

International Journal of Professional Development

(International Multidisciplinary Peer Reviewed Refereed Indexing with Impact Factor Research Journal)

Impact Factor: 1.855(IFSJI)**Influence of Religion on the Performance of Girls at Secondary School Examination****Upasana Trivedi¹, Sumit Kumar², Binduben Makwana³& Pratik Mehta⁴,
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Abstract

The present study aimed to investigate the influence of religion viz. Hindu, Muslim, Christian and Jain, on the performance of girls at secondary school examination. It is a survey study. The girl students who passed their secondary school examination from different schools of Saurashtra region of Gujarat State, during 2012 to 2016 were considered for this study. The sample size was 100 and the research design included the preparation and use of effective questionnaire. The marks obtained by the girls in the subjects of mathematics, science, social science and language, at their secondary school examination, were analyzed to ascertain the influence of religion. The overall marks obtained by the girls of various religious sects at their secondary school examination were also compared. It was found that the religion determines the socio-cultural status of the girl child. The conflicts in religious beliefs of girl students with their classmates and/or teachers could influence the performance of the girls at secondary school examination. The study concludes that the religious sentiments of the girls of each religion must be respected in the school environment.

Keywords: Religion, Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Jain.**Introduction**

The development of girl-child is influenced by various factors such as environment, genetics, experiences and relationships. Many of these factors involved in the development of girl-child are somewhat complex. Environmental factors, such as income and parental education affect development and educational attainment of girl-child. Income affects nutrition, housing, clothing, toys and access to resources and programs. Nutrition and physical activity affect the child's growth and health. Early sensory experiences affect development and educational accomplishment of girl-child. Today's world is considered as the world of information technology and knowledge. The new and innovative research outcomes emerge every day. The world is changing at very fast pace. Gone on the days when girls and women were residing within the four walls of home. Today's women are marching alongside the men and giving a tough challenge to the men in their every endeavor. This is becoming possible only because of educational upliftment of the girl-child. However, in the developing countries like India,

factors like religion, caste, family, parent's education, parent's occupation, parent's income, etc. influence the educational attainment of the girl-child to a greater extent.

The word "religion" means the belief and worship of a superhuman controlling power, especially a personal God or Gods. It also means that a particular system of faith and worship or a pursuit or interest followed with great devotion. The present research work aimed at investigating the influence of religion on the performance of girl students at their high school examination. The four important religious groups, viz. Hindu, Muslim (Islam), Christianity and Jainism were investigated for their influence on the performance of girls at secondary school examination. The literature review related to the area of research has clearly showed that a number of similar factors impact the performance of girls at their high school examination. The research design mainly included the preparation of effective questionnaire and details of the methodology of the study including the process by which data were collected and the type of analysis undertaken. The factor is

quantitatively analyzed using appropriately selected statistical tools and techniques.

Research Design and Methodology

The research design used in this study was descriptive survey. A descriptive survey design helps the researcher to collect information from various respondents. A pre-structured and pre-determined interview schedule is used for collecting data. Data was collected by personal interview technique, using a questionnaire. The collected data is summarized properly to make it presentable. The data is presented using data presentation methods such as frequency tables and percentages. These data tables are utilized for the purpose of interpretations to arrive at some conclusions. The study aimed at collecting information from respondents on their opinions in relation to the factor like religion impacting the performance of girls at their secondary school examination. The tool that was employed in the initial identification process was personal meeting with the girl students to explain the purpose of the survey. The hypothesis tested was:

Null Hypothesis (H₀): There is no relationship between religion and academic performance of the girls at secondary school examination.

Alternative Hypothesis (H_A): There is a relationship between religion and academic performance of girls at secondary school examination.

The performance of the girls at their secondary school examination is adjudged into following categories:

- **Poor performance:** if the secured marks is below 60%
- **Good performance:** if the secured marks is between 60% and 70%
- **Better performance:** if the secured marks is between 70% and 80%

- **Best performance:** if the secured marks is above 80%

The study was carried out in the higher secondary schools and colleges located in Rajkot city of Gujarat State, India. The Rajkot district was purposely selected because it is the largest city in the Saurashtra and Kutch region of the Gujarat State. The higher secondary schools and colleges were selected in which the secondary passed girl-child, are presently studying. The questionnaire was prepared based on the objectives and research questions of the present research work. The samples were collected by purposive sampling. The collected samples were suitably arranged and data were classified. These data were utilized for the purpose of making graphs and charts. Appropriate statistical analysis was performed to facilitate easy interpretations of the obtained data and drawing of conclusions.

Results and Discussion

The research intended to find out whether there was a relationship between religion and performance of the girls at their secondary school examination. The distribution of parents by religion is as represented in **Table-1**. From this table, it is observed that out of total 90 respondents, the number of Hindu, Muslim, Christian and Jain were 36, 12, 24 and 18 respectively. It would be observed that 40% of the respondents were Hindu, 26% of respondents were Christian, and 20% of respondents were Jain. However, only 13.3% of the respondents were Muslim. The same percentage values were used to prepare pie chart for easy visual understanding of the distribution of parents by religion, as represented in the **Figure-1**. It is very much clear from the Table-1 and Figure-1, the largest proportion of respondents was Hindu, followed by Christian, Jain and Muslim, in the selected study area of the present research work.

Table-1: Distribution of Parents by Religion

Religion (N = 90)	Mothers		Fathers	
	f	%	f	%
Hindu	36	40.0	36	40.0
Muslim	12	13.3	12	13.3
Christian	24	26.6	24	26.6
Jain	18	20.0	18	20.0

Total	90	100.0	90	100.0
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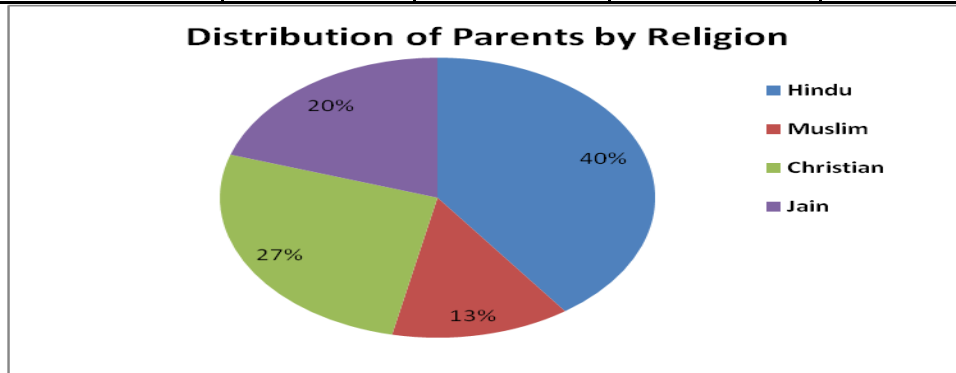


Figure-1: Pie Chart of distribution of parents by Religion

The academic performance of the girls was classified into four categories viz. poor, good, better and best. The girl students who secured less than or equal to 60% marks in their secondary school examination, popularly called 10th Board Exam were placed in poor category. The girl students who secured above 60% up to 70% were placed in good category. The performance of the girls who secured marks between 70% and 80% was placed in better category, while those girl students who secured more than 80% marks in their 10th Board Exam were placed in the best category. The influence of religion on the performance of girls at secondary school examination (SSE) is as represented in the **Table-2** and **Figure-2**.

The poor, good, better and best academic performances at secondary school examination by the girls belonging to Hindu religion were found to be 41.7% , 54.5%, 26.9% and 43.9% respectively. The girl students of Muslim religion showed 25% poor, 18.2% good, 15.4% better and 7.3% best performances at their secondary school examination. The girl students belong to the religion of Christianity showed 25% poor, 18.2% good, 26.9% better and 29.3% best academic

performance at their secondary school examination. The performances of girl students of Jain religion were 8.3% poor, 9% good, 30.7% better and 19.5% best in terms of overall marks obtained their secondary school examination.

The Pearson's correlation coefficients for academic performances of poor, good, better and best categories were determined with respect to the religion. The **Table-2** showed that for all the four religions (Hindu, Muslim, Christian and Jain), the poor academic performance at secondary school examination had a correlation coefficient of 0.72, which is a moderate value of correlation. The good academic performance had a correlation coefficient value of 0.86 and thus strongly correlated. The better academic performance had correlation coefficient value of 0.51, which showed weak correlation of religion with academic performance. The best academic performance of girl students at their secondary school examination had a correlation coefficient value of 0.99, which is near to a perfect correlation. Therefore, it is inferred that the best academic performance of girls at secondary school examination is significantly correlated with their religions.

Table-2: Influence of Religion on the Performance of Girls at SSE

Religion (N = 90)	Performance of girls at SSE							
	Poor (<60%)		Good (60-70%)		Better (70-80%)		Best (>80%)	
	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
Hindu	5	41.7	6	54.5	7	26.9	18	43.9
Muslim	3	25.0	2	18.2	4	15.4	3	7.3
Christian	3	25.0	2	18.2	7	26.9	12	29.3
Jain	1	8.3	1	9.0	8	30.7	8	19.5

Total	12	100	11	100	26	100	41	100
Correlation Coefficient	r = 0.72		r = 0.86		r = 0.51		r = 0.99	
Chi-Square Test of Independence	Chi-Square statistic = 7.8697 & p-value = 0.5473 The result is not significant at p < 0.05							

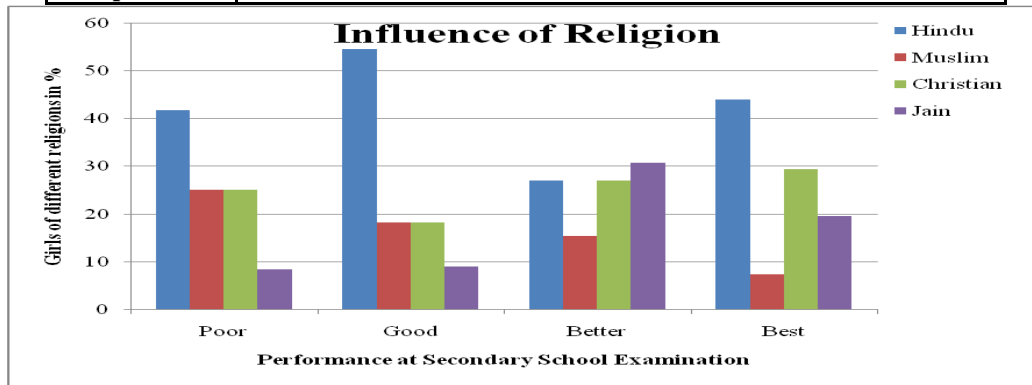


Figure-2: Influence of Religion on the performance of girls at SSE

The chi-square test of independence was conducted to find the relationship between religion (Hindu, Muslim, Christian and Jain) of girls and their academic performances (poor, good, better and best) at secondary school examination. The **Table-2** showed that the chi-square statistic was found to be 7.8697, degree of freedom was 9 and p-value was 0.5473. The result is not significant at $p < 0.05$. The p-value of 0.5473 was greater than 0.05 levels of significance. Therefore, the null hypothesis was accepted and the alternative hypothesis was rejected. However, the p-value of 0.5473 showed that only 54.73% of data supported the null hypothesis. It means that 45.27% of data supported the alternative hypothesis. Therefore, it could be inferred that in 45.27% cases, the religion influenced the academic performance of girls at secondary school examination. The findings indicate that the best academic performance of the girls had strong correlation with their religions, but the result of chi-square test was not significant at 0.05 levels of significance.

Limitations of the Study

The limitations of the present work include the following:

1. The major limitation of the present study is that it will be based on self-reported data provided by the respondent girls.
2. It is assumed that the girls to be interviewed and will be asked to fill the questionnaire will provide the genuine information.

3. The present study will gather the data only from the higher secondary schools and/or colleges of Rajkot district of Gujarat State.
4. The present work is restricted to the influence of only religion on the performance of girls at secondary school examination.
5. The results of the study cannot be generalized directly to all girls in terms of their performance at secondary school examination.

Conclusion

The study has several limitations and assumptions. Therefore, the results of this study cannot be generalized directly to all girls in terms of their performance at secondary school examination. However, it is concluded that the religion had significant influence on the best academic performance of girls at secondary school examination. Thus, the good practices of each religion need to be promoted for improving the academic achievements of girls at secondary school education.

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Impact Factor: 1.855(IFSJI)**The Digital Library : A Tool of Modern Education System****Dr. Ram Chander**

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Abstract

Curators are moving past the customary parts of gathering upkeep and custodial obligations to more current elements of interpreting, getting to and promoting assets past the dividers of the physical accumulation. The part of bookkeepers both before and the segment of their part today, gives numerous signs of the components making up the general exercises of the custodians inside the earth: to give scholarly access to data in any arrangement, to assess accessible wellsprings of data, to compose and structure data, to guarantee the conservation of data and to give particular staff to offer guideline and the help with deciphering assets and getting to assets. Rusbridge depicted the part of the bookkeeper in the print condition as the individual in charge of choosing, securing, sorting out and giving access to significant data. These assignments have turned out to be more mind boggling as the volume and scope of data accessible has expanded. This as well as new assignments and parts has additionally risen. In the light of the over, the accompanying parts, the scholarly libraries have play in the present age.

Keywords: Digital Library, Information Access, Information Preservation

Giving scholarly access to data is a part curators have filled for quite a while. Customarily, curators have done this by means of print – based assets. Amid the second 50% of the twentieth century, the scope of accessible assets extended to incorporate microform, video and sound arrangements. The last many years of the twentieth century saw a further blast in organizations and libraries would now be able to offer data as print, sound video, microform, numeric, PC projects or mixed media "composites of each" for bookkeepers the most critical issue is to give the data does not generally suggest proprietorship, simply that the library has arranged the methods by which clients obtain entrance assets and data. This has made a change in perspective from "possession to get to". This thusly has made another part for custodians – that of arranging access rights through contracts and licenses. In any case, there are sure issues related with electronic access.

Electronic serials must be assessed against the relative significance of substance. For instance, logical diaries may need full conditions, illustrations and diagrams. Diaries inside the sociologies and humanities may need book audits and commercial. These substance issues must be weighted against issues of speed and simple entry.

A additionally issue to be considered is the capacity to get to prior issues of an electronic membership. With printed membership, libraries possess and may keep on accessing those issues they buy amid the lifetime of the membership. Inside electronic membership a library may never again have the privilege to get to a title. The need to arrange proceeding with access with distributors is turning into a critical obligation regarding custodians.

The improvement of electronic hold (e-save) accumulations, show another manner by which curators are adjusting new advances to convey benefits all the more successfully. Electronic stores give the capacity to digitize a printed record, video, sound or information such a large number of clients can get to it all the while without the cutoff points of this system a library working inside opening hours. Be that as it may, the discount selection this system has been blocked by an absence of clear copyright and licensed innovation possession laws for the computerized condition.

To Evaluate Available Sources of Information

There is an expanding assorted variety of data assets from which to pick the most, proper vehicle, and that administrators must augment their determination procedure to settle on te right medium for every circumstance. This is to say here

that printed assets computerized media are not choices. This is an imperative refinement and structures a huge issue for bookkeepers.

- In assessing electronic wellsprings of data, there is additionally a qualification to be made between those wellsprings of information which have been digitized for the speed and simplicity of transportation, and information which is of constrained convenience, unstable and liquid in nature..
- There are various free assets accessible on the web. Regardless of whether to incorporate these in the library index is a test confronting curators in the present age.

To Organize and Structure Information

A considerable lot of the difficulties confronting those endeavoring to sort out and structure data in the advanced condition is its temperament. It is to be noticed that one huge administration issue in the organized condition contrasted with customary library administration is adapting to the idea of the "data space". The data space is portrayed as extensive and quickly becoming exceptionally disseminated of changing quality, and dynamic. Working with such assets requires a comprehension of conventional library administration issues yet in addition the capacity to adjust these to the new condition and even to go past these abilities and grow better approaches to arrange and structure data. It is watched that expert limits between registering experts and bookkeepers are covering and ending up more obscured. For curators to successfully sort out and structure data accessible on the web they require more than essential IT abilities. Progressively, libraries are giving access to web – based assets either those unreservedly accessible or for which the library has paid a membership. It is basic that clients can get to these through single interface, as a rule the library the library index. This gives what is depicted as a "shallow consistency" for simplicity of route and access. New hierarchical instruments are being created to suit these issues: a standout amongst the most huge Metadata the improvement of metadata was inescapable given the gigantic size of data accessible through the web and the should have the capacity to seek and recover applicable material.

Metadata determines the organization for portraying an advanced asset similarly the MARC design indicates the expressive components of a thing held in a library accumulation. In the present library condition clients are looked with an extensive variety of frameworks with various pursuit interfaces and capacities. it is fundamental that UIs be produced to make databases as available as conceivable to the client. Principles, for example, Z39.50 are being created which enable clients to look over numerous databases all the while.

Administrators have been at the cutting edge of metadata plot improvement. They likewise added to the advancement and appropriation of gauges, for example, Z39.50. this requires an advanced level of comprehension of the specialized issues included.

