. The other aspect of bifurcation ratio expresses the ratio between the number of segments of any given order to the number of segments of the next higher order. The past studies suggest that the values of bifurcation ratio generally range from 2 to 4. Basin values other than these indicate strong geological control in their drainage development (Sharma, 1986). For the Beas basin, bifurcation values of 4.33 and 4.81 perhaps imply a geological control in the development of drainage network in the 2nd and 3rd order streams.

Stream lengths

Mean length of channel segments of successive higher orders of a drainage network form geometric series. This law stream lengths holds for drainage basins of all sizes irrespective of their physiographic and climatic environments. In the case of Beas basin, the mean stream lengths are at 1.40 miles for the 1st order which progressively increase to 2.50 for the 2nd order, 6.58 for the 3rd order, 13.40 for the 4th order, and 14.25 miles for the 5th order stream network. The segment of the 6th order stream in the study basin, however, is not complete.

Length of overland flow

The length of overland flow is the length of nonchannel flow from the basin perimeter to the nearest channel. It is an important independent variable affecting the quantity of water required to exceed a certain threshold of erosion. Horton (1945) and Schumm (1956) note that the length of overland flow approximately equals half the reciprocal of drainage density.

In the study area, the nonchannel flow is between 0.82 and 1.04 miles, except for the Pandoh subbasin in which case laminar flow exists for a distance of 0.68 mile before such a flow can develop a channel.

Areal Aspects

Law of stream orders

Horton noted that the mean drainage basin area of progressively higher orders of drainage network increase in a geometric sequence. Thus, an exponential relationship also exists between subbasin areas of progressively increasing order. This study suggests that the Horton's law of stream orders also holds for the Beas basin. The otherwise mean basin area

in square miles is computer to be 1.75 for the 1st order basins, which progressively increases to 4.00, 22.80, 312.60, 1013.50 and 2204.00 for the successive higher order basins (Table 1.2).

Area and discharge

Under normal conditions, discharge increases in a direct proportion to the increase in drainage basin area. This relationship for the Beas and its subbasins is given by the equation of the form

$$\bar{Q} = 1.669 A_U^{0.584}$$

Where, \bar{Q} is the mean discharge, A_U is the basin area, 1.669 is the intercept and 0.584 is the exponent.

Basin Shape

Basin shape is a topographic expression of a drainage basin a plan view. The shape greatly affects the hydrology of drainage basins. A number of methods affects the hydrology describe basin shape in quantitative terms. Horton has proposed a form-factor (F) for describing the shape of drainage basins. It may be derived by the Horton's procedure (1932), and may be expressed by the equation of the form.

$$F = \frac{A_U}{L^2}$$

Where, A_U is the drainage basin area, and L is basin length. In this method, higher F values indicate a basin approaching a circular or a compact form, while lower values of F suggest elongated shape of drainage basins. Thus, the Manali subbasin in the study area may be said to be compact and the Sainj most elongated in the Beas system.

Drainage density

The drainage density express the ratio of the total sum of all channel segment within a basin to the basin area. It is a dimension inverse of length (length per unit area). Drainage density is affected by the erodibility of rocks and climatic environment (Morisawa, 1968). In the Beas system, the drainage density lies between 0.48 for the Parvati basin and 0.74 for the Pandoh basin. In relative terms, streamlength per unit area in Pandoh are higher than the Parvati basin.

Stream Frequency

Stream frequency refers to the number of stream segments per unit area. Like drainage density, the stream frequency also depends upon the physical characteristics of the catchment and its climatic conditions. The results for the Beas basin suggest that the number of stream segments per square mile area is highest in the case of Manali (0.36), and it is lowest for the Parvati subbasin (0.22). in general terms, stream frequency values for the five subbasins of the Beas system differ much from each other. This fact perhaps signifies that the study area is dominated by relatively competent lithological units.

Relief Aspect

Hypsometric curve

The hypsometric curve is a continuous function of non dimensional distribution of relative heights with relative area of drainage basin (Strahler, 1952). Such a curve obtained for the Beas is shown in Fig. 3. The hypsometric curves are also used in determining the stages of

erosional development of drainage basins. This aspect of basin relief is described by hypsometric intergral. The hypsometric integral for the Beas from source to Pandoh Dam site is computed at 0.536, which suggests a late youthful stage of drainage basin development.

The other parameters of relevance to the quantitative description of drainage basins, and not related to the quantitative geomorphology, are cross-profiles, basin slopes, and relative relief. In the present study however, only the basin slope is described for the five subbasins of the Beas system.

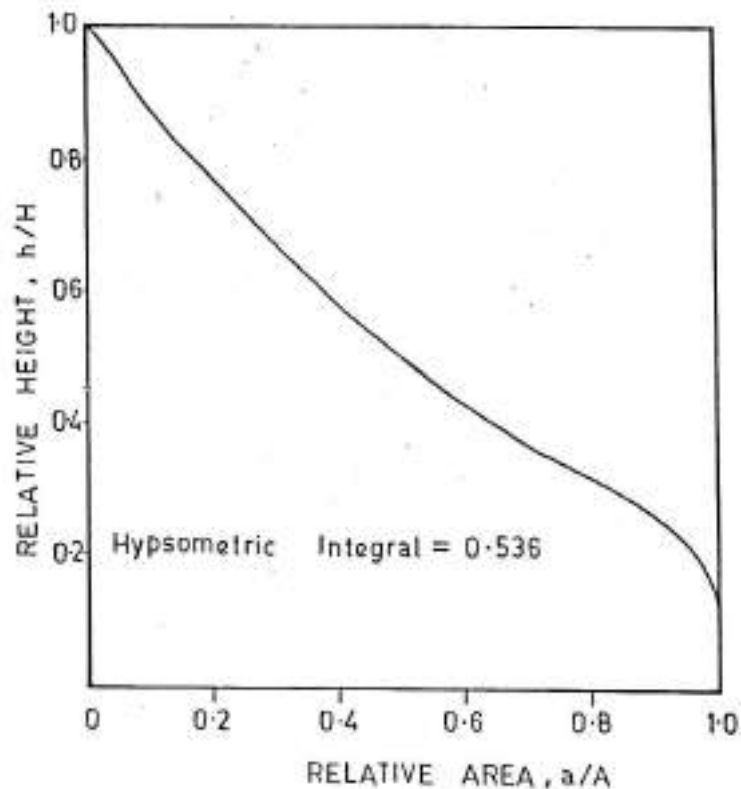


Fig. 3: Non-dimensional hypsometric curve for the Beas basin.