To Ensure the Preservation of Information

Administrators have along built up models and rules for the safeguarding stockpiling of print materials for long haul survival. The protection of electronic and advanced data assets makes new predicaments for curators and historians. One of the critical issues influencing protection of advanced data assets is the plain innovation which makes them. These advances have an undeniably fast oldness and the protection of computerized data is subject to guaranteeing that the product and the interceding innovation is likewise saved. Strategies for giving constant and far reaching asset revelation on the web are being investigated and curators are assuming a critical part in these activities. The capacity to access and read/advanced data later on will rely upon systems such movement or imitating.

To Provide Assistance in Interpreting Resources and Access to Resources

Data recovery is the most clear expertise a custodian must have. The expanding modernity of web crawler configuration is making a situation where anybody can at different levels of effectiveness recover data from the web. Custodians working at coordinating new advances to shape the computerized library are finding an expanding interest for their expert aptitudes. Curators make a critical regularly characterizing the looking sharpening the analysts objectives and helping the specialists to comprehend their necessities. Instead of rendering the administrator old the computerized insurgency has made

bookkeepers simply more fundamental. The virtual library condition gives both a chance and a necessity for bookkeepers to create greater recognition with IT compose abilities. The staff working in various territories of college libraries requires reasonable hands on involvement and preparing. Custodians are moving into database improvement courseware open learning and scholarly staff advancement and need a mix of information, abilities, aptitudes and individual characteristics keeping in mind the end goal to fill their multi – faceted parts. Administrators can show data segregation through customized explore help direction and guideline. **Conclusion**

Administrators are experts prepared in the securing, association, recovery, and scattering of data. Generally the act of librarianship in the present library condition won't altogether different from that in the conventional library. The curator part will keep on including determination of appropriate assets, giving access to such assets, offering guideline and help to clients in translating assets and safeguarding both the medium and data contained in that. Other than introduce library condition requires another specialized arrangement of skills for administrators which were not already required. The key part for the custodian later on will be the capacity to adroit and to work successfully in such a domain.

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Impact Factor: 1.855(IFSJI)**Role of Learning Resources in Academic Library: An Overview****Dr.Satyaprakash Singh**

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Abstract

Library professional feels that the electronic information having a vital role in providing update information and timely delivery to the users. This desire for quick access to current information is reinforced by the regency of citations in the literature and survey attentions, shows that the necessity regarding information electronically. While the assumption is that this is a relatively recent development in information-seeking behavior, interestingly, the fact is that most of the users are always used the journals and literature for update information.

Keywords: E-Resources, Growth pattern, Nature of e-resources ICT, CD-ROM, DVD,

Introduction

Now a day libraries are reached at a crossroads between the print centered past and the electronic information is future. This transitional period has root yet allowed most libraries to easily get the leap and minimize stored their print material collected by the libraries for the acceptance of other accessing models. Some problems that are still of concern are the publishers' expenses in the maintenance of back files online and in the creations of local, national and international journals archives. In analyzing collection retention decisions, every academic library should examine its on target and regional responsibilities and the major role in concern library consortia and networks. The current study also shows that containing increase in journal subscriptions costs and the demand for electronic information have budgets away from print journals to electronic-only holdings. In addition to the piece of subscriptions, print journals also having other economic factors in the addition of expenses in storing material, expenses in preservation of reading materials, binding, salving, storage, space requirement and salaries of library professionals in shelving or retrieving of book forms physical volumes or conducting manual use statistics. The cost can also have many other implications. In effectively utilization or justified space may be

taken away in the policies and power struggles in an academic organization. This reality shows that the danger of not being proactive. The retrospective print resource collection should not be examined in isolation as single collection issue or a space problem but in addition, as an opportunity to provide areas for new arrival or expanded services for both the library and institution.

Growth Pattern of Electronic Resources:

the computer in the 1950s that the first data base suitable for searching was developed. MEDLARS were the first on demand computer based information retrieval service, and it was developed primarily for the profession. In 1971, MEDLIN, the online version of MEDLARS; was the first major online dial-up database search service. Many of the first CD-ROM products offered to libraries were versions of larger online databases and were supplied on a subscription basis with ownership of the data remaining with the publisher/producer. Initially the price of the product included licensing of the content possibly the purchase of a computer and CD-ROM player as well.

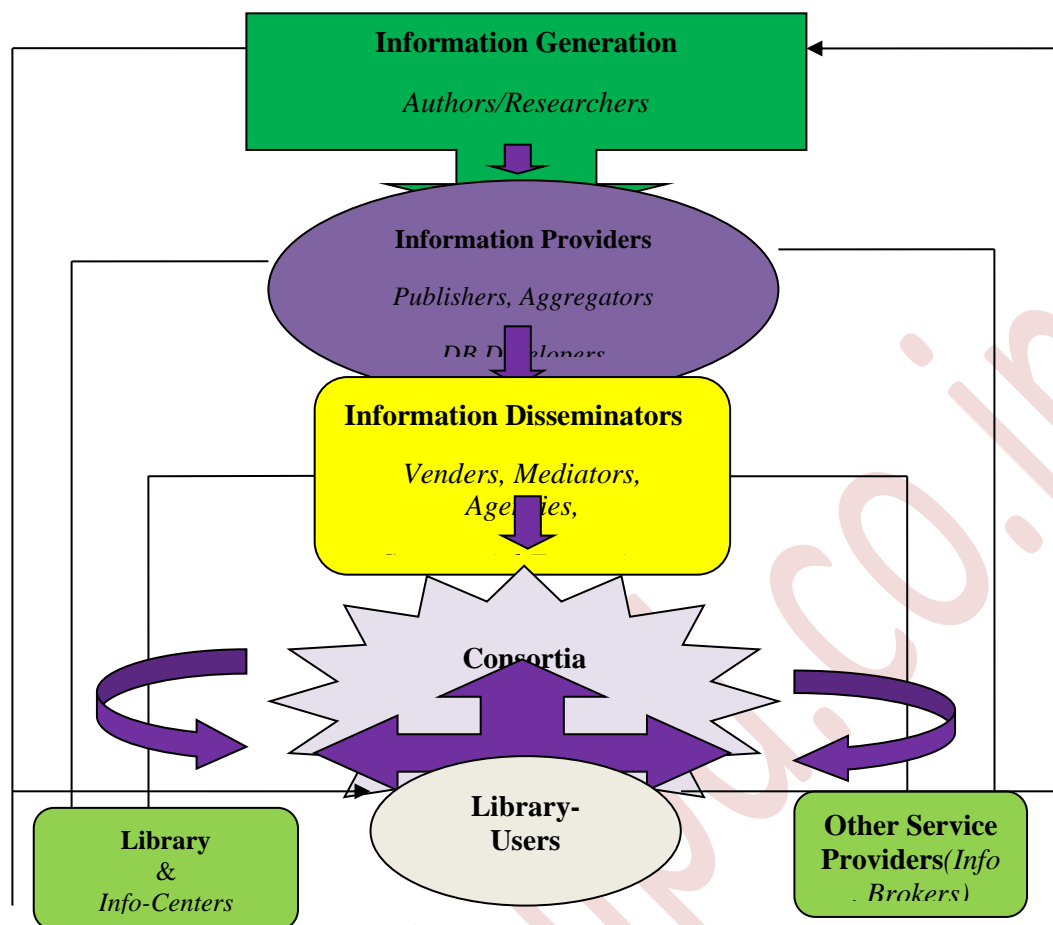


Fig. 1: Information flow through “e-resources”

Major Players in Electronic Resources:

- Elsevier Science
- American Institute of Physics (AIP)
- American Physical Society (APS)
- Optical Society of America
- University of Chicago Press
- Cambridge University Press
- Institute of Physics (IPO)
- Springer-Verlag als
- Kluwer
- Academic Press (IDEAL) and others

Need

Electronic resources have great potential and bright future to attract users. It combines all the benefits of the multimedia, digital coding and Internet. It enables user to carry information everywhere and it can be read on all types of computers including handled device.² E-resources serve the following purposes:

- Main purpose of electronic resources is providing current information.
- Update information is necessary for research work.
- Through electronic resources users are able to access latest information.
- Save the time of user and staff
- Solve the space problem in library
- Easy to use and disseminate

Nature of E-Resources

These electronic resources could be of varied nature. Broadly, we could categories them as follows:

Primary Sources of Information: These include electronic conferences, electronic journals, electronic pre-prints and e-prints, electronic theses and dissertations, patents; standards, technical reports, project reports including status reports of

current ongoing projects, news, software courseware, tutorials manuals and the like.

Databases, Data sets and other Collections:

These include abstracting and indexing databases; digital collections comprising images, audio, video; scientific data sets comprising numeric, properties, structural databases; library catalogues; virtual libraries; museums and archives, etc.

Electronic Books: Such as Net Library (<http://www.netlibrary.com/>); Ebrary (<http://www.ebrary.com/>), etc.

Reference Sources: such as dictionaries; encyclopedias; biographies and books; thesauri and the like.

Organizations and People: Information about organizations and people ranging from funding agencies to libraries; information centers; research institutes; and experts; directories of people of varied nature (scientists; archaeologists, etc.)

Meta Resources: Resources that facilitate easier access to network based resources in a defined subject area and a plethora of such resources under various names available on the Internet, such as subject gateways; virtual libraries; clearing house; pathfinders and the like.

Purpose of E-Resources

E-resources serve the following purposes.

- To find the objectives of the organization.
- To increase in number of users.
- Co-operative and Resource Sharing.
- Availability of E-books, E-journals, E-databases etc Update information is necessary for research work.

- User can find his/her desired information.
- To solve the space problem.
- To solve the problem of information explosion.

Types of E-Resources

Different types of resources are available in digital format; these documents can get in soft form/copy.

- **E-Books:** E-book is a book made available: electronically, for reading either on a normal computer or laptop, or on a special hand-held e-book reader.
- **E journal:** e-journals are digitized versions of print journals. Because they are copies of print versions, they are not like websites; and many a journals feature peer reviewed articles that would be useful for scholarship.
- **Conference and Seminar reports:** Conference and seminar reports are available in digital format from libraries and on-line.
- **E-database:** Search engines provide the facility for search of e-databases. Different types of library prepared off line databases for providing services about information and books as- OPAC.
- **Library Consortia:** A consortium is-a group of libraries that want to have a central place to store content in centralized manner and distribute to all FORSA Consortia, CSIR Consortia etc.



Fig. 3: Audio – visual material handlings

Advantages of e – resources

Users can read an e- resource anytime, anywhere.

1. Due to portability, e-resources can, be taken anywhere on portable computer.
2. Font size can be changed suitably.
3. E- Resources provide facility to hold and turn pages easily.
4. Physically disabled users can hear audio-tape type E- resources.
5. In buying E- resources, the overhead charges like shipping, postal, handling are totally ruled out.
6. Some E - resources are interactive.

Salient features of e-resources

- **Multi-access:Speed:**
- **Functionality:**
- **Content:**
- **Available file format:**

(i) HTML Format (ii) PDF Format (iii) TIFF (iv) Plucker Format (v) CHM Format (vi) Postscript Format (vii) Desktop Author Format (viii) Rich Text- Format etc.

E-Resources on Library Services

Most of the University Libraries prefer digital collections for many reasons, including, but not limited to, the following: electronic resources can be linked from indexing and abstracting databases and can be access from anywhere as per user's requirement. It can be user's home, office or dormitory whether or not the physical library is open. The library can get usage statistics that are not available for print collections and digital collections save space and are relatively easy to maintain. Such a dramatic switch from print collections to digital collections has an impact on library users and library services.

E-Resources for Teaching and Learning: Most of our main collections of electronic books and texts can be located through the Library's Electronic Resources page. However, many more individual titles may be located using the Library Catalogue.

- (i) Electronic Journals (ii) Library Catalogues (iii) Reference Sources (iv) Statistical Sources (v) Sound Recordings (vi) Image Databases (Art, Maps, Medical, etc)

Availability of E-Resources

Electronic resources are always available both in day and night and not only when the library is open. They do not get lost and there is not a pile of resources in the library to be re - shelved. The most

recent issues can be read at home or at work place and the user does not need to enter in the library.

Support for distance learning/education:

The libraries which provide reading material to support distance education, can help the students by providing electronic access to journal and other resources.

Consortia Approach to E - Resource Subscriptions:

A library consortium is a collective activity of a group of libraries towards a common goal of sharing resources. With the availability of the state-of-the-art information technology solutions and the web revolution, libraries are now better off in terms of easy access to more information through meaningful co-operation among themselves. The consortium approach is a win-win situation for all its stakeholders' users, publishers, and libraries all alike. Users are the ultimate end beneficiaries of such initiatives.

Types of Consortia

- **Open Consortia:** This type of consortia is very flexible and it is the wish of members of consortia can join and leave any they please. INDEST Consortium is an example to this.
- **Closed Group Consortia:** It is within defined group. This kind of consortia emerges either by affiliation and collaboration among them like CSIR, DAE, IIM, and Consortium. And the formation and operation of the consortia guidelines and its administration are fairly simple and easy.
- **Centrally Funded Model:** In this model, consortium will solely depend on the parent body. A few examples are INFONET by UGC, ICMR, CSIR by DSIR
- **Shared-budget Model:** "In this model the participating libraries take the lead and form the consortium. IIM and FORSA are-examples of this model".
- **National Consortium:** The end of this model is, national level licensing of products and in this regard are UGC Infonet.

Open Sources

Open Source Software". In digital/electronic environment of 21st century "Open Access" is the

mantra for library and information science professionals and the forces that make it possible are Open Source Software (OSS) and open standard platform. OSS has its own pros and cons but its wide spread use in library fields icing its use more tangible. Libraries of all kinds and sizes have begun to realize that, their existence possible in this abstract world to provide more user friendly service to their end users in least possible time. "Information is power" and the librarians being the facilitator of information can take the benefit of OSS with latest technology and tool to provide world class services to their users. As a distributor, of knowledge and from a discipline that traditionally has been "for the people", librarians should at the forefront of OSS revolution.

Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam, the former President of India,

Major Difference between Electronic document and Printed document

We can tell at a glance if you are halfway through a book or almost done with it. Most books are scaled to the human hand and their physical construction communicates the way are to be used (Norman 1988).

In contrast, electronic texts appear on displays gleaming at us from behind glass or plastic covers, with no tangible properties of their own. You can touch the device that shows you an electronic book, and if the device is portable you can carry it around, but you cannot touch the book itself. Even when you use a touch screen to "turn" the pages of electronic book, you are experiencing a visual simulation, not a physical event.

Conclusion

Advances in computer applications during the past few decades have brought radical changes in the way information is gathered, store, organized, accessed, retrieved and consumed. The application of computers in information processing has brought several products and services to the scene. The internet and the web are constantly influencing the development of new modes of scholarly communication; their potential for delivering goods is quite vast, as they overcome successfully the geographical limitations associated with the print media. Further, the distribution time between product publication and its delivery has been drastically reduced. The Internet can be used for efficient retrieval and meeting information needs.

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International Journal of Professional Development

(International Multidisciplinary Peer Reviewed Refereed Indexing with Impact Factor Research Journal)

Impact Factor: 1.855(IFSJI)**Digital Library Application and Services in Digital Environment****Dr. Aakkanksha Roy**

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Today, the idea of advanced libraries is getting significance in Librarian's reality. This paper talks about the importance and meaning of advanced libraries. The goals, attributes and parts of computerized libraries are additionally talked about furthermore, their favorable circumstances and drawbacks. Advanced libraries to a great extent self-sufficient endeavor are developing. As individual projects have developed, every has built up its own identity, mirroring the conditions of its creation and condition, and its authority, three phases of computerized library development: the youthful advanced library, the developing computerized library, and the grown-up advanced library. This paper examines the idea of Digital Library Application and its administrations require in the present condition..

Catchphrases: Digital Library, Digital library benefit, Digital Environment, Digital Information

Introduction

In the fog of consistently developing blast of data innovation. It is extremely hard to discover specific data in time. As the data advances are changing everyday and developing at a colossal speed, the data network is winding up more mind boggling, aggressive and subject to mechanical changes and data blast, the requirement for E-data administrations to the clients are likewise developing and ending up extremely fundamental. Since the general public, E-Information administrations can just give the conformance to the prerequisites of the clients and client fulfillment, which must be accomplished by the execution of E-data benefits in Library and Information centers..One of the primary and most imperative highlights of the computerized library without bounds will be that it is available from anyplace, by anybody and whenever. They are changing tuned in to time and innovation now most recent computerized innovation travels the substantial quantum of information advantageously. Library tolerating this computerized innovation improves the worldwide and nearby access to data. Advanced library could give great and productive functionalities to content administration, complex metadata for content enhancement, and organizing, and additionally benefits for powerful substance seek, get to,

explanation, sifting, and scattering. An advanced library is comprehended to have the data put away transcendently in electronic or computerized medium, for example, computerized books, filtered pictures, designs, printed numeric information, movies, sound and clasps and so on. It will be a library without dividers or national limits.

What is Digital Library ?

Advanced Library characterized as "change of simple things into computerized organize to extend get to and, where openings, to help with protection. Digitization isn't a movement which can be found in disengagement. It is connected to all parts of administrations given by the library" (IFLA 2003). Advanced Library as an accumulation of computerized objects, including content, video and sound alongside strategies for access and recovery, and for choice, association and support of the gathering. Advanced library are in certainty an association of complex ideas and advances which include diverse arrangements of equipment and programming innovations which relies upon the utilization and the reason for the material to be changed over to digitized frame. In this manner, Digital Library by and large is only a gathering of data that is put away and got to electronically and its customary advancement and speculation are required to configuration, create and look after (2).

Digital Libraries in India

While the idea of computerized libraries in the created nations began amid the 1970s, yet in India, it started in the mid-1990s with the appearance of the Internet went about as an impetus for advanced library activities. The essential target of advanced library activities in India has been to save the craftsmanship, culture and legacy of this nation. All tasks went for making advanced libraries focus just on specific gathering. The advanced library activity in India is still at a beginning or embryonic stage.

The idea was perceived in India amid the fifteenth yearly tradition and gathering on advanced libraries, composed by the general public of Information Science at Bangalore from 18 to 20 January, 1996. A couple of libraries had made endeavors toward this path prior. Just sporadic and incomplete endeavors have been made towards advanced library activities. Shortsighted methodologies have been taken in the libraries, for example, getting a couple of databases on CD-ROM, buying in to a couple of e-diaries, checking a couple of records, or making adobe Acrobat documents and introducing these on an intranet. The situation is changing at a snail's pace, and it needs to pick up energy to make due in the focused world.

The utilization of data innovation (IT) and data and correspondence innovation (ICTs) in libraries in India is packed in college, Indian Institute of Technology (IITs), Indian Institute of Management (IIMs), Indian Institute of Science (IISs), Research Institutes and some uncommon libraries. Some administration offices, and foundations, for the most part in people in general segment are additionally connected with a digitization of libraries. Be that as it may, the activities taken by the administration of India toward this path demonstrate that the capability of ICTs for creating advanced libraries has not been completely figured it out. While one government office is offering help for one specific viewpoint, the other is centering somewhere else, with no planned exertion by a nodal organization (3). Advanced library activities in India were begun fundamentally for safeguarding of the craftsmanship, culture and legacy of the nation. The arrangement in India might be recorded as takes.

Why Digital Libraries Needed?

Digital Libraries intercede amongst different and circulated data assets from one perspective and changing scope of client networks on the other.

They offer data benefits that are an arranged online data space, in which clients can find, find, gain access to and, progressively, utilize data. The present computerized library frameworks are fit for making accessible data or information through different means and arrangement. Books, diaries, paper-based files, video, film, and sound accounts are as obvious in the advanced library benefit condition as are online list, discoveries helps, abstracting and ordering of reports, e-diary, ebooks, digitized accumulation, and data frameworks, Internet sources and other "electronic possessions". Computerized Libraries would now be able to be gotten to through cell phones and PDAs, other than work area and workstation PCs libraries can coordinate administrations to incorporate giving data administrations by means of Mobile SMS and MMS administrations. Presently, computerized library administrations are not just about opening up access to and utilization of data, yet might be seen to:

- Support the full scope of authoritative, business, and curatorial capacities required by the library to oversee, direct, screen and guarantee reasonable utilization of its accumulations whether in computerized or non-advanced arrangements, regardless of whether found locally or offsite.
- Integrate data stores that are portrayed by open-get to racking, high-thickness book shop, and their record accessibility and incorporate information administrations and computerized authentic archives.
- Manage data about accumulations and things inside accumulations regularly all through their whole life cycle.
- Incorporate benefactor, loaning, and different databases, and coordinates fitting techniques for client enlistment, verification, approval, and charge exchange handling.
- Evolve into an arranged learning space, giving access to and a curatorial home for separate and deep rooted learning materials, and
- Provide an electronic data space that backings altogether different

perspectives and altogether different employments of the library.

Along these lines, we manufacture advanced libraries for some reasons. They can enable us to protect our semantic, artistic, authentic, and social legacy. They make get to less difficult and less expensive. They bring down the expenses of scattering data. They enable us to set up new networks around new accumulations that would now be able to end up accessible. They bolster educating and adapting, particularly with regards to separate or deep rooted learning. They permit rich media composes to be incorporated and overseen viably. They urge creators to make and offer, and others to work together and rapidly expand on newfound learning. The focal point of the Digital Library Initiative is "to drastically propel the way to gather, store, and compose data in computerized structures, and make it accessible for seeking, recovery, and preparing by means of correspondence organizes—all being used well disposed ways." (Digital Libraries Initiative Phase One, 2000). Maybe more vitally, advanced libraries bolster benefit change. Data inquiry and route crosswise over electronic data assets is quicker, with improved purposes of access, and elective strategies for perusing and investigation. The assets themselves can be portioned, improved, clarified, and upgraded in ways unrealistic previously, and can be straightforwardly coordinated with work area profitability apparatuses for neighborhood examination and handling. An advanced domain empowers cross-network intuitiveness and coordinated effort, paying little mind to physical area. Additionally, digitization presents open doors for long haul safeguarding of groups of learning, if not of the first bearers of that information.

Computerized

Library Collections

Libraries started to make computerized content; the stimulus originated from various territories. The longing are not to be deserted, open doors displayed by subsidizing sources and/or staff intrigue, need to create nearby skill, the craving to convey extraordinary accumulations to a more extensive network, or the expectation of safeguarding the physical antique. While every one of these interests are commendable, the long haul ramifications of the costs/advantages of making and keeping up advanced accumulations presently

should be truly checked on. The accomplishment of an advanced library depends to a great extent on the nature, substance and nature of its computerized accumulations. The essential prerequisite in making an advanced library will be the working of computerized accumulations. The computerized accumulations of data incorporate different assets, for example, electronic diaries, books, full content, CD-ROM databases, and so on. The advantages of data accumulations in advanced frame for protection, get to and overseeing expansive amounts of data have been perceived by both library experts and in addition clients.

ACCESS METHOD: Digital libraries encourage distinctive sort of access technique over Intranet or Internet and Extranet. Every Institution subsidiary to RGUHS would be given watchword access to the assets accessible in RGUHS. The Institution would interface with the RGUHS site and access the data they require:

(1) IP Address (2) User name and passwords

Advanced Preservation

The long haul support and overhaul of advanced documents on computerized capacity medium is called advanced conservation. In spite of the fact that innovation is a key component in computerized safeguarding, we trust it isn't the best inhibitor. The vital issue is keeping advanced data accessible in unendingness. In the conservation of computerized materials, the main problem is specialized out of date quality. Specialized out of date quality in the computerized age resembles the disintegration of paper in the paper age. Libraries in the pre-computerized time needed to stress over atmosphere control and the de-fermentation of books, however the safeguarding of advanced data will mean always concocting new specialized arrangements.

While thinking about computerized materials, there are three sorts of "conservation" one can allude to:

- The stockpiling medium.
- Access to content.
- Fixed-media materials through advanced innovation.

For these libraries together can organize a plan and

- Create arrangements for long haul safeguarding.
- Ensure that excess changeless duplicates are put away at assigned organizations.

- Help to build up safeguarding standards to reliably store and offer materials saved carefully.

Equipment and Software for Digital Library

Equipment: The base prerequisites of equipment for computerized Library are:

- Computer
- CPU, PCI Bus, Ethernet, Silicon Graphics, RAM
- Storage Devices
- Hard Drives, Removable hard drive, Optical drive, DAT drive (Digital Audio Tape), CD ROM drive
- Monitors
- Digitizing gadgets
- Scanners, Digital Camera
- Out Put Device
- Printers Modem and CD Writer

Programming:

There are number of programming, which can be utilized for various capacity some of them are as per the following:

- Editing pictures
- Page design software engineers: to incorporate content and illustrations
- Page exchanging utilities : to share documents between PC stages
- File interpretation programs: to change over documents from illustrations
- File pressure programming.

The product which are utilized fundamentally for advanced library are Greenstone, Eprints Archive programming, Dspace and so forth.

Portrayal of Services

In Digital library, administrations are completely computerized and all assets are in advanced shape. Advanced protest are made and/or gathered by the standards of accumulation improvement. These data assets are updated or as often as possible in a server. The advanced library empowers clients to connect successfully with data accessible over the system. This sort of library additionally visualizes the library as a physical place, for association and perusing of computerized assets. Web and web advancements have added new measurements to picking up, educating and explore exercises when library clients have additionally begun working and handling computerized assets. Multidimensional requirements of clients and soaring expense of regular distributions are specifically influencing the

libraries, in repairing their needs of gathering improvement. Some valuable administrations are: Regular library benefit: Physical compartments for data like books are able to do coordinate access and can be overseen physically. Then again, advanced information is made of gadgets flags that depend on a deciphering machine before there can be any human association with it. R. M. Braud who feels, that utilizing the expression "computerized" is a repetition. "The item that we oversee in libraries, data, and the natural compartment for that item, the codex book. These holders have affected library design, yet they don't themselves characterize what a library is. We don't try to qualify our libraries by calling them Clay Libraries or Papyrus Role Libraries, for what reason do we need to call the computerized libraries" (Braund, R.M. 1999).

Online Library Services: It furnishes clients with the comfort of getting to data time permitting, sparing them voyaging expense and time and new choices for noting reference questions. Today, clients may approach an assortment of printed data assets. A computerized Library benefit oversees and creates electronic administrations, the library sites and library staff. As indicated by White (2001), it very well may be characterized extensively as 'a data get to benefit in which clients make inquiries through electronic means e.g., email or web shapes'. Clients may approach an assortment of literary data assets. There are various types of electronic reference assets and administrations for getting to data from libraries, for example, OPAC, Gateways, Portals, Subject Portals, Electronic Journals, Online Databases, Subject Directories and Search Engines.

As indicated by Chowudhury and Chowudhury online reference and data administrations can be comprehensively sorted into three gatherings: (I) those from distributors, database seek benefits and concentrated establishments (ii) those given by libraries and/or specialists through the INTERNET and (iii) where the clients need to direct an inquiry and discover data through the web. Likewise they have recorded a few online data benefits that have a place with the main classification involving different current mindfulness, and SDI administrations, for instance:

- Contents pages administrations from business distributors, for example,

Elsevier's Contents Direct Service and IDEAL Alert from Academic Press.

- Information on new books accessible for nothing from distributors and merchants, for example, Wiley Book, Notification Service from Wiley, and Amazon.com.
- SDI administrations from online inquiry administrations suppliers, for example, (Dialog Alerts)
- Current substance and ISI Alerting Services from ISI and so on.

Manual to computerized reference administrations: Direct reference is a man to-individual relationship, normally one in which the custodian answers a benefactor's inquiry or gives guideline. Backhanded reference comprises of in the background exercises: readiness and improvement of indexes, lists of sources, and all other reference helps which help in giving access to the library's accumulation; determination and association of reference materials; assessment of the reference gathering and reference administrations; and interlibrary credit. Advanced library benefit enable supporter to submit addresses and get answer by means of the Internet and other electronic means. The clients get associated with administrators or data proficient and get immediate help wherever and at whatever point they require it. The expressions "virtual reference", "computerized reference", "e-reference", "Web data administration" and "Ask An administration" are utilized conversely to portray reference benefits that use PC innovation somehow.

Arms (2000, p. 2) characterize an advanced library as "an oversight gathering of data with related administrations, where the data is put away in computerized positions and available over a system." Digital reference administrations look to upgrade the capacity of clients to find required data through crafted by reference administrators giving both immediate and roundabout administrations. While one part of computerized reference administrations includes helping clients in getting to advanced library assets, computerized reference administrations envelop any reference administrations gave over the Internet and can include utilization of print and additionally computerized assets.

Manual to electronic: manual gives directions on the best way to utilize the Electronic Case Filing

System (ECF) to record reports with the court, or to see and recover docket sheets and archives for all cases appointed to this framework. Clients ought to have a working information of Internet Browser programming and the change of archives to convenient report design (PDF).

The accompanying equipment and programming are expected to electronically record, see and recover case archives:

- A PC running a standard stage, for example, Windows NT, Windows 98 or Macintosh.
- An Internet supplier utilizing Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP).
- Netscape Navigator programming variant 4.7 or more prominent or Internet Explorer 5.0 or more noteworthy.
- Software, for example, Adobe Acrobat Writer to change over records from a word processor configuration to convenient report organize (PDF).
- Access to electronic mail (email).
- PACER Registration.

Document Conveyance Benefit: Document conveyance is a basic administration in a library and data focus. It includes numerous parts like demand for report, record composes, archive sources and capacities or procedures which again incorporate capacities like record determination, ask for technique, archive recovery and record exchange. In the event of electronic reports, conveyance of records happens in digitized shape. Both print and electronic report conveyances are critical however there are a few organizations that convey the two kinds of record. It is a mind boggling process including client, provider and time. Archive conveyance can include creators, distributors, membership specialists, report conveyance specialist organizations, providers, and library and data experts. A few classifications of records conveyance are:

- Library system and consortia
- CD Suppliers of full-content and mixed media database
- Commercial report conveyance administrations
- Library providers, membership specialist

Virtual library visits: Websites of libraries gives virtual library manual for the physical offices

including accumulations, administrations and foundation accessible in the library. The blend of library maps and floor designs, library offices and photographic perspectives are utilized for the visit. Virtual library visits are additionally utilizing new advances, for example, QuickTime films and so forth and are starting to supplant picture maps on principle grounds Web locales.

Library sites: A site is an accumulation of related website pages, pictures, recordings, or other advanced resources that are tended to with respect to a typical URL (Uniform Resource Locator), regularly comprising of just the space name, and root way ('/') in an Internet convention based system. A site is facilitated on no less than one web server, available by means of a system, for example, the Internet or a private neighborhood. A page is an archive ordinarily written in plain content scattered with designing guidelines of Hypertext Markup Language (HTML, XHTML) a page may join components from different sites with reasonable markup stays.

Online client training: Web aides and encouraging apparatuses are discovered wherever on the Web since they are effectively refreshed, gotten to, and imprinted on demand. The online client training gives a high level of intelligence and adaptability to the clients. The library sites can utilize online client instruction for bestowing preparing to clients in educating the essential library aptitudes alongside glossary of library terms, utilizing Library OPAC, finding books, magazines, personal information and other library materials, understanding how to explore the libraries site and how to choose the most important database, guidelines for looking CD ROM and direction in finding electronic databases and other electronic assets and directions on subject seeking preparing, utilizing Boolean administrators and seeking web assets through web crawlers (How to make proficient inquiry techniques).

Notice Board Discussion and rundown benefit: Electronic gathering and declaration framework, by and large serving a particular intrigue gathering, that enables the client to leave messages and audit messages left by others and additionally to bear on exchange with different clients or to transfer and download documents. Web application for having talks and posting client created content. Web gatherings are regularly alluded to as web

gatherings, message sheets, dialog sheets, (electronic) exchange gatherings, talk Forums, and announcement sheets. A feeling of Virtual people group frequently creates around that have normal clients.

Coordinate pursuit administrations: End clients of library online community inventories (OPACs) and business online auxiliary administrations (e.g., Silver-Platter) for the most part can seek by watchword (that typically incorporates words from title, subject heading, and other substance portraying fields), or by a specific field (e.g., title, subject, creator). Under "cutting edge" alternatives, such frameworks offer Boolean seeking, truncation, and maybe closeness capacities (i.e., this word inside such huge numbers of expressions of this other word). Recovery is typically in view of correct match to the inquiry, that is, the outcomes contain precisely what the client determined. In the event that the framework can't match to a question, either the client is informed that nothing exists, or a record of in order close words might be shown for perusing.

Then again, a gander at the universe of Internet web indexes exhibits relatively vast minor departure from the topic of "type something and we will endeavor to locate the best answer." Many incorporate propelled choices like those just specified, however recovery depends on principally factual calculations that consider the sum and conveyance of question words in Web page portrayals (and also numerous different elements). Inquiry words are normally stemmed (additions are expelled, and different changes may happen), and perpetually something is recovered (despite the fact that at times the outcomes may have next to no significance). Coordinate inquiry in advanced libraries is typically like the OPAC or internet looking model, utilizing seek formats or record route instruments. This exploits the way that advanced libraries hold very much organized information and metadata, giving the premise to handled inquiry and perusing through lists. Likewise, numerous computerized libraries contain non-content articles, which don't loan themselves to content based measurable recovery calculations (albeit some fascinating work is being done in picture design coordinating). Computerized libraries every now and again utilize one of the predominant standards for overseeing look—these

incorporate the Z39.50, organized question dialect (SQL), and devices created for Web internet searcher applications (e.g., Open Text). Experimentation with complex measurable and semantic calculations is so far normally restricted to investigate settings.

Ask-A-Librarian: Ask-A-Librarian administrations are Internet-based inquiry and answer benefit that interfaces clients with people who have particular subject learning and aptitude in directing exactness seeks. Most "Ask-a-Librarians" administrations have an online inquiry accommodation shape or an email address or both. Clients are welcome to present their inquiries by utilizing web shapes or through email. Once an inquiry is perused by an administration, it is allotted to an individual master for replying. A specialist reacts to the question with genuine data and or a rundown of data assets. The reaction is either sent to the client's email account or is posted on the web so the client can get to it after a specific timeframe. Numerous administrations have enlightening sites that incorporate files of inquiries and answers and an arrangement of FAQs. Clients are generally urged to peruse documents and FAQs before presenting an inquiry on the off chance that adequate data as of now exists.