Basin Slopes

The mean basin slopes (degrees) for each of the five subbasins of the Beas have been computed by applying the Wentworth's method of slope analysis (1930). These values are presented in Table 3. The results indicate that the average basin slopes are moderately steep. In general, subbasin of smaller size tend to be steeper than drainage basins with larger size. However, the Pandoh basin which highlights the average slope values of the subbasins tends to yield relatively higher slope value in relation to its larger size.

In the analysis landscape of the Beas River Basin up to Pandoh Dam site has been resolved into form elements, form attributes quantified, and morphological laws governing the phenomena formulated. Geomorphic characteristics of the study area have ascertained in terms of selected linear, areal and relief properties of the basin. Stream order, Bifurcation ratio, Stream lengths, area-discharge, Basin-shape, drainage density, stream frequency and hypsometric curve have been computed and presented for the five subbasins of the Beas system. Basin values indicate strong geological control in the process of drainage development.

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ACCELERATING PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP MODEL OF INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS IN INDIA: EXISTING FRAMEWORKS AND CHALLENGES

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ABSTRACT

In many countries across the globe, various sectors – such as toll roads, parking garages and airports – have embraced the concept of public-private partnerships (PPPs) since it provides essential capital while meeting a public need. There are multiple public benefits for a government entity, such as a municipal water or wastewater department, to consider when forming a PPP, and utilities are increasingly discovering the advantages. Public private partnerships or PPPs are seen to have a significant role in bringing in much needed investments as well as efficiencies in utilization and management of resources. While private telecom services is a success story in India, the PPP constitutes comparatively a minor share in overall infrastructure building despite initiation of various policy measures and sector-related reform programmes. The promotion of good governance based on certain generally accepted core principles of accountability, transparency, fairness, efficiency, decency and participation, is a major responsibility of the government. Supported by the Asian Development Bank, Government of India, therefore, has been focusing to create the enabling environment targeting on capacity building and institutionalization of PPPs across the country. The legal environment country wide, state specific legislation for infrastructure and PPPs, and, project specific contracts are the most critical aspects which govern attractiveness of infrastructure sectors and projects to the private sector, also government agencies, whether local governments or others, and thus it is important that they have sufficient awareness of key legal and contractual issues so that projects are well structured, contracted, implemented and monitored. This paper attempts to discuss legal and governance aspects of PPP Model of Infrastructure Projects and to explore the key elements that need to be present in the institutional environments surrounding the projects, namely clear rationale, political willingness, advocacy, predictability, commitment in decision making and capacity to develop and monitor projects.

Key Words: Accelerating, Public-Private, Partnership, Infrastructure, Projects.

For the development of an economy, physical infrastructure is an integral part and provides basic services that people need in their every day life. The contribution of infrastructure to economic growth and development is well recognized as it has been seen that well developed physical infrastructure provides key economic services efficiently, improves the

competitiveness, extends vital support to productive sectors, generates high productivity and supports strong economic growth. To achieve meaningful growth, developing countries have to promote infrastructure development as infrastructure is vital to the nation's economic growth. Infrastructure may be considered to be the skeleton on which the society is built including highways, railways, ports, bridges, hydraulic structures, power plants, tunnels, municipal facilities like sanitation and water supply, and other facilities serving public needs. Adequate funding is required to construct and maintain the requisite infrastructure which has a positive effect in ensuring continuous economic development, apart from meeting basic needs. The immediate need for such projects coupled with chronic budget shortages experienced by public agencies encouraged the use of innovative financing and many countries, particularly, developing countries shortage of public funds have led governments to invite private sector entities to enter into long term contractual agreements for financing, construction and operation of capital intensive infrastructure projects. Physical infrastructure covering transportation, power and telecommunication through its forward and backward linkages facilitates growth; social infrastructure including water supply, sanitation, sewage disposal, education and health, which are in the nature of primary services, has a direct impact on the quality of life.

However, in proceeding towards this goal, developing countries face various constraints, among which, lack of advanced technology and inadequate public financial resources are two major drawbacks. To overcome or alleviate these constraints, developing countries are encouraging local and foreign private sector involvement in the provision of infrastructure projects or services. Global trends of privatization and reduced governmental roles extend to developed countries as well. Models of private sector involvement are (<http://www.unescap.org>, September 5, 2013).

- Full Private Provision or FPP: In this case, the government allows complete ownership of the asset to private players. The government assumes no responsibility or risk. e.g., Hyderabad Metro and telecom.
- PPP schemes: In the case of PPPs, the investment is funded and operated through a partnership between the government and one or more private sector players. e.g., Delhi and Mumbai Airports.
- Private Finance Initiative or PFI: These schemes introduce the benefits of private sector management and finance into public sector projects and differs from privatisation since the responsibility of providing essential services to the public is not transferred to the private sector; nor is the asset-ownership transferred, e.g., in solid waste management, electricity distribution franchising and so on.

Today, in India, PPP is generally used to broadly connote all these models of private sector involvement in the infrastructure arena and is holistically termed as PSP or “private sector participation”.