Customize Services

Most of the examines on computerized library advancement have concentrated on access to and recovery of computerized data yet they have neglected the customized benefit viewpoints, as essential objective of library data administrations. Anyway the innovation and data assets, all alone, can't make up a viable advanced library. On need premise the customized benefits in an advanced library condition would assist the clients with finding data assets accessible in a carefully tumultuous world. In a Delphy ponder it was uncovered that:

- The essential parts library experts play in computerized libraries incorporate association of full scale and small scale archives (Cataloging and ordering), choice and securing and going about as doors to the arrangement of data administrations.
- The best reasons of building up an advanced library include: expanding access to data serving and clients needs and conveying association to the unstructured

universe of electronically accessible data. Anyway there is a demand for end-client guideline on the utilization of computerized libraries and the advanced library experts who are subject pros should assist clients with formulating disciplinary hunt systems and give help with growing new computerized data assets.

Problems

With the consistently expanding computerized accumulations in the present library's and documents we are confronting new protection challenges that appear to have no solid arrangements or all inclusive standards in which to control us. For quite a long time we have seen the development of paper based materials and have possessed the capacity to effectively address a significant number of the difficulties that these materials present to the domain of safeguarding. Our advanced world, be that as it may, is excessively youthful and inconsistent to have any long haul feeling of how this new media can be saved for long haul future access. On one hand numerous duplicates of a physical volume can exist in various libraries, yet must be seen by visiting the library or vault straightforwardly. Then again, an advanced question can be seen from various areas however more than likely exists just as a solitary duplicate in a solitary area on one server. Access to computerized libraries and their accumulations is reliant upon a steady data innovation framework (control, PCs, interchanges joins and so on.). Thus, in spite of the libertarian capability of the advanced library, a considerable lot of the individuals who could most profit by its worldwide reach (for example in the Third World) are not ready to do as such.

There are incalculable ancient rarities sitting in libraries everywhere throughout the world that are basically pointless in light of the fact that the innovation required to get to the source is outdated. Notwithstanding out of date quality, there are increasing costs that outcome from persistently supplanting the more established innovations. This issue can rule safeguarding arrangement and may put more spotlight on moment client access instead of physical protection. A few people have reprimanded that advanced libraries are hampered by copyright law, since works can't be shared over

various timeframes in the way of a customary library

Future of Digital Library

As we wander into a more advanced condition, a considerable lot of the conventional proportions of a phenomenal library have turned out to be dissolved. We realize that we have been fruitful and what benchmarks may we use to contrast ourselves and companion foundations and against ourselves. In the advanced universe of data parkway, there ought to be weight on three things: attention to data, consciousness of innovation, and familiarity with needs. The attention to data gives the broadness of vision; consciousness of innovation enables to make the dreams show; and familiarity with needs gives the knowledge to utilize proficient aptitudes and abilities to the more prominent impact.

Conclusion

In Conclusion it very well may be said that as web develop constantly and turned into a noteworthy distributing medium, quick in giving administrations then physically, physical library will be a relic of days gone by, which will used to the survival and more advancement of Digital Libraries in not so distant future. Advanced Library is a characteristic movement from electronic report sharing. The primary advantage of DL is the capacity to give 24X7X365, remote access to appeal for confined materials for numerous simultaneous clients. An advanced library all the more normally advance Universal openness, gives more most recent data, Occupies less space and need less labor to oversee and so on. Individuals can see the gathering and issue status of each report of the data focus. They could save or demand online for the report of their advantage. In view of our own involvement in digitization assets, standardization ought to be accessible at a reasonable cost that can be utilized for speedier access.

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Plagiarism Awareness among Post Graduate Students of Central University of Haryana



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Abstract

The study was conducted on plagiarism awareness among the post graduate students of physics and political science students of Central university of Haryana. There are 67 respondents were response out of 90. The study was empirical and used survey methods. Questionnaire tool was used for data collection. The present study describes various aspects of plagiarism such as plagiarism awareness among respondents, understanding the concept of plagiarism, reason for plagiarism, awareness about standard of citation style and citing a book. The study was founded that majority of respondents (59.70%) aware about plagiarism. Time pressure is main problem in plagiarism.

Keywords: Plagiarism; Anti plagiarism software; Post Graduate; Physics; Political science.

Introduction

Plagiarism as a form of academic dishonesty has been viewed by different persons in different ways. Academic dishonesty is any type of cheating/unwanted behavior related to a formal academic exercise. It can include plagiarism, fake, fraud, fabrication, hacking, stealing and cheating. Plagiarism is a kind of cheating which provides for taking another person's ideas, views in our formal academic work. Such as research work, preparing assignments and project report without his/her permission and acknowledgment.

According to Webster's Online Dictionary, (2014) plagiarism means "Steal and pass off (the ideas or words of another) as one's own: use another's production without crediting the source; to commit literary theft: present as new and original an idea or product derived from an existing source."

According to Carroll (2002), "Plagiarism is defined as passing off someone else's work whether intentionally or unintentionally, as your own benefits." (Quoted in Bioscience Higher Education Academy 2006)

Types of Plagiarism

Authors have categorized plagiarism in different ways.

More and Shelar (2011) have categorized plagiarism into three categories viz.

- Written plagiarism
- Oral plagiarism
- Internet or online plagiarism

Bamford and sergiou (2005) identified two types of plagiarism namely intentional plagiarism and unintentional plagiarism.

Intentional plagiarism: It is also called as direct or self-plagiarism. Intentional plagiarism means taking materials from books, journals, Internet or others electronic database without proper citation or permission.

Unintentional plagiarism: It is also called accidental plagiarism. Unintentional plagiarism means not to copy all the original material, changing a few words in the original sentence using some information collected from the primary or secondary source."

Forms of Plagiarism

Martin (1994) has mentioned six forms of plagiarism. Joy et al. (2009) have explained in their work "A Taxonomy of Plagiarism in Computer Science" Martins' forms of plagiarism as following:

Word-for-word plagiarism: direct copying of passages from a published text without quotation or acknowledgment.

Paraphrasing plagiarism: when words or syntax are changed (rewritten), but the source text can still be recognized.

Plagiarism of secondary sources: when original sources are referenced or quoted, but obtained from a secondary source text without looking up the original.

Plagiarism in the form of a source: the structure of an argument in a source is copied (verbatim or rewritten).

Plagiarism of ideas: the reuse of original thought from a source text without dependence on the words or form of the source.

Plagiarism of authorship: the direct case of putting your own name to someone else's work."

Review of Related Literature

Simith, Ghazali, and Minhad (2007) reported results of a study of attitudes towards plagiarism among undergraduate accounting students in Malaysia. The study found that factors contributing to plagiarism include lack of awareness, lack of understanding, lack of competence and personal attitude. The results suggested that no evidence was found to support the suggestion that either pressure or the availability of internet facilities had increased the incidence of plagiarism. **Ryan et al. (2009)** highlighted the importance of achieving a balance among the three dimensions of plagiarism management; prevention, detection, and penalty. In a study of postgraduate pharmacy students' perception of plagiarism and academic honesty, widespread deficiencies were observed. **Sharma (2009)** reported a study on plagiarism among University students at the Department of English Education at Tribhuvan University, Nepal. The study found that a large number of students believed that copying text and ideas make their writing better while 75% of students thought that reproducing exact words of the original is the best example of writing. Most of the students reported that they did not know the system of referencing, especially of materials that they downloaded from the website. Students said that if they picked up different sentences from multiple sources and wove them on their own, then that was not plagiarism. **Wan et al. (2011)** explained the plagiarism awareness among Undergraduate engineering students in higher learning institutions of Malaysian University. The study found that the level of awareness among students was very low (i. e. M.S. 2.9). Students (M.S. 2.6) had very poor knowledge of regulations on plagiarism, and some

students (M.S. 2.7) did not know what punishment they will meet for plagiarism.

Objectives

The purpose of the study was to know the plagiarism awareness of the postgraduate students of Central University of Haryana. The specific objectives of the study were:

- To know students' acquaintance with the word plagiarism.
- To know the students understanding of plagiarism.
- To know the sources of information used by PG students.
- To know the students' understanding of citation.
- To understand students' views on reasons for student plagiarism.
- To know students' views on methods of reducing student plagiarism.

Methodology

The present study being empirical in nature, survey method was adopted to collect data from the population. The study was conducted on 90 PG students from Central University of Haryana. The Total population of students in CUH was 100 out of them sample was taken 90 students and response obtained of 67 students filled in questionnaires were received back with a response rate of 74.47 percent.

Data analysis

Table-1: Gender wise distribution

Statement	Response	Percentage
Male	27	40.29
Female	40	59.70
Total	67	

Table1 shows that 27 (40.29%) of respondents male and 40 (59.70%) of respondents were female in both subjects in Central University of Haryana.

Table-2: Background of respondents

Statement	Response	Percentage
Urban	25	37.37
Rural	42	62.68
Total	67	

Table2 shows that there were 25 (37.37%) of respondents from urban background followed by 42 (62.68%) from rural background.

Table-3: Age wise distribution

Statement	Response	Percentage
Up to 20	5	7.46

21-22	28	41.79
23-24	21	31.34
More than 24	13	19.40
Total	67	

Table 3 shows that most of respondents 28 (41.79%) aged between 21-22 years followed by 21 (31.34%) aged between 23-24 years and 13 (19.40%) aged more than 24 years. Only 5 (7.46%) of respondents age up to 20 years.

Table-4: Plagiarism Awareness among Respondents

Statement	Response	Percentage
Yes	40	59.70
No	27	40.29
Total	67	

Table-4 shows that 40 (59.70%) respondents were aware of the word plagiarism and 27 (40.29%) respondents were unaware of the word plagiarism.

Table-5: Understanding of the Concept of Plagiarism

Statement	Yes	No	Total
Physics	41(61.19%)	26 (38.80%)	67
Political science	37 (55.22%)	30 (44.77%)	67

The respondents were given 11 statement covering various facts of plagiarism and they had to tick the appropriate column whether in their opinion the statement showed plagiarism or, not they were not sure the response shows that 41 (61.19%) of respondent answered in yes by physics students and 37(55.22%) from political science.

Table-6: Frequency of use of Information Source

Statement	Response	Percentage
Yes	36	53.73
No	31	46.26
Total	67	

The respondents were asked to specify the frequently of various information sources. 36 (53.73%) of respondents response yes and 31(46.26%) response no for use of information source.

Table-7: Essential Information for Citing a Book

Statement	Author	Title	Publisher	Year
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Physics	15 (22.38%)	22 (32.83%)	18 (26.86%)	12 (17.91%)
Political science	13 (19.40%)	17 (25.37%)	23 (34.32%)	14 (20.89%)
Total	28	39	41	26

The respondents were asked what the essential information items to cite a book are. The response shows that the largest number of respondent cite a book by publisher (34.32%) in political science and 32.83% cite a book by title in physics. Only (20.89%) in political science and (17.91%) in physics respondents were cite a book through year.

Table-8: Awareness of Standard Citation System

Statement	Response	Percentage
Yes	35	52.23%
No	32	47.76%
Total	67	

Table-8 shows that only 52.23% students knew the standard style of citation of work and 47.76% respondents did not know any standard style of citation.

Table-9: Reasons for Plagiarism

Statement	Excess work load	Language problem	Writing skill	Unaware	Time pressure
Physics	12 (17.91%)	10 (14.92%)	08 (11.94%)	14 (20.89%)	23 (34.32%)
Political science	12 (17.91%)	11 (16.41%)	10 (14.92%)	12 (17.91%)	22 (32.83%)
Total	24	21	18	26	45

Table-9 Presents response on the reasons of plagiarism. The largest number of respondents particularly in physics (32.83%), political science (34.32%) felt that students resorted to plagiarism due to time pressure. There are unaware and excess of work load also major reason of plagiarism and followed by language problem (14.92%) in physics and writing skills (11.94%) in political science.

Conclusion

Present study based on plagiarism awareness between physics and political science students. There were 27 male and 40 female respondent's students. Most of respondents were from rural background. There were 59.70% of respondents aware of the word plagiarism. There were 41 (61.19%) of respondents understand the concept of plagiarism by physics students in compare of political science 37 (55.22%). Publisher was first choice to citing a book by both subjects. Only few students were aware about standard citation system. The study found that maximum students do plagiarism because of time pressure and language problem.

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International Journal of Professional Development

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Impact Factor: 1.855(IFSJI)**Information Literacy Need of PG Students: A Study of Kurukshetra University Kurukshetra**

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Curious nature of human beings makes them explore information now and then regarding innumerable topics. This quest is satiated through e-resources as information on each and every aspect is easily accessible to all. But here a strange situation is confronted by people i.e. smart access to required information and this condition aptly termed as Information literacy. It enables people to locate and use information effectively available in different formats and unfiltered form. This paper aims to know about the information literacy awareness of PG students in KUK and thus finding out where it is in more effective use. Study empirical in nature makes use of 135 questionnaires, 120 response, 71.66% of male and 28.33% female respondents participated. Outcome shows that 30% of respondents from are using information for purpose of examination and which is double of update knowledge- as it is 12.5% here. It's a vast study, data presenting in different 7 tables, study reveals need of library orientation program in KUK because only 17.5% search with the help of Boolean operator.

Introduction

Information literacy includes the ability to critically thinking, evaluating, analyzing modifying the accessed information. Apart from the formal learning, information literacy also makes flexible enough to handle the situation where information is in different formats and unfiltered form. Information literacy has become the survival skills in today's life. Without the proper information literacy skill, it has become impossible to locate, evaluate and use effectively the information which we need. Present age is the age of information and communication technology. In this 21st century, due to the advancement in technology information is scattered in different formats and ways. An individual's faces many problems in finding, searching and locating the needed information. So the concept of information literacy has been developed.

Exponential growth of information has created the problem to individuals for finding his/her information accurately. So, information literacy plays the role of survival skills in this ICT age where information is increasing by leaps and bound. Because of the continuously increasing information and increasing complexity of its environment, individuals are faced with many problems of

accessing, retrieving, locating and evaluating the needed information.

Review of the literature

Baro and Zuokemefa (2011) conducted a study under the title "Information Literacy Programs in Nigeria: A Survey of 36 University Libraries." The study found that university libraries in Nigeria were engaging in different information literacy practices ranging from library tour/orientations sessions to introductory information skills database search skills, bibliographic training and use of libraries. However, 53% respondents suggested that IL skills should be integrated into curriculum.

Devender Singh and Joshi (2013) conducted a study under the title "Information Literacy competency of Post Graduate students at Haryana Agricultural University and impact of instruction initiatives: A Pilot Survey." The study found that satisfactory significant differences between the first year and second year students. It has also been suggested that a single library and information service course may not be enough in itself to inculcate IL skills among the students.

Kovalik, Yutzey and Piazza (2012) conducted a study entitled, "Information Literacy and High School Seniors: Perceptions of the Research Process." It was found that high school seniors were successful in using library resources to locate

information related to research projects. First and foremost, the school librarian is a teacher whose role is to help students develop mastery of information literacy skills.

Objective

- To know the awareness of information literacy by PG students.
- To check the information literacy skills of the respondents.
- To know how much they are aware about search strategies.
- To determine the awareness of using information resources and awareness of internet related resources.

Methodology

The study was empirical in nature as it was concerned with information literacy needs of the PG students, their information literacy skill and how much these students are information literate in KUK university of Haryana. Total 135 questionnaire were distributed among the PG students of KUK, 120 (88.88%) questionnaire were collected. In this survey questionnaire was open and closed ended. Finally, the analyzed data has been presented in the form of tables. There are 86 (71.66%) of respondent male and 34 (28.33%) female.

Data analysis

Table-1 Purpose of Information Need

Statement	Response	Percentage%
Research	10	8.33
Assignment	32	26.66
Project work	27	22.5
Update knowledge	15	12.5
Examination	36	30
Total	120	99.99

table-1 shows that 36 (30%) of respondents need information for the purpose of examination followed by 26.66% for assignment, 22.5% for project work and 12.5% for update knowledge. Only 8.33% of respondents need information for research work.

Table-2 Awareness of Information Sources

Statement	Response	Percentage %
Books	88	73.33
Newspaper	78	65
Print journal	62	51.66
e-resources	47	39.16
Encyclopedia	32	26.66

Dictionary	74	61.66
Reference work	38	31.66

Table-2 shows awareness of the respondents of information sources. Almost all the respondents were aware of books (73.33%) followed by newspaper (65%), dictionary (61.66%), print journal (51.66%), e-resources (36.16%), reference work (31.66%) and only 26.66% of respondents aware about encyclopedia.

Table-3 Mostly used format of Information

Statement	Response	Percentage %
Print	35	29.16
Electronic	30	25
Both	55	45.83
Total	120	99.99

Table-3 shows that most of respondents (45.83%) used both the format of information followed by 29.16% used print and 25% of respondents used electronic resources.

Table-4 Features of Advanced search facility of Database

Statement	Response	Percentage %
Boolean operator	21	17.5
Multiple search term	48	40
Search by keywords	36	30
Multiple terms by field	15	12.5
Total	120	100

Table-4 shows that 40% of respondents search by multiple search term and 30% search by keyword in advanced search facility of database. Only 17.5% of respondents used advanced search by Boolean operator and 12.5% respondents search with multiple term by field.