Basic Characteristics of a PPP arrangement

Infrastructure projects have long gestation period, are capital intensive, involve multiple risk to the project participants and are therefore complex. These are characterized by non-recourse or limited-recourse financing where lenders are repaid from only the revenues generated by projects. Even though PPPs have a long history in many countries, a clear and comprehensive

rule covering the use of PPPs is deficient in both international and domestic levels. The partners in a PPP usually through a legally binding contract or some other mechanism agree to share responsibilities related to implementation or operation and management of an infrastructure project. This collaboration or partnership is built on the expertise of each partner that meets clearly defined public needs through the appropriate allocation of: resources, risks, responsibilities and rewards (<http://www.pppconcil.ca>, September 5, 2013). These projects have a capital cost during construction and a low operating cost afterwards which implies that the initial financing costs are very large compared to the total cost. Further, a mix of financial and contractual arrangements amongst the multiple parties including the commercial banks, project sponsors, domestic and international financial institutions and government agencies makes it further complex.

The Government seeks to utilize private sector finance in the provision of public sector infrastructure and services and thereby achieve value for money. Value for money, defined as the effective use of public funds on capital project, can come from private sector innovation and skills in asset design, construction techniques and operational practices. It may also come from transferring key risks in design, construction delays, cost overruns and finance to private sector entities. However, in some cases, the emphasis on risk transfer can be misleading as value for money requires equitable allocation of risk between the public and private sector.

What is Public-Private Partnership?

The expression public-private partnership is a widely used concept world over but there is no broad consensus on what constitutes a PPP. Broadly, PPP refers to arrangements, typically medium to long term, between the public and private sectors whereby some of the services that fall under the responsibilities of the public sector are provided by private sector, with clear agreement on shared objectives for delivery of public infrastructure and/ or public services. In order to achieve partnership, a careful analysis of the long term development objectives and risk allocation is essential. In addition, legal framework must adequately support this new model of service delivery and should be able to monitor and regulate the outputs and services provided. The Planning Commission of India has defined the PPP in a generic term as “the PPP is a mode of implementing government programmes/schemes in partnership with the private sector. It provides an opportunity for private sector participation in financing, designing, construction, operation and maintenance of public sector programme and projects” (Planning Commission, November 2006). In addition, greenfield investment (Greenfield investment) in the infrastructure development has also been given more encouragement in India.

The PPP is also defined as “the transfer of investment projects that traditionally have been executed or financed by the public sector to the private sector, any arrangement made between a state authority and a private partner to perform functions within the mandate of the state authority, and involves different combinations of design, construction, operations and finance is termed as PPP model.” (<http://ppp.worldbank.org>, September 4, 2013).

PPP offers monetary and non-monetary advantages for the public sector. It addresses the limited funding resources for local infrastructure or development projects of the public sector thereby allowing the allocation of public funds for other local priorities. It is a mechanism to distribute project risks to both public and private sector. PPP is geared for both sectors to gain

improved efficiency and project implementation processes in delivering services to the public. Most importantly, PPP emphasizes value for money thereby focusing on reduced costs, better risk allocation, faster implementation, improved services and possible generation of additional revenue.

A number of OECD countries have well established PPP programmes. Countries with significant PPP programmes include Australia and Ireland while US has considerable experience with leasing. Many continental EU countries, including Finland, Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain have PPP projects, although their share in public investment remains modest. Reflecting a need for infrastructure investment on a large scale, and weak fiscal positions, a number of countries in Central and Eastern Europe, including the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland, have embarked on PPP. There are also PPP programmes in Canada and Japan. The PPP in most of these countries are dominated by road projects. Similarly, the EU Growth Initiative envisages the use of PPP type arrangements primarily to develop trans-European road network. (*Reserve Bank of India, Summer 2008*).

In UK's Private Finance Initiative (PFI), a form of PPP program, the public sector purchases services from the private sector under long-term contracts. However, there are other forms of PPP used in the UK, including where the private sector is introduced as a strategic partner into a state-owned business that provides a public service.

The PPP is sometimes referred to as a joint venture in which a government service or private business venture is funded and operated through a partnership of government and one or more private sector companies. Typically, a private sector consortium forms a special company called a Public-Private Partnerships (PPP's or P3's) which is becoming a common tool to bring together the strengths of both sectors. In addition to maximizing efficiencies and innovations of private enterprise, PPPs can provide needed capital to finance government programs and projects, thereby freeing public funds for core economic and social programs. Public Private Partnerships (PPP's) present the most suitable option of meeting targets, not only in attracting private capital in creation of infrastructure but also in enhancing the standards of delivery of services through greater efficiency.

India, the leading destination:

The share of PPP in infrastructure sector was 24.5 per cent during 2002-2007, increased to 36 per cent during 2007-2012. This is expected to go up to **50 percent by 2017**.

India has had the most success, attracting more private investment in infrastructure in 2006 than any other developing country. But at the same time progress has been uneven, with some states having undertaken far more PPPs than others and in some sectors there is a much heavier use of PPPs as compared to others. In terms of frameworks for PPPs, some states have made more attempts to develop this, including development of cross sectoral units that play a vital role in the identification and preparation of PPPs.

PPP in social and education sector: Public-private partnerships can revolutionise education in India and facilitate growth to help prevent millions of children missing out on quality education. They can raise the standards of education provision in India and help meet the demand for quality education from a growing middle class with increasing incomes. There is a need to focus on public-private partnership (PPP) in social sector too such as health and education. Some State governments have already taken steps in this regard, the emergency

medical response service popularly known as ‘108 service’ in Karnataka and Gujarat is a good example in this regard. An ambulance rushes to help those in need when a call is made to the toll-free number 108. (Business Line, *March 22, 2013*).

Legal and Regulatory Framework

The PPP story began with private sterling investments in Indian railroads in the latter half of the 1800s. By 1875, about £95 million was invested by British companies in Indian “guaranteed” railways. Or we could trace it to the early 1900s, when private producers and distributors of power emerged in Kolkata (**Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation**) and Mumbai, with the Tatas playing a prominent role in starting the **Tata Hydroelectric Power Supply Company** in 1911. Cut to the early 1990s, and one could postulate that it was then that the new-wave PPP movement started. A policy of opening electricity generation to private participation was announced by the central government in 1991, which set up the structure of independent power producers, or IPPs. The National Highways Act, 1956, was amended in 1995 to encourage private participation. In 1994, through a competitive bidding process, licenses were granted to eight cellular mobile telephone service operators in four metro cities and 14 operators in 18 state circles. **But a date that would capture the essence of a clear historic shift, one could zero in on January 30, 1997**, when the Infrastructure Development Finance Company was incorporated in Chennai under the initiative of the then Finance Minister P Chidambaram. The firm, promoted by the government of India, was set up on the recommendations of the “Expert Group on Commercialisation of Infrastructure Projects” under the chairmanship of Rakesh Mohan and Deepak Parekh was chosen as the first chairman. The purpose was that this would signal the government’s seriousness in channeling private sector capital, expertise and management thereby giving boost to nation’s infra development (<http://www.business-standard.com>, August 28, 2013).

Efforts have been made to create the right enabling environment for the PPP story to unfold rapidly. These relate to enacting legislation for example, the Electricity Act, 2003; the amended National Highways Authority of India Act, 1995; the Special Economic Zone Act, 2005; and the Land Acquisition Bill. As also the creation of new institutions like regulatory authorities in **telecom, power, roads and airports**, implementing authorities like the **National Highways Authority of India (NHAI)**, and financial institutions like the **Infrastructure Development Finance Company, the India Infrastructure Finance Company** and so on. A slew of model concession agreements across sectors created the template for private participation. Innovative financial interventions like viability gap funding, annuity models and stimulation of debt for infra have also added fiscal punch. The Planning Commission, the Department of Economic Affairs in the Ministry of Finance and the Prime Minister’s Office have all played a stellar role in “making PPP happen”. Many states, too notably Punjab, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Delhi, Karnataka and TamilNadu have built significant capacity to deliver on PPP. (<http://www.pppconcil.ca>, September 5, 2013) Government of India has introduced several innovative Schemes aimed at promoting PPPs. to attract the private sector, commercially viable projects should be on offer and to inculcate the discipline of ‘user pay principle’ and provision of these services should be based on payment of tariff, Government must also fulfill its commitment towards inclusive growth which makes it obligatory to fix the tariffs based on the capacity of the common man to pay. Due diligence is also essential given the substantial contingent liability that could devolve on the State in such

projects. Had someone in the late eighties asked about the future role of private capital and enterprise in Indian, when the state ran close to 100 per cent of public utilities, he would have received a look of bemused incredulity at such a possibility. In fact, India is today easily the world's largest PPP market.

Issues and concerns:

Despite improvements in physical infrastructure development in the country during the recent years, significant gap exists between demand and supply of critical infrastructure facilities, which has become a binding constraint on the rapid pace of economic progress.

In the case of power sector, the power shortage during the peak demand period has been much higher, which severely affects the industrial production and economic development. **Employee productivity of railways in India is very low when compared to China, Korea, Brazil and Indonesia. Wagon shortage hinder the movement of industrial raw materials, coal, minerals, etc., which affects the industrial production. Port container and air freight traffic is also very low in India as compared to other Asian economies.** India's weak export infrastructure in the ports, congestion problem and insufficient bulk terminals are major constraints in this sector. Space is a major constraint in big cities to expand the basic infrastructure. The absence of well defined law to acquire land for public infrastructure development has also lead to slowdown in the urban infrastructure. Poor basic amenities in the rural areas are also a major concern, despite 72 per cent of the population living in villages. (<http://www.alide.org/Data Bank2007>, September 5, 2013).

The UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) has also flagged loopholes in Indian laws' ability to curb such graft, and suggested that private partners in PPPs be designated as public officials to make them accountable under the Right to Information Act. This would not only bring such projects under the proposed laws but also protect whistleblowers and guarantee service delivery to citizens. (*The Economic Times*, June 3, 2013).

When we look at the progress of infrastructure development so far, private participation and PPP arrangements in the development of public infrastructure have still faced several implementation challenges. These challenges typically involve tariff setting and adjustment, regulatory independence or dispute over contractual provision and risk sharing. It may be observed from the discussion so far, the PPP in the infrastructure development is picking up during the recent years, particularly in the road sector and to some extent in the airports and ports sectors. Telecom sector is considered to be a successful sector in attracting private participation on a large scale. This may be due to sector-specific policies and other factors such as Government commitment, increased private interest in these sectors, move towards better competitive process, greater availability of information, size of the projects, acceptable price and encouraging developer return, fiscal concessions, etc. However, considering the size and magnitude of the proposed and ongoing projects in the infrastructure sector as a whole, the lackluster response by the private participation and slow progress in some of the projects need to be reversed through investor friendly policies, transparent procedures and other conducive measures. The PPP model will not be feasible in all types of infrastructure but they are possible in many areas, which are to be exploited fully. The key to making PPP model acceptable is to create an environment where PPPs are seen to be a way of attracting private money into public projects, not putting public resources into private projects. (*Reserve Bank of*

India, Summer 2008). Towards this direction, the following measures need the attention of all concerned, to make not only the PPP model a success, but also to attract more private participation to upgrade the Indian infrastructure into a world-class.

Increasing transparency of the bidding-out process: Even as India still has a long way to go on the Transparency International list, it is indeed heartening to see that there has been a sharp fall in “crony capitalism” in the award of PPP projects. Recent times have seen practically no complaints from the slew of NHAI projects bid out. Power bids have been ferociously fought. And airport bids were examples in ultimate transparency. Even as a lot of governance issues still remain in execution and implementation, few will disagree that the average newspaper reader can easily discover the bid-criteria point at which a private player has been selected. E-auctions are adding to this credibility. The scams in telecom and other sectors have led to “transparency alertness” in the media, the judiciary, civil society, and investigative and audit institutions. (Gaffey, David W. 2010). The PPPs can run into controversy if the private partner is seen to have received unduly favourable treatment. This can be overcome by ensuring that the terms of concession agreements are transparent and protective of public interest.