Table-5 Awareness of Citation

Statement	Response	Percentage%
A book	34	28.33
A chapter in a book	31	25.83
A journal article	30	25
A conference	25	20.83
Total	120	99.99

Table-5 shows that 34 (28.33%) of respondents aware about citing of a book followed by 31 (25.83%) about a chapter in a book and only 25 (20.83%) of respondents aware with a conference.

Table-6 Awareness of Searching a Database

Statement	Response	Percentage%
A dictionary	41	34.16
A thesaurus	27	22.5
An internet search engine	52	43.33
Total	120	99.99

Table-6 shows that 52 (43.33%) of respondents would consult an internet search engine for searching a specialized database for documents on their subjects and 34.16% preferred a dictionary. Only 27 (22.5%) of respondents preferred a thesaurus for searching a database.

Table-7 Preferred search Engine

Statement	Response	Percentage
Google	80	66.66
Altra vista	15	12.5
Yahoo	21	17.5
Others	4	3.33
Total	120	99.99

Table-7 shows that majority of respondents (66.66%) preferred google search engine followed by 21 (17.5%) preferred yahoo and 15 (12.5%) preferred altravista search engine. Only 4 (3.33%) of respondents preferred others search engine.

Conclusion

Now a day there is so many format, source, and medium of information and it is not an easy work to find out the right information on right time. Therefore, we need information literacy to provide the right information to right reader in right time. The study found that most of respondents need information for examination purpose and few of respondents need for research. Majority of respondents aware about books, newspaper, dictionary and print journal. Most of respondents use both format of information (29.16%) print as well as (25%) electronic format. There is 40% of respondents use multiple search term for advanced search facility of database. Majority of respondents preferred the google search engine.

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International Journal of Professional Development

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Impact Factor: 1.855(IFSJI)**Soviet Impact on Indian Revolutionary Movement: An Important Landmark in Ideological Maturity****Dr. Jay Pal Singh**

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Indian revolutionaries were a class of freedom fighters who believed that British would leave India only when their lives would be made miserable and the fear of physical violence and bloodshed will force them to decide to leave India. They never believed fully in Gandhi's doctrine of Ahimsa and Satyagraha. The British government or officials were always ready to come to terms with Congress, Muslim League, Liberals and native princes but revolutionaries were never given a chance to present their case. They were treated as unlawful elements by British government. The young, the students, who were despaired from the futility of Gandhian tactics of attaining swaraj, those who saw the repressive character of government, joined the revolutionary movement. They made great sacrifices; many of them were sentenced to death or sent to Andamans for serving a long term jail.

This research paper intends to highlight that the Russian Revolution of 1917 also had positive impact on Indian Nationalism. It helped in laying the foundation of socialist ideas in India. Though the nationalist leaders did not make use of the socialist ideas immediately in their ideology, but the Indian revolutionaries were greatly influenced by Russia which gave an anti-imperialist, anti-colonial and socialist vision to their movement. Socialist ideas began to spread rapidly among the revolutionaries who were dissatisfied with the Swarajist programme. Revolutionary radicals in India led by Bhagat Singh and Chandra Shekhar Azad turned to socialism and formed Naujawan Bharat Sabha and Hindustan Socialist Republican Association finally. Within the Indian National Congress, the socialist tendency also found reflection in men like Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose who fought not only for complete independence but also for a socialist vision in the economic structure of India.

The Indian revolutionaries started their movement soon after the partition of Bengal but it came to an end during the First World War due to limited means for its support. Without proper financial aid, it was most difficult to sustain the movement for long. Their activities needed required financial support from the Indian people so that it could be

spread and developed throughout India. Due to very limited means, they could not spread and developed throughout India. Due to very limited means, they could not spread their movement in the whole of India as they had no money at their command. The Indian National Congress became not only a viable force but also became an all India body due to its strong financial position which was strengthened by rich people like G.D. Birla, Yamuna Lal Bajaj and Purushotamdas Thakurass etc. The Indian revolutionaries, however, started looting banks, treasuries, trains and robbery but all such activities did not solve their problems. The general masses started hating them for such unwanted and unethical activities in the country.

But, the revolutionary activities of the twenties, under the banner of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association were different from those of the earlier years. A major difference that should be noted is the fact that unlike the earlier revolutionaries, Bhagat Singh and his comrades were all influenced by the socialist ideas. The members of the HSRA were committed to put an end to "the exploitation of man by man". Their ultimate aim was to establish a classless society and a democratic secular state which was to be free from every kind of exploitation, whether political, social and economic. Liberation from foreign rule

was regarded as only a first step. The second difference was the clear gulf between them and the 'compromising policies of the Congress'. Unlike the revolutionaries of the past, they were highly critical of Gandhiji's Ahimsa and non-violence. These revolutionaries were not afraid of transitional anarchy and chaos. The phase of destruction was considered essential for regeneration and reconstruction of a new social order. In fact their mission was to bring about a root and branch change in the existing social set-up."

The Indian revolutionaries studied the western ideas and concepts but Russian Revolution became their harbinger. Russia Revolution became an exponent of workers and soldiers who constituted the bulk of the society. Pro-workers and pro-soldiers policies were made in Russia. Like Russia, they started giving more prominence to the workers and peasants who were in the dominant position in India. Russian Revolution led them to study the Marxist literature and other books on Socialism. The older generation of revolutionaries had started discussing the Soviet Revolution and Communism as early as 1924.¹

The Russian socialism was deemed proper to be adopted in order to establish socialist state in India. The landlords, zamindars, big peasants, money-lenders and other rich sections of the society opposed their policies and programme and saw a big challenge to their properties and other comforts in future in the country.

The leadership of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association clearly grasped that socialism was a product of the historical process and therefore, as a system it was the anti-thesis of capitalism. The first achievement of the socialist system would, therefore be the ending of capitalism in India. During the course of Court hearings, Bhagat Singh and his co-prisoners made every effort to popularize the notion that the revolution of their conception was closely linked with the fortunes of the working class under a good leadership. They were fully aware of the great role that scientific ideology could play a very significant part in their revolution. The party had two chief aims before it – the complete independence for the country by means of an armed revolution and the formation of a democratic society based on socialistic pattern devoid of any exploitation of man by man.

Ajoy Ghosh, who belonged to the U.P. group of the revolutionaries, commented on the nature of their struggle. He said:

"As for the most important question, it was the question in what manner the fight for freedom and socialism was to be waged. Armed actions by individuals and groups was however to remain our main task. Nothing else we held, could smash constitutional illusions, nothing else could free the country from the grip in which fear held it. When the stagnant calm was to be broken by a series of hammer blows delivered by us at selected points and on suitable occasions against the most hated officials of the government and a mass movement unleashed, then we could link ourselves with that movement, act as its armed detachment and give it a social direction".²

A keen desire for the upliftment and improvement of the living conditions of their compatriots gave a socialist stance to the ideas of the youth. They made a deliberate effort to organize the young Indians on an inter-provincial basis in order to equip them for a decisive and total struggle against the mighty British Raj. The immediate purpose of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association was to awaken and enthrust Indians for the liberation of India while its ultimate concern was to establish a Socialist Republic.

The attainment of independence for their countrymen was not the only objective of national revolutionaries. It was merely a means to achieve the broader goal i.e. creation of a new social order. Establishing a clear link between capitalism and imperialism, Bhagat Singh had come to the conclusion that the capitalist economic exploitation and enslavement of nations were interlinked. Therefore, along with overthrow of foreign rule, Naujawan Bharat Sabha and Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA) also wanted to end the capitalist exploitative system. Thus, attainment of freedom of the country was taken as a means for the creation of new social order.³ Bhagat Singh believed that the new social order had to be based on 'socialistic principles' because only in socialist society, exploitation of man by man would be impossible.⁴ Therefore, revolutionaries considered that independence was a stepping stone to achieve real freedom i.e. social and economic.⁵

It is true that the revolutionaries failed to bring about the independence of India. However it can't

be denied that they had made their own contribution to the national cause for independence. It was they who played a very pioneering role in the general struggle for independence and a very considerable role in taking the mass struggle to a higher stage which finally saw the vision of political independence. They were the first to recognize the necessity for the economic independence of the masses and opt for the ideology of socialism under the impact of the Great Socialist Revolution of 1917. Their goal "for a revolution which would end exploitation of man by man" was forcefully reiterated in the Red Leaflet thrown in the Central Assembly on 7th April, 1929.⁶

They hated exploitation of the working class and Indian people by the blood sucking British imperialists and their allies, and they were willing and ready to make any sacrifice for the sake of the working class. Consequently socialist ideas activated a good deal of fresh thinking among both the leaders and the people. Especially the young, the workers and the peasants were attracted to the new ideology. As a result, trade unions and peasant movements grew rapidly throughout the 1920s. Bhagat Singh's statement of 6th June 1929, presents a fuller account of their position thus:

"By revolution we mean the ultimate establishment of an order of society which may not be threatened by such (social) breakdowns and in which the sovereignty of the proletariat shall be recognized and as a result of which a world federation should redeem humanity from the bondage of capitalism and misery of imperial wars".⁷

The manifesto of HSRA (1929) elaborated:

"The position of the Indian proletariat is today extremely critical. It has to bear the onslaught of foreign capitalism on the one hand and the treacherous attack of Indian capitalism on the other; the later is showing a progressive tendency to join forces with the former". Bhagat Singh in a message from prison also specified that "the peasants have to liberate themselves not only from foreign yoke but also from the clutches of landlords and capitalists."⁸

Challenging the oppressive character of British imperialism, Bhagat Singh boldly stated in his Sessions Court statement that "Imperialist exploiters may be able to crush men, but they cannot kill the ideas."⁹

The growing socialist consciousness of the revolutionaries enabled them to understand the linkages between the foreign and native capitalisms. They clearly perceived the collaborationist, comprador relationship of the Indian capitalist class and the native bourgeoisie with the foreign capitalists, both of whom joined hands to deprive the masses of what was theirs. They believed that India is enslaved by a class-constituting of Indian as well as foreign elements. This understanding is reflected in various slogans and leaflets where freedom was linked with the ending of exploitation of man by man. They came face to face with the domestic exploiters and declared that they were as dangerous to the interests of the masses as the foreign capitalist rulers.¹⁰

As a result of this, in the Lucknow Congress Session of 1936, Jawaharlal Nehru had pleaded openly for the acceptance of socialism as the Congress goal. He wanted the party to come closer to the peasantry as well as the working class. The socialist trend was equally obvious in the leadership outside the Congress. It led to the growth of the Communist Party and the setting up of a Congress Socialist Party. In the early days the Communist party worked under the leadership of P.C. Joshi. The Congress Socialist Party was set up in 1934 by Acharya Narendra Dev and Jai Prakash Narayan. It had an organization, a journal and clearly defined Purna Swaraj as its goal. It was committed to impel the Congress to adopt 'socialistic principles'.

In the end, it would not be wrong to conclude that the revolutionaries of India under the impact of Russian revolution had succeeded in implanting a socialist approach to the understanding of society, the state, imperialism, revolution and nationalism. Before embracing the hangman's rope, they had certainly become a symbol of spirit and hope of a new India, fearless in the face of death and fully determined to cast off foreign domination and to erect on its ruins the solid edifice of a free socialist state, in this great land of India. Today every conscious and patriotic Indian will have to appreciate the contributions of the revolutionaries as a proud heritage and as unforgettable chapters in the annals of the freedom struggle. The deep love for the country, their idealism and their self-sacrifice, are all part of the spiritual treasures of modern India. Today, while seeking solutions to countless problems surrounding us, we can drive

meaningful lessons and inspiration from the lives and thoughts of these great souls.

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Gender Discrimination in Indian Writing in English

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Violence against women, sometimes referred to as gender-based violence, is a violation of women's basic human rights, as enshrined in several international documents including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women. It defines 'violence against women' as: "...any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life." The Declaration goes on to explicitly state that violence against women is understood to encompass any violence that may occur either in the home or in the community. Violence against women occurs in both developed and developing countries alike and across all socio-economic, cultural, religious and ethnic backgrounds.

Domestic violence can take many forms including physical, sexual, emotional and verbal abuse and may also involve neglect, deprivation or in the most severe cases, death. Women may experience domestic violence perpetrated by either a spouse or by a romantic or cohabiting partner. Ending a relationship, separation and divorce do not necessarily end the abuse, and many women continue to experience violence at the hands of ex-spouses or former partners. The health and psychological well-being of victims of domestic violence is often severely, and sometimes permanently, compromised. Children who are exposed to, or witness, domestic violence between parents (or between a parent and a partner) may also experience negative consequences with regard to health, nutrition, education and psychological/mental well-being. Exposure to domestic violence may also impact children's abilities to form and maintain healthy intimate relationships in the future, as they may come to view violence as a normal or even acceptable way of interacting with an intimate partner or as an appropriate method for resolving conflicts.

In the context of gender inequality, women's response to abuse reflects the relatively few options they have, or perceive they have, to change or leave the relationship and their assessment of how best to protect themselves and their children. Although not a direct measure of the prevalence of domestic violence, examining women's (and men's) attitudes

towards wife-beating is an indication of the degree of social acceptance of such practices when women and girls have a lower status in society and certain expected gender roles are not fulfilled. Social norms or attitudes that condone or excuse domestic violence may place women at greater risk of becoming victims. Supportive attitudes, however, should not necessarily be interpreted as a measure of approval of wife-beating, nor should such attitudes imply that a woman or girl will inevitably become a victim of wife-beating. UNICEF's global database currently contains data from 83 countries on women's attitudes towards wife-beating and data on men's attitudes towards wife-beating, where available.

Most marriages are failing today because of a wrong attitude toward marriage. Most people don't even know what marriage truly means. Courtship is an alien concept to this sinful and selfish generation. Walt Disney literally teaches teenage boys to "score" in their sick-minded sitcoms, and teaches teen girls to dress like whores and think filthy. Girls are taught that finding "the one" is what life is all about. The problem is that they find a new one every week. I hear so many delusional women talking about all the "losers" they keep meeting, and are wondering where all the good guys are at. The problem is that feminism has indoctrinated women to be intolerant of even the slightest defects in men. Literally, women these days are divorcing their husbands for nothing more than being called a

“bitch.” If you think that's something to divorce over, I feel sorry for you. The truth is that women are as much “losers” as the men they condemn. People are self-centred by nature, viewing everything from the little world that they live in. It's all about them. Biblical Christianity teaches for believers to get out of the self life to mortify the members of the flesh and to love thy neighbour as thyself. I am not saying it is ok for husbands to degrade and call their wife names, God forbid. What I am saying is that human beings are imperfect, flawed at best, and there are no perfect husbands. Christians at best are people, and people at best are sinners. We are all horrible sinners in God's eyes, and if we are truly right with God in our heart, then we will feel like the biggest sinner ourselves. The problem is that women sit in front of that damned television and get brainwashed by idiotic shows such as life on the Women's Channel on cable. The Devil has crept unawares into women's homes through the seductive vision (TV)... “For of this sort are they which creep into houses, and lead captive silly women laden with sins, led away with divers' lusts.” American society and the world as well, are saturated these days with demonic influences everywhere we turn. The lusts of the eyes, flesh, and pride of life are all around us. Woe unto this wicked generation of apostates who have no fear of God before their eyes. “There is no fear of God before their eyes.”

Every husband ought to love his own wife as Jesus loved the Church. Every wife ought to love her husband as Jesus loves us. Jesus commanded for all believers to love one another AS I HAVE LOVED YOU. Jesus washed their feet, break bread and served them, cooked fish with warm bread and fed them, prayer for them, comforted them, taught them, and was willing to be cursed, beaten, mocked, and crucified to death for them. And you want a divorce for what reason? A Christian is not a martyr because they die for Jesus Christ; they die for Jesus Christ because they are a martyr. Every married person ought to have the spirit of a martyr, i.e., I'm not going to quit no matter what! Fight for your

marriage! Fight for your husband! Fight for your wife! Don't listen to the serpent Eve! Marriage is not

a 50/50 relationship of give and take. Most people go into a marriage expecting to receive as much as they give, and oftentimes more; but hardly anyone goes into a marriage desiring to give even if they never receive anything in return. A lot of people are manipulators and only get married for what they can get out of the relationship, whether it be sex or financial security. Once the well runs dry they fly the coop and skip town. That is so shallow and evil for anyone to do to another human being.

The proper attitude to have in marriage is to love as Christ loved, without expecting anything in return. If you get married expecting to be treated a certain way, then you are really going into business. Genuine love ought to cause a person to want to be with someone, to share in life whether good or bad, and to give without expectation of return. Love is a one-way street, never mutual. If you are receiving love as well in a relationship, than praise God for you are indeed blessed. But if you love your spouse and they are not returning that love, if you truly love them then you will not quit, divorce, and give up on them. Most people don't know what love is because they've never experienced God's unconditional love. It is rare in this world to find, rare indeed.

“Great spirits have always encountered violent opposition from mediocre minds.” — Albert Einstein

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मनसिक तनाव का शास्त्रीय उपचार

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शोध-सारांश

आज के इस आधुनिक युग में कुछ भी असंभव नहीं है। तकनीकी प्रयोग द्वारा बड़े से बड़ा कार्य मिनटों में हो जाता है। वैज्ञानिकों द्वारा बड़े-बड़े अविष्कार हो रहे हैं, देश उन्नति कर रहा है, विकासशील से विकसित की ओर अग्रसर है, बेरोजगारी कम हो रही है। वर्तमान प्रधानमंत्री जी द्वारा "लघु कुटीर उद्योग" का इसमें योगदान अग्रगण्य रहा। इसी के कारण बेरोजगारी दर घटकर कम हो गई। हमारे देश भारत में युवा वर्ग का योगदान मुख्य रहा। प्रत्येक युवा पीढ़ी ने राष्ट्र उत्थान के लिए हर संभव प्रयास किये हैं। इस भौतिक युग में जहाँ राष्ट्र का उत्थान भी है, युवा वर्ग प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में अग्रगण्य भी है, लेकिन फिर भी मानव जीवन में संतोष नहीं है। राष्ट्र विकसित होने जा रहा है तो मानव मात्र के जीवन में आराम और संतोष होना चाहिए, लेकिन आज स्थिति इसके विपरीत है। आज मनुष्य के पास जीवन आराम से व्यतीत करने के लिए समय नहीं है, आगे बढ़ने की होड़ में मानसिक संतुलन इतना उगमगा चुका है कि मनुष्य सब परम्पराएं भूलता जा रहा है, बस अपने आपको काम में व्यस्त रखता है। मनुष्य सुख पूर्वक जीवन व्यतीत करे इसके लिए शास्त्रीय उपचार की आवश्यकता है।

मुख्य-शब्द : दर्शन शास्त्रीय, नीति शास्त्रीय, मूल भूत व्याधि, आध्यात्मिक कल्मष, ईश्वर प्रणिधान।

भारत अपनी वैदिक संस्कृति, परंपराओं के कारण विश्व भर में प्रसिद्ध करती है, मानव मात्र का जीवन बड़ा ही सुखमय, आराम दायक और मनोरंजन पूर्णथा, वहीं इस भौतिक युग के कारण राष्ट्र का उत्थान तो हुआ लेकिन मानव मात्र का जीवन अल्प और असंतुलित हो गया। संस्कृत की एक कहावत भी कुछ इस ओर संकेत करती है-

बुभुक्षितः किं न करोतिपापम् ।**क्षीणाजनानिष्करुणाभवन्ति ।।**

अर्थात् भूखा क्या पाप नहीं करता? और कमजोर लोग निर्दय हो जाते हैं। लेकिन यहाँ तो स्थिति विपरीत है क्योंकि जिन का पेट भरा है अर्थात् जिन के पास धन है उन्हीं के पास समय नहीं है, संतोष नहीं है। प्रत्येक मनुष्य अपना कार्य कर रहा है, भौतिक उन्नति भी हो रही है लेकिन मानव मात्र के जीवन में उन्नति की अपेक्षा अवनति प्राप्त हो रही है। इसका मुख्य कारण बढ़ता हुआ तनाव, अवसाद, दबाव तथा मनुष्य का असंतुलित मन है। आज का मनुष्य 24 घंटे काम करने की होड़ में अपने आपको व्यस्त रखता है। हमारी पुरानी कहावत भी है-

व्यस्त रहो मस्त रहो, लेकिन अस्त-व्यस्तमत रहो ।।

व्यस्त रहना अच्छा है लेकिन आज तो स्थिति दूसरी है व्यस्त की बजाय अस्त-व्यस्त ज्यादा है। इसका मुख्य कारण तनाव, चिंता, दबाव और असंतुलित मन है। जिस से ज्ञात भी नहीं हो ताकि कब मनुष्य को समस्या ने घेर लिया? जब समस्या ज्यादा होने लगती है, जीवन ज्यादा अस्त-व्यस्त होने लगता है, काम में मन नहीं लगता बथक कर डॉक्टर के पास जाते हैं तब तक देर हो चुकी होती है।

आज के इस भौतिक युग में जहाँ हर असंभव कार्य संभव है, विज्ञान उन्नति की ओर अग्रसर है, नए-नए अविष्कार किए जा रहे हैं, वहीं विज्ञान में बड़ी से बड़ी व्याधि का इलाज करने का हर संभव प्रयास किया जा रहा है, लेकिन चिंता, दबाव, तनाव

मूल भूत व्याधि का आज तक ना तो कोई उपाय खोजा है और ना ही भविष्य में भी ऐसी कोई योजना अभी तक है, क्योंकि विज्ञान में इसका कोई इलाज ही नहीं है। जो कही नहीं है वह भारत में है, वैदिक संस्कृति में है, भारतीय ग्रंथों में है।

भारतीय इससे सहमत ही नहीं। उनके लिए तो वैदिक संस्कृति तथा संस्कृत नाम मात्र सुनने पर ही सिर्फ और सिर्फ कर्मकांड की अनुभूति होती है प्रत्येक युवा वर्ग आगे बढ़ना चाहता है लेकिन अपने अनुसार नहीं दूसरे के अनुसार और यही कारण है कि विदेशियों की होड़ में अपनी संस्कृति समाप्त कर दी। जो विदेश में हो चुका होता है भारत में वह नए रूप में अपनाया जाता है। उदाहरण-वैदिक संस्कृति या फिर जननी भाषा रूप में प्रसिद्ध विषय संस्कृत को ही लें। संस्कृत प्राचीन समय से ही भारत का मुख्य, धार्मिक और प्रसिद्ध विषय रहा, लेकिन तकनीकी की होड़ में उसे छोड़ दिया और सिर्फ कर्मकांड का ही विषय है ऐसा कह कर अलग कर दिया। वहीं दूसरी ओर अब विदेशों में संस्कृत विषय को लेकर नई-नई खोजें चल रही हैं। मुख्य पाठ्यक्रम में संस्कृत को पढ़ाया जा रहा है। संस्कृत के धार्मिक ग्रंथों का अध्ययन किया जा रहा है। जब विदेशों में संस्कृत ग्रंथों पर खोज की जा रही है तो अवश्य ही कुछ विशेष होगा। लेकिन हम पाश्चात्य संस्कृति के कारण अंधकार की ओर अग्रसर हो रहे हैं और उन्हीं का अनुकरण कर रहे हैं।

जिस बीमारी का विज्ञान में कोई इलाज नहीं है उसका इलाज इन ग्रंथों की सहायता से सम्भव है। संस्कृत ग्रंथों की सहायता से हम इन मूलभूत व्याधियों को जड़ से समाप्त कर सकते हैं। हम क्यों उसे अनदेखा कर रहे हैं?

शीर्षक शास्त्रीय उपचार में मुख्य रूप से मूलभूत व्याधियों का उपचार निम्न प्रकार से हो सकता है-1. दर्शन शास्त्रीय दृष्टि-उपनिषद, गीता और षड्दर्शन।

2. नीति शास्त्रीय दृष्टि-नीतिशतक, चाणक्य नीति, विदुरनीति, पंचतंत्र एवं हितोपदेश ।

दर्शन शास्त्रीय दृष्टि—दर्शन शब्दव्याकरण के अनुसार 'दृश् प्रक्षणे' धातु से ल्युट् प्रत्यय करनेपर निष्पन्न हुआ है। दर्शन उस विद्याको कहा जाता है जो सत्य एवं ज्ञान की खोज करता है। दृश्यते ह्यनेनेति दर्शनम्¹। वस्तुतः दर्शनशास्त्र स्वत्वार्थात्प्रतितथासमाज और मानव चिंतन तथा संज्ञान की प्रक्रिया के सामान्य नियमों का विज्ञान है। दर्शनशास्त्र का उद्देश्य हमारी सामाजिक, आर्थिक तथा राजनैतिक समस्याओं का समाधान करना नहीं है, बल्कि इनका उद्देश्य उन कतिपय मौलिक प्रश्नों पर ध्यानपूर्वक व व्यवस्थित रूपमें विचार करना आवश्यक है जिनका सम्बंध हमसे, हमारे आचरण से तथा हमारे समाज से है। भारतीय मनीषियों के उर्वरमस्तिष्क से जिसकर्म, ज्ञान और भक्तिमय त्रिपथगा का प्रवाह उद्भूत हुआ, उसने दूर-दूर के मानवों के आध्यात्मिक कल्मषको धोकर उन्हें पवित्र, नित्य, शुद्ध-बुद्ध और सदा स्वच्छ बनाकर मानवता के विकासमें योगदान दिया है। इसी पतित-पावन धाराको दर्शन के नाम से पुकारते हैं। दर्शनों का उपदेश वैयक्तिक जीवन के सम्मार्जन और परिष्करण के लिए ही अधिक उपयोगी है। आध्यात्मिक पवित्रता एवं उन्नयन बिना दर्शनशास्त्र के दुर्लभ है। दर्शनशास्त्र ही हमें प्रमाण और तर्क के सहारे अधकारमें दीपज्योति प्रदान करके हमारा मार्ग दर्शन करनेमें समर्थ होता है। मानव जीवन का चरम लक्ष्य दुखों से छुटकारा प्राप्त कर चिरानंद की प्राप्ति है। हृदय की गांठतभी खुलती है और शोक तथा संशय तभी दूर होते हैं जब एक सत्य का दर्शन होता है। वैदिक दर्शनोंमें षड्दर्शन अधिक प्रसिद्ध और प्राचीन है। षड्दर्शनोंको अस्तिक दर्शन कहा जाता है। संक्षेपमें दर्शनों का लक्ष्य—महर्षिगौतमरचित न्याय दर्शनमें पदार्थों के तत्त्वज्ञान से मोक्ष प्राप्ति का वर्णन है। महर्षिकणादरचित वैशेषिक दर्शनमें धर्म के सच्चे स्वरूप का वर्णन है। मीमांसादर्शन वैदिक यज्ञ में मंत्रों का विनियोग तथा यज्ञों की प्रक्रियाओं का वर्णन है। योगदर्शन अंतःकरण की शुद्धि का उपाय बताता है तो मीमांसादर्शन मानव के पारिवारिक जीवन से राष्ट्रीय जीवन तक के कर्तव्य और अकर्तव्यों का वर्णन करता है, जिससे समस्त राष्ट्र की उन्नति हो सके। महर्षिपतंजलि द्वारा रचित योगदर्शनमें ईश्वरजीवात्मा और प्रति का स्पष्ट रूप से वर्णन है तथा साथ ही योगिक क्रियाओं का विस्तृत वर्णन है। योग एक पूर्ण विज्ञान है, एक पूर्ण जीवन शैली है, एक पूर्ण चिकित्सा पद्धति है, एवं एक पूर्ण आध्यात्म विद्या है। योग की लोकप्रियता का रहस्य यह है कि यह लिंग, जाति, वर्ग, सम्प्रदाय, क्षेत्र एवं भाषाभेद की संकीर्णताओं से कभी आबद्ध नहीं रहा है। सपथक, चिन्तन, वैरागी, अभ्यासी, ब्रह्मचारी, गृहस्थी कोई भी इसका सान्निध्य प्राप्त कर लाभान्वित हो सकता है। व्यवित के निर्माण और उत्थानमें ही नहीं बल्कि परिवार, समाज, राष्ट्र और विश्व के चहुँमुखी विकासमें भी उपयोगी सिद्ध हुआ है। आधुनिक मानव समाज जिसतनाव, अशांति, आतंकवाद, अभाव एवं अज्ञान का शिकार है, उसका समाधानकेवल योग के पास है। योगमनुष्य को सकारात्मक चिंतन के प्रशस्त पथ पर लाने की एक अद्भूत विद्या है। अष्टांग योग के द्वारा ही वैयक्तिक व सामाजिक समरसता, शारीरिक स्वास्थ्य, बौद्धिक जागरण, मानसिक शान्ति एवं आत्मिक आनन्द की अनुभूति हो सकती है। **योगः समाधिः। स च सार्वभौमश्चित्तस्य धर्मः²।**। सृष्टि के आरंभमें समाधि अवस्थामें ही वेद आविर्भाव हुआ। ऐसामाना जाता है। अनेक ऋषियों ने समाधिस्थ होकर मंत्रार्थ समझें और उन्हें प्रकाशित किया। योगसाधना के आधार—तप,

स्वाध्याय तथा ईश्वरप्रणिधान है। मानव जीवन का लक्ष्य मोक्ष की प्राप्ति है अर्थात् संसारचक्र से छूटकर परम शक्तिको प्राप्त कर सकें। यह इन उपायों द्वारा संभव है। सामान्य जनमानसमें जो भ्रान्ति है कि योग का अर्थकेवल भिन्न-भिन्न आसान हैं, ऐसामाना ही है। योग के आठ अंग हैं—यम नियम आसन प्राणायाम प्रत्याहार धारणा समाधि⁴। **उपनिषद**—वेदमें बीज रूपमें यत्र तत्र दिखाई पड़ते थे, वे ही बीजब्रह्मण तथा आरण्यक में आकर अंकुरित हुए तथा उपनिषदोंमें खूबपल्लवित हुए। उपनिषद का दर्शन आध्यात्मिक है। ब्रह्म की साधना ही उपनिषदों का मुख्य लक्ष्य है। आत्मा ही मनुष्य का वास्तविक स्वरूप है। उसका साक्षात्कार करके मनुष्य मन के समस्त बंधनों से मुक्त हो जाता है। यही उपनिषद और दर्शन का मुख्य लक्ष्य है जो समस्त मानव जीवन को अनेक कष्टों से छुटकारा दिलाकर मोक्ष प्रदान करता है। इसी के सहारमनुष्य इस पृथ्वी लोक पर आनंदपूर्वक अपना जीवन व्यतीत कर सकते हैं। उपनिषदमें आध्यात्मिक पक्ष के साथ व्यवहारिक पक्ष का भी वर्णन बहुत सुंदर ढंग से किया गया है। उपनिषद के तांत्रिक रहस्य को व्यवहार के धरातल पर लाकर उससे मानव जीवन का मार्ग कल्याणकारी सिद्ध किया गया। उपनिषदों की आचारसंहिता मानव जीवन की कल्याणसाधना है। वस्तुतः आध्यात्मिक पथ पर उन्नतिशील होने के लिए जिन नैतिक गुणों की आवश्यकता प्रतीत हुई उन नैतिक गुणों का उपनिषदमें मूल्यांकन किया गया है। बृहदारण्यक उपनिषद—इंद्रिया, संयमदान एवं दया की शिक्षा देता है।

यथा—**असतो मासद्गमय, तमसो माज्योतिर्गमय, मृत्योर्मा अमृतं गमयेति⁵।।**

छांदोग्योपनिषदमें तपस्या, दान, आदर्ता एवं सत्य वचनोंको आध्यात्मिक उन्नतिमें उपयोगी साधन बतलाया गया है। तैत्तिरीय उपनिषदमें करणीय और अकरणीय कर्तव्यों के विषय में बताया गया है—**यान्यवद्यानिकर्माणि तानि सेवितव्यानि। नो इतराणि⁶।** मोक्ष प्राप्ति उपनिषदों की महती देन है। इसीसे असीम की प्राप्ति को उपनिषदमें मोक्ष कहा गया है। जन्ममरण रूपी संसारमें लिप्त जीवात्मा का ज्ञान जब दूर हो जाता है वह अपनेको परमात्मा में लीन समझने लगता है तभी वह सांसारिक बंधनों से मुक्त होकर परमात्मा का एकीकारण मोक्ष को प्राप्त कर लेता है। ईशावास्योपनिषदमें कहा भी गया है—

कुर्वन्नेवेह कर्माणि जिजीविशेच्छतं समाः। एवं त्वयि नान्यथेतोऽस्ति न कर्मलिप्यते नरे⁷।

यद्यपि उपनिषदोंको ज्ञान का प्रतिपादन माना गया है तथापि इसमें निष्कामकर्मको भी प्रमुखता दी गई है। सकामकर्म बंधन का कारण है एवं निष्कामकर्ममुक्ति का साधन है। इसका ज्ञान ही वास्तविक ज्ञान है। जीव जब यह जान लेता है कि यह संसार क्षणिक है, बंधनमें डालनेवाला है तो वह इस क्षणिक संसारमें मुक्तिपाने के लिए गुरु के समीप जाता है तो गुरु उसे ब्रह्म एवं आत्मा का ज्ञान कराता है तथा कहता है यही ज्ञान वास्तविक ज्ञान है।

श्रीमद्भगवद्गीता—भगवद् गीता महाभारत का प्रसिद्ध ग्रंथ है। इस ग्रंथ के नाम से ही इसकी पवित्रता का परिचय प्राप्त होता है। महर्षि वेदव्यास स्वयं इसके बारेमें कहते हैं