Risk allocation and management: Since the projects in the infrastructure sector requires huge investments and involve much time frame for their execution, various risks, *viz.*, construction risk, financial risk, market risk, performance risk, demand risk and residual value risk are to be allocated appropriately among the constituents. The risks should not be passed on to on to others as and when arise, which would affect the cost and progress of the project and create unnecessary litigations. Too many risks assumed by Government will likely put unjustified pressures on taxpayers. On the other hand, too few will prevent potential private investors from participating in the venture.

Project Implementation criteria: Execution of infrastructure projects should have a clear choice about its implementation whether by the Government or private or both under PPP. Also, the technicality of the project should be clear regarding its soundness, viability and return. When we look at the PPP programme, while there are a number of successful projects, there have also been a number of poorly conceptualized PPPs brought to the market that stood little chance of reaching financial closure. Clear appraisal of the project before its execution would avoid many litigations. At the same time, it is important to avoid a possible bias in favour of the private sector.

Regulatory Independence: Though regulatory independence is vital for speedy implementation of policies, there are instances of disagreements between the regulatory authorities. To reduce the risk of arbitrary and ad-hoc policy interventions due to disagreement between the authorities, principles on key issues need to be specified upfront in sufficient detail. (*India: Building Capacities*, June 2006).

In the infrastructure sector, regulatory bodies like Telecom Regulatory Authority of India, Central Electricity Regulatory Commission, State Electricity Regulatory Commissions, Tariff Authority of Major Ports, National Highway Authority of India and Airport Authority of India have been established as autonomous agencies to regulate the activities coming under their jurisdiction.

Centre-State Disagreement: Execution of some of the projects like airport development, road, *etc.*, are delayed due to disagreement between the Centre and the State Governments in various aspects, particularly location choice, cost sharing structure, political disagreement, *etc.*, which need to be avoided with appropriate policies, political will, cooperation, coordination, dedication and determination.

Managing Cost, Time and ensuring government guarantee: Many of the projects under the PPP are delayed due to litigations, which lead to cost and time overruns in their implementation: Generally, investors look for Government guarantee for their investments and their return before entering into a venture. Constant changes in the procedures for offering Government guarantees discourage the investment opportunities. Though, Government guarantee for private investment is not a preferred option in the fiscal angle, transparent policies and guidelines towards Government guarantee will provide clear perception and encouragement towards the PPP even in the risky areas of investment. (Devarajan and Harris, n.d.).

Good Governance: Most important of all, Good corporate governance will succeed in attracting a better deal of public interest because of its apparent importance for the economic health of corporates and society in general. The corporate governance framework should ensure that timely and accurate disclosure is made on all material matters. The corporate governance practices of the parties involving in the PPP have to match with the benchmarking corporate governance practices with the best in the rest of the world.

Responsibilities of and Liabilities on the Govt.:

Each country has its own unique approach towards soliciting and evaluating PPP project proposals. Many countries have special legal instruments concerning PPPs. In India, infrastructure gaps exist in almost all the sectors, posing a serious threat to sustenance of the growth momentum. To augment the infrastructure facilities with private participation, the initiated policy measures have not met with significant success. Except for the telecom sector, which has witnessed a revolution and has been able to attract massive private investments, other sectors have faced with lacklustre response. Even in the telecom sector, though the overall tele-density has improved during the recent period, rural tele-density remains low, which needs to be dealt with appropriate policy measures. The status of the PPP in the infrastructure development in India, both in the Central Government schemes as well as State sponsored schemes, is not encouraging. Stable macroeconomic framework, sound regulatory structure, investor friendly policies, sustainable project revenues, transparency and consistency of policies, effective regulation and liberalisation of labour laws, and good corporate governance are the basic requirements, which define the success of the PPP model. The PPP model in the road sector has experienced with enthusiastic response. However, many of the road projects are faced with cost and time overruns on account of prolonging disputes in land acquisition, hurdles in the material movements, law and orders problems, *etc.* Efficiency in cargo handling needs to be enhanced through modernisation of port facilities to facilitate the trade. The PPP model projects in the airport sector are in slow progress and also restricted to major airports. Modernisation of some of the airports is yet to take-off due to procedural hassles and land acquisition problems. This brings to the fore a need for constructive and stable policy environment towards land acquisition for public utilities. The urban infrastructure bottlenecks need to be addressed through a development strategy, which

encompasses efficient planning and organisation of the project, balancing the public-private interest, reinvigoration of electricity, water supply and transportation system and integration of finance and technology. (*Planning Commission, November 2006*).

International experience suggests that the success of PPP projects requires a single objective of better services for the public at a reasonable cost. This is achievable through realistic and reasonable risk transfer while addressing the public concerns. The Indian PPP model should adhere to such objectives and best practices to march forward on the success path. In this pursuit, easy availability of long-term private capital is an essential requirement. Fostering the Greenfield investments in the public infrastructure with appropriate user charges, transparent revenue and risk sharing agreements would transform the international capital inflows into productive ventures. Above all, selection of right PPP model for a right project at a right time through realistic planning would go a long way in providing meaningful and hassle free infrastructure development, which ultimately would increase the infrastructure standards and thereby sustain the overall macroeconomic developments of the country. In addition, appropriate institutional framework is a prerequisite for the success of the PPP in the infrastructure development due to its size, investment requirements, structure and dimension. Foreign investment will freely flow into a country when there is sound, stable and predictable investment policy. Frequent changes in the policies will be an irritant to the investors, which is to be restricted in an emerging economy like India. Overall, in addition to sector-specific issues, the generic issues also need the attention of all concerned to make not only the PPP model a successful but also to attract more private participation to upgrade the Indian infrastructure into a world-class. The need for Public Private Partnership in the Indian infrastructure sector has been well recognized by the Government of India at the India Infrastructure Summit 2012, and the steps taken to encourage Public Private Partnerships are promising. Such steps include (Devarajan and Harris, n.d.).

- Creating the India Infrastructure Development Fund;
- Establishing Institutional Mechanism like the Indian Infrastructure Finance Company Limited to facilitate infrastructure development and PPP;
- Standardising contractual documents as sector specific Model Contracts;
- Concession Agreements;
- Standardising Bidding Documents;
- Relaxing the restrictions on foreign direct investment in most infrastructure sectors;
- Fiscal Incentives including the Income Tax Act, 1961 and state laws to developers and lenders of Infrastructure Projects.

Such steps are particularly relevant in the context of India's estimated investment need in the infrastructure sector. To the uninitiated the governing frameworks of the various infrastructure sectors might appear to be maze of, institutional structures, arrangements rights, obligations and duties. However, when we look beyond the formal structures a crucial point of note is that parties (both private and public) are free to enter into valid and enforceable commercial arrangements so long as their business arrangements are compliant with the rules of entry (for example those regarding foreign direct investment) and the rules of the game for doing business in the industry concerned. Such commercial arrangements include:

- Providing suitable incentives for commercial activities and economic enterprise that best serve the national interest;
- Providing a facilitative business environment for stakeholders to transact business, with suitable risk- allocation and safeguards;
- Safeguarding scarce resources and strategic national interests; and enable the ‘welfare objectives’ of the state and ‘economic objectives’ of private entrepreneurs to be successfully integrated.
- Arrangements for partnering or collaboration in ventures between two or more persons including incorporation of specific entities with the rules for their functioning;
- Contracts for all or any of the following components/elements such as, sale or supply of goods, services or intellectual property rights-including business process, outsourcing (BPO), Engineering
- Procurement and construction (EPC), operations and maintenance, refurbishment and modernisation, Contracts permitting the use of certain assets, facilities and rights like leases, licences, concessions; and contracts for financing arrangements which could vary in complexity and sophistication from a sale and purchase of milk or a newspaper every morning to a thirty year power purchase agreement or concession to build, operate and transfer an airport.

In addition to governance and due diligence functions, the institutional framework nurtures and encourages new models and innovation and develops capacities to successfully discharge changing roles and responsibilities that PPPs require. The Government has supported the creation of nodal agencies such as the PPP Cells at a State or sector level. (<http://www.pppinindia.com>, September 4, 2013). Recognising that strengthening the capacities of different levels of government to conceptualize, structure and manage PPPs will lead to more and better PPPs, for that Department of Economic Affairs is facilitating mainstreaming Public Private Partnerships through Technical Assistance from **Asian Development Bank** (ADB). The primary objective is effective institutionalization of the PPP cells to deliver their mandate through provision of 'in-house' consultancy services to each of the selected entities at the Center and State level which helps in refining the PPP policy and regulatory framework. **Under Strategy 2020**, ADB will expand work with the private sector to generate greater economic growth in the region. Public private partnership (PPP) is seen as an important modality to achieve this objective, and Strategy 2020 emphasizes the promotion of PPPs in all of ADB’s core operations. (<http://www.adb.org>, September 3, 2013).

Public-private partnership has played a significant role to boost the undergoing processes of national economic growth, targeting towards financing, designing, implementing and operating infrastructure facilities and public services such as health, utilities, education, and sanitation, etc that were traditionally provided by the public sector. The government of India is leading the process of promoting PPP projects in India to create a success story. However, the overall financing gaps in infrastructure are quite high as per the estimates of planning commission of India. The investment needs for infrastructure is enormous. India faces a very large financing gap which needs to be bridged by domestic as well as foreign and private sector investment. Stable macroeconomic framework, sound regulatory structure, investor

friendly policies, sustainable project revenues, transparency and consistency of policies, effective regulation and liberalisation of labour laws, and good corporate governance are the basic requirements, which define the success of the PPP model. Expanding the use of PPP would enable the government to provide needed public infrastructure while minimizing both short and long-term expenditures, and also to capitalize on the private sector's management skills, expertise, experiences, innovation, and alternative methods of funding. This can also have a significant impact on international commerce, especially as in an era of rising national debt and budget deficits. In the context of the global financial turmoil we are facing, PPPs play a vital role of economic stimulant in developing countries and sustainable growth in global scenario.

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INDIA'S STAND IN WTO NEGOTIATIONS

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ABSTRACT

During 1990s India's growth rate in export of services was 17% per annum while the world average was 5.6%. During 2004-05 there was significant rise in service exports which doubled from US \$ 25 billion to US\$ 51 billion. They now account for 39% of India's total exports. The service sector boom in India in the post-Uruguay Round period shows that India has a competitive advantage in several services sectors. However, employment in services has not increased in proportion to the rising share in GDP and trade in India, unlike the situation in the rest of the world. In 1999-2000, services contributed around 24% of employment in India, in contrast to 30% in middle-income countries, 70% in Singapore and around 35% in Thailand. This is perhaps the main reason why trade and economic growth in India has been seen as "jobless". Trade already accounts for more than 30% of India's GDP, an increase of almost 10 percentage points since 2002. Therefore, the final outcome of the WTO negotiations would be an important determinant of overall economic growth in India.

Key Words: India, WTO, Negotiations, Doha, Agriculture.

India is a founder member of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) 1947 and its successor, the World Trade Organization (WTO), which came into effect on 1.1.95 after the conclusion of the Uruguay Round (UR) of Multilateral Trade Negotiations. India's participation in an increasingly rule based system in the governance of international trade is to ensure more stability and predictability, which ultimately would lead to more trade and prosperity for itself and the 149 other nations which now comprise the WTO. India also automatically avails of MFN and national treatment for its exports to all WTO members. India is expected to snatch most of the business deals that are presently catering the developed nations which includes major service based industries like telecom, financial services, infrastructure services such as transport and power according to WTO Secretariat Report. The increase in availability and reduction in tariffs has prompted many developed nations to go for business with India especially in IT and related industry. If the trend continues then by 2025, India is expected to cater to the software and services demands of major giants of the business world. Analyzing the present relationship with the promising economic growth of India is expected to have bright relationship with WTO and associated member nations by 2025.