गेयं गीतानामसहस्रं ध्येयं श्रीपतिरूपमजस्रम्।

नेयं सज्जनसंगे चित्तं देयं दीनजनाय च वित्तम्।

गीता एक ऐसा ग्रंथ है जिसकी विमल आभा सबको आकर्षित कर लेती है। जिसकी मो

हकता का जादूसभ्य –असभ्य, देशी-विदेशीसभीपरअनायासचलजाताहै।गीतासमस्त शास्त्रों का सारहै। यह व्यवहारयोगऔरकर्तव्य शास्त्र की सबसेबड़ी खानहै।गीताविश्व शान्तिताथाविश्वप्रेम की भावना की प्रचारिकाहै। यह भारत का राष्ट्रीय धर्मग्रन्थहैतथामनुष्य जाति के उज्ज्वलभविष्य का निर्माताहै।मानसिकतनावकोदूरकरने का अन्यतमसाधनश्रीमद्भगवद्गीताभीहै।भगवतगीता धार्मिकग्रंथअथवाश्री कृष्ण द्वाराअर्जुनको युद्ध के समय दियागयाउपदेशहीनहींबल्किज्ञानऔरकर्मकांड का अनोखा संबंध है।गीतामेंबतायागयाहैकिप्रत्येकमनुष्य मेंकाम, क्रोध, लोभ, मोह, ईर्ष्या, अंहकारजैसीभावनाएँ होतीहै।जिसकेकारणमनुष्य स्वयंकोऔरदूसरोंकोनुकसानपहुंंचासकताहै।इनभावनाओंकोनियंत्रित नहींकरेंगेतो जीवन दुखमय होजाएगा। शायदही ऐसाकुछहैजोगीतामेंनहींहै।आधुनिक समय में धार्मिकग्रंथगीता की पवित्रताकोहीनहींबल्किवैज्ञानिककोभीभारतमेंहीनहींविदेशोंमेंभीअपना याजारहाहै।गीता के श्लोकोंकोउपचारथैरेपी रूपमेंअपनायाजाए तो शायदहीकोई श्लोकहोगाजोमनुष्य जीवन से संबंधितमैंहोअर्थात्प्रत्येक श्लोकऔर श्लोकार्थ द्वारा एकाग्रचित्तमुद्रामेंअभ्यासकरायाजाए तोमानसिकतनावकोअवश्य दूरकियाजासकताहै।बहुत से श्लोकहैंजोमनुष्यजीवन कोसकारात्मकदिशामेंलेजासकतेहैं।इन श्लोकों के प्रयोग से मनुष्य क्रोध, आलस्य, चिंतन, दबावआदिमूलभूतव्याधियों से हमेशा के लिए छुटकारापासकताहै।

आदि शंकराचार्यजीगीता के विषय मेंकहतेहैं—गीता रूपीमाता से मनुष्य रूपीबच्चेवियुक्तहोकरभटकरहेहैं।अतः उनकामिलनकराना यह तोसर्वसज्जनों का मुख्य धर्महै।

स्वामीविवेकानंदअनुसार—इतनासारासत्य, इतनासाराज्ञानऔरइतनेसारेउच्च, गंभीरऔरसात्विकविचारभरेहुए हैंकिवेमनुष्य कोनिम्न से निम्नदशामें से उठाकरदेवता के स्थानपरबिठाने की शक्ति रखतेहैं।वेपुरुष तथास्त्रियाँ बहुतभाग्यशालीहैंजिनको इस संसार के अंधकार से भरेहुए संकरेमार्गमेंप्रकाशदेनेवाला यह छोटासालेकिन अखूटतेल से भराहुआ धर्मप्रदीपप्राप्तहुआहै।

महामनामालवीय जी—मैंजब-जबमुसीबतों से घिरजाताहूँ तब-तबदौड़करगीतामाता के पासपहुंंचताहूँ औरगीतामाता से मुझे समाधाननहींमिलाहो ऐसाकभीनहींहुआ।

एफ. एच. मोलेमइंग्लैंड—भगवतगीता ऐसेदिव्य ज्ञान से भरपूरहैकिउसकेअमृतपान से मनुष्य के जीवनमेंसाहस, हिम्मत, क्षमता, सहजता, स्नेह, शान्तिऔर धर्मआदिदेवीगुणविकसितहोउठतेहैं, अधर्मऔर शोषण का मुकाबलाकरने का सामर्थ्यआजाताहै।

नीति शास्त्रीय दृष्टि—संस्कृतसाहित्य उपदेश की प्रवृत्तिस्थलस्थलपररहीहै।अनेक

ऐसेग्रंथमिलतेहैंजिनमेंनीतिऔरसदाचार का आदर्शभराहै।जैसेनीति शतक, विदुरनीति, चाणक्य नीतिआदिग्रंथ।इनग्रंथोंमेंजोपद्य सूक्ति रूपमेंउपलब्ध होतेहैंवैसदाचारऔरआदर"। से परिपूर्णहैं।वेसूक्तियों कहीं अध्यात्म से संबंध रखतीहैतोकहींमोक्ष से।जिसमेंप्रासादिक शैली द्वारा जीवन कोसुखमय तथालाभप्रदबनाने के लिए नितांतउपयोगीविभिन्नविषयों का वर्णनकियागयाहै।नीतिशतकमेंमुख्य रूप से वास्तविक जीवन स्तर (आहार, निद्रा, भय और मैथुन) कोऊपरउठकरउसकाहृदयानुरंजनअपनीकोमलकांतपदावली से करतेहुए, मानवीय जीवन स्तरपरप्रस्थापितकरने का प्रयत्नकियाहै।नीति शतककोमानवसमाज के लिए अमूल्य औषधि

कहाजाए तोअतिशयोक्तिनहींहोगी। इस औषधि की मुख्य विशेषता यह हैकिइसकापानकरते समय भी मधुरिमा का आभासहोताहै, पानकरने के बादभीऔरबादमेंफल रूपमेंभी मधुरिमा से ओतप्रोतकरतीहै।नीति शतक का एक एक श्लोकमानवकोउन्नति के शिखरपर

चढ़ानेवालाहैतथासभीमेंपारस्परिकप्रेमभावउत्पन्नकरनेवाला एवमनुष्य कोमनुष्यत्व प्रदानकरनेवालाऔरउसकोस्थायी शान्ति के मार्गपरअग्रसरकरनेवालाहैनीति शतकमेंपरोपकारिता, वीरता, साहस, उद्योग, उदारताआदिगुणों का समन्वय है, जिनकोप्राप्तकरनेपरसमस्तमानवता का कल्याणहोसकताहै।भारतीय वाङ्मय मेंमहाभारत धर्म, अर्थ, काम, मोक्ष संबंधीनिर्देशों का आकारग्रंथहै।

धर्मार्थ च कामे च मोक्षे च पुरुषर्षभ।

यदिहास्तितदन्यत्र यन्नेहास्तित न ततक्वचिद।।

महाभारतमेंउद्योगपर्व के अंतर्गतविधुरप्रजागरपर्वमेंविदुरनीतिप्रसिद्ध हैं। इस उपदेश में विदुर ने राजा के कर्तव्य, कुल एवंजातिजनों का महत्त्व, पण्डित एवंमूर्ख के लक्षण, करणीय-अकरणीय कर्म, मित्र, कृतघ्न, सज्जन, दुष्ट, सदगुणों से मुक्ति की प्राप्ति एवं दुगुणों से जन्मनाश, विद्या का महत्त्व, वाणी की उपयोगिताआदिअनेकानेकविषयोंपरनीतिकथनकिए हैं, जोसार्वकालिक,

सार्वदेिकऔरसार्वभौमिकहै।इनसबनीतिशास्त्रोंमेंमहात्माविदुर का धृतराष्ट्र कोकियागयाप्रवचनअपनेढंग का निरालाहै।इसमेंराजनीति के मूल एवंगहनतत्वों के साथ-साथमानव के चरित्रोत्थापकनैतिकउपदेशों का भीप्रवचनकियागयाहै।अतः इसे प्राचीननैतिकशिक्षा का शास्त्र कहेंतोअत्युक्ति न होगी।आज के युगमेंजबकिमानव का चरित्र दिनप्रतिदिनगिररहाहै, नैतिकमूल्यों का ह्रासहोरहाहै, ऐसे समय मेंविदुरनीतिअमूल्य ग्रंथहै। संक्षेपमेंविदुरनीति का आरंभ 12 वर्ष के वनवासऔर 1 वर्ष के अज्ञातवास के बादजबपांडववापिसविराटनगरपहुंंचतेहै।राज्य के लिए कौरवऔरपांडव के बीच युद्ध होने की तैयारी की जा रहीहै, इसीबीच धृतराष्ट्र चिंतितहोकरसंजय को युधिष्ठिर के पासभेजताहै। युधिष्ठिरऔरसंजय के बीचजोभीवार्तालापहुईसंजय उसे धृतराष्ट्र कोबतातेहुए कहताहैकिपांडव धर्मपूर्वकहीअपनाराज्य चाहतेहैं, औरउनकाउचितभाग ने दियाजाएगातोभारीअर्थहोगा, विशेषकलसभामेंकहूंगा।संजयके ऐसेवचनों से अनुताप धृतराष्ट्र महात्माविदुरकोबुलवातेहैऔरबतातेहैकि—

यतः प्राप्तः संजयः पाण्डवेभ्यो न मे यथावन्मनसःप्रशान्तिः सर्वेन्द्रियाण्य प्रकृतिगतानिकिं वक्ष्यतीत्येव मेऽद्य प्रचिन्ता॥

धृतराष्ट्र चिन्तितहै, निंदनीनहींआरहीआदिकारणों के लिए वहकिसीवैद्य कोनहींबुलवातेबल्किविद्वान् विदुरकोबुलवातेहैऔरमानसिकतनावदूरकरने के लिए नीतिउपदेशसुनाने की आज्ञादेतेहै।चाणक्य नीतिआचार्यचाणक्य द्वाराचित एक नीतिग्रन्थहै।इसमेंसूत्रात्मक शैलीमें जीवन कोसुखमय एवंसफलबनाने के लिए उपयोगीसुझाव दियेगयेहैं।इसकामुख्य विषय मानवमात्र को जीवन के प्रत्येकपहलू की व्यवहारिकशिक्षा देनाहै।इसमेंमुख्य रूप से धर्म, संस्कृति, न्याय, शान्ति, सुशिक्षा एवंसर्वतोन्मुखीमानव जीवन की प्रगति की झॉकियांप्रस्तुत की गईहै। इस नीतिपरकग्रन्थमें जीवन सिद्धान्तऔरजीवन-व्यवहार का बड़ासुन्दरसमन्वय देखनेकोमिलताहै।

जिसअमृतकोप्रथमपूर्वपुरुष गिलगमेश ने खोदियाथा, उसे ईरानीसम्राट खुसरो के राजवैद्य औरमंत्री बुर्जुए ने फिर से खोजलिया—औरकहाकि 'पंचतंत्र नामकग्रन्थहीअमृतहै'!

वहसचमुचभारतमेंसंजीवनी खोजतेहुए आयाथाऔरपंचतंत्र कोलेकरगयाथा।पंचतंत्र का मुख्य उद्देश्य नैतिक, धार्मिक एवंव्यावहारिकशिक्षा प्रदानकरनाहै।इसमेंकथाओं के माध्यम से दैनिकवाग्व्यवहार, करणीय-अकरणीय उपदेश, कर्तव्यपालन, मित्ररक्षा, वचनपालनइत्यादिगुणों का वर्णन के साथ-साथछल-कपट, अंहकार, अन्तःपुर के छल-छद्मव्यवहारआदिदोषों का भीवर्णनकियागयाहै।इसमेंनैतिक एवंउपदेशात्मकशिक्षा कोपद्यों के माध्यम से तथाकथाभागको गद्य द्वारा समझायागयाहै।

मानव-मात्र की शिक्षा के लिए सुन्दर श्लोक इस प्रकारदियागयाहै-

मंत्रे तीर्थे द्विजेदेवेदैवज्ञेभेषजेगुरौ।

यादृशीभावनायस्य, सिद्धिर्भवति तादृशी¹⁰।।

संदर्भग्रन्थ

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**भारतीय संस्कृति की महानता एवं वैज्ञानिकता**

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“संस्कृत” शब्द का अर्थ होता है—पूर्ण, संपूर्ण, शुद्ध और परिष्कृत। इसे “देववाणी” (देवताओं की भाषा) भी कहा गया है। संस्कृत हमारे दार्शनिकों, वैज्ञानिकों, गणितज्ञों, कवियों, नाटककारों, व्याकरण आचार्यों आदि की भाषा थी। व्याकरण के क्षेत्र में पाणिनि और पतंजली (अष्टाध्यायी और महाभाष्य के लेखक) के समतुल्य पूरे विश्व भर में कोई दूसरा नहीं है। खगोलशास्त्र और गणित के क्षेत्र में आर्यभट्ट, ब्रह्मगुप्त और भास्कर के कार्यों ने मानव जगत को नवीन मार्ग दिखाया। देवभाषा संस्कृत की गूँज कुछ साल बाद अंतरिक्ष में सुनाई दे सकती है। इसके वैज्ञानिक पहलू जानकर अमेरिका नासा की भाषा बनाने की कसरत में जुटा हुआ है। इस प्रोजेक्ट पर भारतीय संस्कृत विद्वानों के इन्कार के बाद अमेरिका अपनी नई पीढ़ी को इस भाषा में पारंगत करने में जुट गया है। आगरा दौरे पर आए अरविंद फाउंडेशन (इंडियन कल्चर) पांडिचेरी के निदेशक संपदानंद मिश्रा ने ‘जागरण’ से बातचीत में यह रहस्योद्घाटन किया। उन्होंने बताया कि नासा के वैज्ञानिक रिच ब्रिग्स ने 1985 में भारत से संस्कृत के एक

हजार प्रकांड विद्वानों को बुलाया था। उन्होंने नासा में नौकरी का प्रस्ताव दिया था। उन्होंने बताया कि संस्कृत ऐसी प्राकृतिक भाषा है, जिसमें सूत्र के रूप में कंप्यूटर के जरिए कोई भी संदेश कम से कम शब्दों में भेजा जा सकता है। विदेशी उपयोग में अपनी भाषा की मदद देने से उन विद्वानों ने इन्कार कर दिया था। इसके बाद कई अन्य वैज्ञानिक पहलू समझते हुए अमेरिका ने वहां नर्सरी क्लास से ही बच्चों को संस्कृत की शिक्षा शुरू कर दी है। नासा के ‘मिशन संस्कृत’ की

पुष्टि उसकी वेबसाइट भी करती है। उसमें स्पष्ट लिखा है कि 20 साल से नासा संस्कृत पर काफी पैसा और मेहनत कर चुकी है। साथ ही इस के कंप्यूटर प्रयोग के लिए सर्वश्रेष्ठ भाषा का भी उल्लेख है।

स्पीच थेरेपी में संस्कृत का योगदान : वैज्ञानिकों का मानना है कि संस्कृत पढ़ने से गणित और विज्ञान की शिक्षा में आसानी होती है, क्योंकि इसके पढ़ने से मन में एकाग्रता आती है। वर्णमाला भी वैज्ञानिक है। इसके उच्चारण मात्र से ही गले का स्वर स्पष्ट होता है। रचनात्मक और कल्पना शक्ति को बढ़ावा मिलता है। स्मरण शक्ति के लिए भी संस्कृत काफी कारगर है। मिश्रा ने बताया कि कॉल सेंटर में कार्य करने वाले युवक—युवती भी संस्कृत का उच्चारण करके अपनी वाणी को शुद्ध कर रहे हैं। न्यूजरीडर, फिल्म और थिएटर के आर्टिस्ट के लिए यह एक उपचार साबित हो रहा है। अमेरिका में संस्कृत को स्पीच थेरेपी के रूप में स्वीकृति मिल चुकी है। संस्कृत के बारे में अन्य तथ्य—

- कंप्यूटर में इस्तेमाल के लिए सबसे अच्छी भाषा।
- नासा के वैज्ञानिक तपबा उतपहरे ने तजपिबपंस पदजमसपहमदबम। पड्डहपदम संस्कृत की गुणवत्ता के बारे में लिखा है। आजकल कंप्यूटर के क्षेत्र में कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (तजपिबपंस पदजमसपहमदबम चतवहतंउउपदह) का प्रयोग करके कंप्यूटर को बुद्धिमान बनाने का कार्य चल रहा है अर्थात् स्वयं निर्णय लेने की