Intense work was envisaged in new areas of investment, competition policy, transparency in government procurement and trade facilitation, with the objective of initiating negotiations in 2003. In the Doha Ministerial Declaration, WTO members expressed their resolve to find appropriate solutions to the implementation-related concerns raised by developing countries.

These concerns emerged out of the problems encountered by developing countries in the implementation of agreements finalised during the Uruguay Round. When launched, the Doha Round of trade negotiations was scheduled to be completed by January 1, 2005 but encountered many roadblocks and was unable to bridge the gap between differing positions on agriculture and “Singapore issues”(i. e. investment, competition, transparency in government procurement, and trade facilitation), the Cancun Ministerial Meeting, held in 2003, ended without any results on the issues on the negotiating table. However, some of the contentious issues were settled in the July Framework Agreement of 2004.

Expectations from the Hong Kong Ministerial meeting, held in December 2005, were scaled down in advance of the meeting. Decisions on most of the contentious and substantive issues were postponed until 2006. These included decisions on the formula, specific numbers and timeframe (commonly referred to as modalities) for reduction in agricultural subsidies, and agricultural and non-agricultural tariffs. Despite major players in the WTO negotiations meeting at regular intervals, consensus on the modalities continues to be elusive. Since July 24, 2006, WTO negotiations have gone into suspension mode.

Agriculture was subject to ‘soft’ disciplines compared to industrial products under GATT. In 1955, the United States obtained a permanent waiver from substantial obligations in agriculture. The European Union implemented an elaborate system of protection for its farmers through huge subsidies. This resulted in severe distortions in the production and trade of agricultural products. Some degree of discipline in agriculture was introduced through the Uruguay Round Agreement on Agriculture. When the Doha Round was launched, it was expected that a significant reduction, if not full elimination of the distortions, would be achieved in the negotiations but these hopes were belied. Opinion on the utility and effectiveness of the WTO as a forum for negotiating rules on agricultural tariffs and subsidies is split. According to one view, in most developing countries agriculture is not so much a matter of commerce as one of livelihood therefore not treated on par with industrial goods. Accordingly, disciplines on agriculture should not be included in trade agreements at the WTO. However, a contrary view also exists which perceives WTO negotiations as the only available vehicle for seeking a reduction in developed-country subsidies, which have significantly distorted global trade and agricultural production. Agricultural development represents a convergence of the main objectives of economic policy in developing countries: growth, stability and poverty alleviation. As trade can interact with these objectives in complex ways, the results of the agriculture negotiations could crucially determine the extent of policy flexibility available to developing countries to pursue these goals in a manner consistent with WTO obligations.

The July Framework and the Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration has brought a considerable degree of complexity to the negotiations. It leaves open a wide range of options within each pillar of three pillars -- domestic support, market access, and export competition. The agriculture negotiations, which provide both risk and opportunity for developing countries, different developing countries have differing interests, often conflicting in nature. Different country groups have been formed, based on commonality of interests on specific issues, the most important among them being the G20 and the G33. India is a member of both these groups. It is generally accepted that the agricultural subsidies provided by developed countries not only restrict the access of developing-country exports, but have also depressed world food

prices. Subsidised exports by developed countries also pose a threat to food and livelihood security in developing countries by depressing domestic market prices. Reduction of agricultural subsidies by developed countries is, therefore, a crucial goal that is being pursued by developing countries. The July Framework distinguishes between two broad categories of domestic support. Trade-distorting support and non-trade-distorting support (that is, support with no or minimal impact on trade and production). Trade-distorting support is made up of various components and this framework foresees a substantial reduction of overall trade-distorting support, as well as each component of such support. The framework further states that there will be a strong element of harmonisation of trade-distorting support among developed members because higher levels of permitted trade-distorting support are required to be subject to deeper cuts.

It has been estimated that under the existing WTO regime, the EU and the US have the flexibility to provide \$ 100 billion and \$ 48.22 billion, respectively, of trade-distorting support. The actual level of trade-distorting subsidy provided by them is less than the ceiling under the WTO. During negotiations in July 2006, the US offered to reduce the ceiling on its overall trade-distorting support by 53%, from \$ 48.22 billion to \$ 22.5 billion. Developing countries had proposed a limit of \$ 10.5 billion. The US offer must also be seen in light of the fact that its actual level of trade-distorting subsidies in 2005 was about \$ 19.7 billion, and in some previous years substantially less than that. As the existing level of trade-distorting subsidies is below \$ 22.5 billion, the 53% reduction in ceiling would have resulted in only 'paper reduction', without any actual cut on the ground. In fact, the US would have the space to *increase* trade-distorting subsidies from \$ 19.7 billion to the ceiling of \$ 22.5 billion. This has been a matter of considerable disappointment for developing countries like India and other G20 members, particularly because the US is seeking effective tariff reduction from developing countries in exchange for paper reduction in its subsidies.

The on-going agriculture negotiations also provide an opportunity for review and clarification of criteria of 'green box subsidies' -- the so-called non-trade-distorting subsidies -- with a view to ensuring that these subsidies have no, or at most minimal, trade-distorting effects, or effects on production. Under the Uruguay Round commitments, countries can provide green box subsidies without any ceiling, provided these subsidies have no trade- or production-distorting effects. It has been estimated that, under the green box category, almost US\$ 90 billion subsidies are provided by the US, the EU and Japan. There are considerable theoretical arguments and a certain amount of empirical evidence that establish that green box subsidies significantly enhance production through different economic effects. In short, green box subsidies provided by developed countries are adversely affecting the interests of farmers in developing countries. While the Doha Round negotiations do not envisage any reduction commitment or ceiling on green box subsidies, proposals have been made by G20 countries to limit such payments to farmers with low levels of income, landholding and production. This might indirectly prevent big farmers and agri-business from receiving handouts under green box. A point that bears highlighting is that even if the most ambitious proposal of reducing trade-distorting domestic support is agreed upon -- which appears to be an unlikely outcome -- it would still provide considerable leeway to developed countries to grant billions of dollars of farm support. Further, the absence of strict disciplines on green box could undermine gains that may be achieved through a reduced ceiling on trade-distorting subsidies. This should be a

matter of concern for developing countries. Developed countries have consistently demanded that developing countries, including India, reduce their agricultural tariffs. However, it is widely understood that tariff liberalisation by developing countries could have severe consequences -- such as large-scale unemployment, poverty and hunger -- unless they are accompanied by a substantial reduction in, if not removal of, developed-country farm subsidies.

It was agreed in the 2004 July Framework, and further elaborated in the 2005 Hong Kong Declaration, that developing countries would have the right to self-designate certain products as Special Products (SPs). SPs would be subject to flexible tariff reduction. Self-designation of SPs is required to be guided by indicators based on criteria such as food security, livelihood and rural development concerns. While most developing countries have favoured broad coverage of products under SPs, some developed countries have suggested that SPs be restricted to not more than five products. The latter proposal would severely undermine the ability of developing countries to protect the livelihood of their farmers against a surge in cheap and subsidised imports from developed countries. It is sometimes argued that, in order to address food shortages in India, the country should not be averse to reducing agricultural tariffs during the WTO negotiations. This argument is fallacious, as India can apply low customs duty to facilitate food imports while continuing to keep high bound rates on agricultural products.

The most significant development in the export competition pillar that includes various forms of direct and indirect export subsidies, export credits, export insurance, food aid, etc. has been the decision at the Hong Kong Ministerial meeting to eliminate export subsidies by 2013. However, the actual impact of the elimination of export subsidies may be rather limited, given the fact that the amount of these subsidies -- less than \$ 10 billion per year -- is significantly less than the amount of domestic support. The agricultural sector is India's most vulnerable sector. With the livelihood of around 650 million people in the country being dependent on agriculture, India's interests in the negotiations on agriculture are mainly defensive. India's offensive interests lie in reducing the heavy subsidisation in developed countries. India's interests in agriculture have always been dictated by the need to safeguard millions of small farmers who operate the majority of farm holdings in the countryside. Agriculture determines the very social fabric of India and is more a way of life and means of livelihood than a question of commerce. Further, India has 25 agro-climatic zones that, on the one hand, provide diversity to crop cultivation and, on the other, make crop rotation within a farm extremely difficult. Given these complexities in agriculture, India has essentially defensive interests in agriculture. India's bound rates and applied agricultural tariffs are among the highest in the world. Further, the government has considerable flexibility to increase customs duties on most agriculture products, as there is a substantial gap between the existing bound rates and applied customs duty. To illustrate, the bound rate on some edible oils is 300%, but the applied customs duty is 100%. Thus, the government has the flexibility to raise customs duty on some edible oils. However, in respect of certain products like olive oil, the bound rate and applied customs duty are the same -- 45% -- leaving almost no flexibility for raising customs duty, even if the need were to arise in the future.

Keeping its agrarian crisis in view, India had made a strong pitch for according adequate tariff protection to certain products by designating them special products. The products within

agriculture regarding which India is extra sensitive with respect to trade liberalisation -- due to their potential for huge employment-generation and livelihood concerns -- include cereals, edible oils and oilseeds and dairy products. Other agricultural products produced by small farmers and, therefore, sensitive for India are spices, ginger, cane sugar, etc. These need to be protected against deep tariff reduction. As part of G33, India has strongly supported the need for developing countries to have a Special Safeguard Mechanism (SSM) which would allow them to impose additional tariffs when faced with cheap imports or when there is a surge in imports. However, developed countries and some developing countries have sought to impose extremely restrictive requirements for invoking SSM, which would render this instrument ineffective.

As far as agriculture is concerned, overall there does not appear to have been any major shift in India's negotiating stand. It has firmly resisted making deep tariff cuts on agricultural products. At the same time, it is aggressively pushing developed countries to reduce their farm support. However, as part of the G20 it has diluted its stand on green box and blue box (subsidies provided for limiting production) subsidies. At the Cancun Ministerial meeting in 2003, the G20 had sought a cap on green box subsidies and rejected any expansion of blue box subsidies. However, by the time the 2004 July Framework was concluded both these demands appear to have been abandoned. India also does not seem to have made any headway in obtaining the right to apply quantitative restrictions on agricultural imports, a demand repeatedly made by stakeholders such as farmers' organisations and NGOs.

While India's negotiating strategy has been defensive, in general, there are several products in which it may have an export interest. These include cereals, meat, dairy products, some horticultural products and sugar, which may see a growth in export opportunities with reductions in tariff. India's negotiating strategy should also be cognizant of the export opportunity that may be unleashed in the processed food sector, which has seen significant growth over the past few years. It is here that the decision at Hong Kong to eliminate export subsidies by 2013 assumes importance. It is most crucial to protect the interests of its farmers, even at the cost of foregoing benefits that might have otherwise been made in services and NAMA negotiations. As far as agriculture negotiations are concerned, the playing field may be tilted further against India if it is required to undertake deep tariff cuts without any concurrent elimination of farm subsidies by developed countries. Even the most ambitious proposal would permit the US and the EU to together provide trade-distorting subsidies to the extent of \$ 30 billion. Further, without strengthened disciplines on green box, developed countries may be in a position to increase subsidies under this category beyond the present levels of \$ 90 billion. Such high levels of farm subsidies in developed countries, accompanied with deep tariff reductions in India, could severely threaten the livelihood of India's farmers as well as the food security of its people. There is no requirement for India to reduce bound rates to address the current food shortage

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