- क्षमताहोना का एक अच्छा खासाउदहारणआपकोकंप्यूटर के बिने गेम के रूपमें मिल सकताहैजहाकंप्यूटरस्वयंनिर्णय लेकरचालेंचलताहैऔरआपकाहराभीदेताहै
- सबसेअच्छेप्रकार का कैलेंडरजोइस्तेमालकियाजारहाहै, हिंदूकैलेंडरहै। (जिसमें नयासालसौरप्रणाली के भूवैज्ञानिकपरिवर्तन के साथ शुरू होता है)²
 - दवा के लिए सबसेउपयोगीभाषाअर्थात् संस्कृत मेंबातकरने से व्यक्तिस्वस्थऔरबीपी, मधुमेह, कोलेस्ट्रॉल आदिजैसेरोग से मुक्तहोजाएगा।संस्कृत मेंबातकरने से मानव शरीर का तंत्रिका तंत्र सक्रिय रहताहैजिससेकिव्यक्ति का शरीरसकारात्मकआवेश (चेपजपअम बेंतहमे) के साथसक्रिय होजाता है।³
 - संस्कृत वहभाषाहैजोअपनीपुस्तकोंवेद, उपनिषदों, श्रुति, स्मृति, पुराणों, महाभारत, रामायण आदिमेंसबसेउन्नतप्रौद्योगिकी (ज्मबीदवसवहल) रखती है।⁴
 - नासावैज्ञानिक द्वारा एक रिपोर्टहैकिअमेरिका 6 और 7 वीपीडी के सुपरकंप्यूटरसंस्कृत भाषापरआधारितबनारहाहैजिससेसुपरकंप्यूटर अपनीअधिकतमसीमातकउपयोगकियाजास के।परियोजना की समय सीमा 2025 (6 पीडी के लिए) और 2034 (7 वीपीडी के लिए) है, इस के बाददुनियाभरमेंसंस्कृत सीखने के लिए एक भाषाक्रांतिहोगी।
 - दुनियामेंअनुवाद के उद्देश्य के लिए उपलब्धसब से अच्छीभाषासंस्कृत है।⁵
 - संस्कृत भाषा वर्तमान में" उन्नत किलियन फोटोग्राफी" तकनीक में इस्तेमाल की जा रहीहै। (वर्तमान में, उन्नतकिलियनफोटोग्राफीतकनीकसिर्फ रूस औरसंयुक्तराज्य अमेरिकामेंहीमौजूदहैं।
 - अमेरिका, रूस, स्वीडन, जर्मनी, ब्रिटेन, फ्रांस, जापानऔरऑस्ट्रिया
- वर्तमानमेंभरतनाट्यमऔरनटराज के महत्व के बारेमें शोधकररहेहैं। (नटराज शिवजी का कॉस्मिकनृत्य है।जिनेवामेंसंयुक्तराष्ट्र कार्यालय के सामनेशिव या नटराज की एक मूर्तिहै।)
- ब्रिटेनवर्तमानमेंहमारेश्रीचक्र (श्री यन्त्र) परआधारित एक रक्षा प्रणालीपर शोधकररहाहै।
 - संस्कृत कोसिर्फधर्म-कर्म की भाषानहीं समझनाचाहिए-इसमेंचिकित्सा, गणित, ज्योतिर्विज्ञान, व्याकरण, दर्शनआदिमहत्वपूर्णविषयों का भीविवेचनकियागयाहै, दृ केवलआध्यात्मिकचिंतनहीनहींहै, बल्किदाशर्निकग्रंथभीउपलब्धहैं,किन्तुरामायण I, औरगीता की भाषाकोआजभारतमेंकेवलहंसीमजाक की भाषाबनाकर रख दियागयाहै,भारतीय फिल्मेंहों या टी.वी. प्रोग्राम ,उनमेजोकरोंकोसंस्कृत के ऐसे ऐंसेशब्दबनाकरलोगोंकोहंसाने की कोशिश की जातीहैजोसंस्कृत के होतेहीनहींहैं, औरहमारीनईपीडी जिसेसंस्कृत से लगातारदूरकियाजारहाहै।
- अमेरिका, रूस, स्वीडन, जर्मनी, ब्रिटेन, फ्रांस, जापानऔरऑस्ट्रिया जैसेदेशोंमेंनर्सरी से हीबच्चोंकोसंस्कृत पढाईजानेलगीहै, कहीं ऐसा न हो की हमारीसंस्कृत कलवैश्विकभाषा बन जाए।संस्कृत कम्प्युटर की भाषाबननेजारहीहै।सन २०२५ तकनासा ने संस्कृत मेंकार्यकरने का लक्ष्य रखा है।अतः अंग्रेजीभाषा के साथसाथवेअपनेबच्चोंकोसंस्कृत का ज्ञान जरूर दिलाएंऔरसंस्कृत भाषाकोभारतमेंउपहास का कारण न बनाये ,क्योंकिसंस्कृत हमारीदेवभाषाहै ,संस्कृत का उपहासकरकेहमअपनीजननी का उपहासकररहेहै।
- नासाकोबुध के सतहपर एक विशेषविशालगड्ढा (बतंजमत)) पायागयाहैजिसकाव्यास (कपंउमजमत) 107 किमीहै , नासा ने इस गड्ढे का नाम संस्कृत के महानकविकालिदास के सम्मानमेंकालिदासगड्ढा (ज्ञंसपकें बतंजमत) रखा है।

छ।। जव नेम दौतपज बवउचनजमत संदहनंहम
।उमतपबं पे बतमंजपदह 6जी दक 7जी हमदमतंजपवद
नचमत बवउचनजमते ईमक वद दौतपज संदहनंहम.
त्तवरमबज कमंकसपदम पे 2025 वित 6जी हमदमतंजपवद
दक 2034 वित 7जी हमदमतंजपवद बवउचनजमत. ।जिमत
जीपे जीमतम पूसस इम तमअवसनजपवद सस वअमत
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The Study of Electronic Information Resources and Services in Engineering
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Abstract

The revolutionary changes and developments in the field of information and communication science and technology have created new library models which are called by different names such as digital libraries, virtual libraries and digital repositories. These libraries have become the treasure house of knowledge which is available to the mankind in the form of electronic resources and services across the globe.

Keywords: Communication Science, Electronic Services, Libraries Resources, Digital Libraries

Introduction

The present evaluation was carried out with a view to understand the accessibility, utility and impact of electronic resources and services in the engineering colleges of Bangalore city. The past studies dealing with application of ICT in modern institutions in general and development of ICT skills among modern library professionals in particular are presented in this chapter under the following headings namely - electronic resources in libraries, electronic services in libraries, management of electronic resources, development of electronic resources, use of electronic resources, ICT skills development of LIS personnel and legal/ethical issues of electronic resources.

Objectives

The main purpose of the study reported here were in the investigate the views of users on access to Electronic information resources and services in engineering colleges in Bangalore city

The other objectives of the study were:

1. To explore the use and perceived importance of the Electronic information resources and services (EIRS) among the users

2. To determine the EIRS and indentify how important they are for their purposes
3. To understand the barriers facing by the users while using EIRS and
4. To assess the satisfaction level of users regarding infrastructure facilities and other aspects EIRS at Bangalore city.

Methodology

The questionnaire method was used for data collection where 480 valid samples were collected. The analysis of data collected covers Views of Users on Access to Electronic Information Resources and Services in engineering colleges in Bangalore city. But, during the course of the study, it is understood that there are many areas of management of electronic information resources and services which need to be strengthened. The researcher focused the attention of Electronic Information Resources and Services, Purpose of Use of Electronic Information Resources and Services with special reference to Bangalore city.

Result and Discussions

Access to electronic information resources and services

Table-1

Frequency and percent responses for the statement ‘The college library has adequate LIS professionals with ICT skills’ by respondents with educational level, occupation and college type and results of test statistics

Variables	Sub variable		Responses		Total	Test statistics
			Agree	Disagree		
Education	Graduates	F	136	84	220	X ² =.974 ; p=.324
		%	61.82	38.18	100%	
	Post Graduates	F	172	88	260	
		%	66.15	33.85	100%	
Occupation	Teachers	F	76	44	120	X ² =2.716 ; p=.257
		%	63.33	36.67	100%	
	Researchers	F	72	48	120	
		%	60.0	40.0	100%	
	Students	F	84	36	240	
		%	70.0	30.0	100%	
Type of Colleges	Govt. Colleges	F	40	32	72	X ² =3.205 ; p=.201
		%	55.56	44.44	100%	
	Aided Colleges	F	68	40	108	
		%	62.96	37.04	100%	
	Private Colleges	F	200	100	300	
		%	66.67	33.33	100%	
Total	F		308	172	480	X ² =38.53 ; p=.000
	%		64.17	35.83	100%	

Figure-4.1

The College Library has adequate LIS Professionals with ICT Skills by respondents with Educational level, occupation and College type

Table No.1 shows that, the statement - ‘The college library has adequate LIS professionals with ICT skills’. Overall, a majority of the respondents (64.17%) regardless of educational background, occupational status and type of engineering colleges have stated that their institutions had adequate LIS professionals with ICT skills. Chi-square test revealed a significant difference between agree and disagree responses with agree responses significantly high (X²=38.53; p=.000). Further, the table revealed that majority of the

graduates (61.82%), post graduates (66.15%), teachers (63.33%), researchers (60.0%), students (70.0%), respondents of government colleges (55.56%), aided colleges (62.96%) and private colleges (66.67%) have stated that their institutions had adequate LIS professionals with ICT skills. However, none of the chi-square tests revealed significant associations between education and responses, occupation and responses and college type and responses.

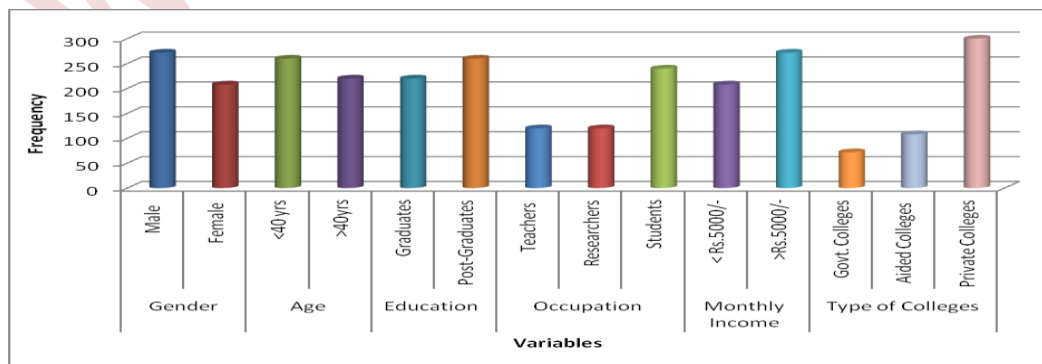


Table-2
The College Library has Adequate Engineering Databases

Variables	Sub variable		Responses		Total	Test statistics
			Agree	Disagree		
Education	Graduates	F	112	108	220	$\chi^2 = 5.483;$ P=.019
		%	50.91	49.09	100%	
	Post Graduates	F	160	100	260	
		%	61.54	38.46	100%	
Occupation	Teachers	F	68	52	120	$\chi^2 = .814$ P=.665
		%	56.67	33.33	100%	
	Researchers	F	64	56	120	
		%	53.33	46.67	100%	
	Students	F	140	100	240	
		%	58.33	41.67	100%	
Type of Colleges	Govt. Colleges	F	32	40	72	$\chi^2 = 8.06;$ P=.018
		%	44.44	55.56	100%	
	Aided Colleges	F	56	52	108	
		%	51.85	48.15	100%	
	Private Colleges	F	184	116	300	
		%	61.33	38.67	100%	
Total		F	272	208	480	$\chi^2 = 8.533;$ P=.003
		%	56.67	43.33	100%	

Table No. 2 provides the opinion of the respondents about the statement -'The college library has adequate engineering databases'. Overall, (56.67%) of the respondents regardless of educational background, occupational status and type of engineering colleges have stated that their institutions had adequate engineering databases. Chi-square test revealed a significant difference between agree and disagree responses with disagree responses significantly high ($\chi^2=8.533;$ $p=.003$) having agree responses significantly high. Further, associations between

demographic variables and responses revealed that both education levels ($\chi^2 = 5.483;$ $P=.019$) and type of college had significant associations ($\chi^2 = 8.06;$ $P=.018$), where we find that post graduates agreed more than graduates and in the case of colleges, agreement for the statement from respondents of private colleges was higher than government and aided colleges. For significant association was observed between occupation and responses

Table-3
The College Library has Adequate Digitization of Materials

Variables	Sub variable		Responses		Total	Test statistics
			Agree	Disagree		
Education	Graduates	F	120	100	220	$\chi^2 = .023$; P=.878
		%	54.55	45.45	100%	
	Post Graduates	F	140	120	260	
		%	53.85	46.15	100%	
Occupation	Teachers	F	64	56	120	$\chi^2 = .604$; P=.739
		%	53.33	46.67	100%	
	Researchers	F	62	58	120	
		%	51.67	48.33	100%	
	Students	F	134	106	240	
		%	55.83	44.17	100%	
Type of Colleges	Govt. Colleges	F	38	34	72	$\chi^2 = 2.387$; P=.303
		%	52.78	47.22	100%	
	Aided Colleges	F	52	56	108	
		%	48.15	51.85	100%	
	Private Colleges	F	170	130	300	
		%	56.67	43.33	100%	
Total	F	260	220	480	$\chi^2 = 3.333$; p=.068	
	%	54.17	45.83	100%		

Table No. 3 reveals that, the statement - 'The college library has adequate digitization of materials'. On the whole (54.17%) of the respondents regardless of educational background, occupational status and type of engineering colleges have stated that their institutions had adequate digitization of materials. Chi-square test revealed a non-significant

difference between agree and disagree responses ($\chi^2=3.333$; $p=.068$). A majority of the graduates (54.55%), post graduates (53.85%),

teachers (53.33%), researchers (51.67%), and students (55.83%), respondents of private colleges (66.67%) have stated that their institutions had adequate digitization of materials. But, the

respondents of government colleges (55.56%), aided colleges (51.85%) have disagreed with their counterparts in this regard. There were no significant

associations between the demographic features (education, occupation and type of colleges) and perception of the respondents

Table-4
The College Library has adequate e-Learning Materials

Variables	Sub variable		Responses		Total	Test statistics
			Agree	Disagree		
Education	Graduates	F	100	120	220	$\chi^2 = 0.24$; p=.624
		%	45.45	54.55	100%	
	Post Graduates	F	124	136	260	
		%	47.69	52.31	100%	
Occupation	Teachers	F	56	64	120	$\chi^2 = 0.804$; p=.669
		%	46.67	53.33	100%	
	Researchers		52	68	120	
			43.33	56.67	100%	
	Students		116	124	240	
			48.33	51.67	100%	
Type of Colleges	Govt. Colleges	F	32	40	72	$\chi^2 = 0.238$; P=.888
		%	44.44	55.56	100%	
	Aided Colleges	F	52	56	108	
		%	48.15	51.85	100%	
	Private Colleges	F	140	160	300	
		%	46.67	53.33	100%	
Total		F	224	256	480	$\chi^2 = 2.133$ P=.144
		%	46.67	53.33	100%	

Table No.4.briefs that, the statement - 'The college library has adequate e-learning materials'. Overall (53.33%) of the respondent regardless of educational background, occupational status and type of engineering colleges have stated that their institutions did not have adequate e-learning materials. Chi-square test revealed a non-significant difference between agree and disagree responses ($\chi^2=2.133$; p=.144). A majority of the graduates (54.55%), post graduates (52.31%), teachers (53.33%), researchers (56.67%), and students (51.67%), respondents of government colleges (55.56%), aided colleges (51.85%) and private colleges (53.33%) have stated that their institutions did not have adequate e-learning materials. There were no significant associations between the demographic features (education, occupation and type of colleges) and perception of the respondents.

Conclusion

The researcher suggested that a well equipped digital library provides the benefit of electronic

access to a significant portion of the worlds' scientific, medical and technical information. IT products in modern society and noted that information and communication technologies impacted the society in a significant way. The scholar called upon the service providers to meet the criteria of causing an alteration in the balance of power with respect to virtual environment. the digital libraries in India and noted that the conversion of traditional to digital library was inevitable in the new millennium. The study revealed that most of the libraries had not achieved success in ensuring proper system development, manpower development and ICT skill development. The scholars suggested that systematic network development and ICT skill development programmes would prevent the menace of computer viruses and also unauthorized use.

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This exploration give the most essential establishments of human asset administration that we can apply in both open and private segment associations, for example, work configuration, control, collaboration, authority, administrative jobs, staffing practices and vocation management. It at that point proceeds onward to survey the procedure of HRM in private and open associations, execution, works in the PS, notwithstanding the tasks of human asset administration out in the open division, the principle standards and its application, at that point we talk about the HR job in the general population division change which is giving more prominent association out in the open part with a specific end goal to enhance administrations.

Keywords : Human asset, Administration, Open Associations, Procedure of HRM

Introduction

HR supervisors need to play out a few jobs to release their obligations and duties. For example, they need to go about as scouts, situation authorities, preparing and improvement masters, representative welfare specialists, worker advantages' pros, pay and occupation investigation masters, work relations specialists and HR data framework experts, aside from being great advocates. For example, Armstrong 13 brings up that HR specialist need to assume the jobs of colleagues, strategists, interventionists, trend-setters, inward experts, screens and volunteers (proactive job). The fruitful execution of the assorted HR undertakings would require a multidisciplinary information for the HR administrators. It would be beneficial for them to have a working learning in the fields of business organization, law, conduct sciences, mechanical brain science, human science, political theory, financial aspects, measurements, building, fund and PCs. Aside from these, they would require the accompanying individual and occupation related characteristics and aptitudes to end up compelling entertainers.

Information: Knowledge encourages one gain regard. The HR supervisor must be a specialist in his very own field to pick up the certainty and regard of his subordinates. He should have a complete information of ideas, standards and hypotheses identifying with HRM and other related fields. Be

that as it may, minor ownership of this learning is deficient; the HR director must have commonsense presentation to these ideas and standards, all things considered, circumstances.

Insight: Intelligence implies the psychological capacity to legitimately understand the idea of the issue existing in a circumstance or occasion which may require an answer. The HR supervisor ought to have the capacity to understand the circumstance rapidly and to act definitively before it ends up unmanageable. He ought to likewise have the capacity to legitimately inspect the circumstance to recognize the genuine issues from the ones that are simply made to seem imperative.

Relational abilities: The job of any chief is to complete work through others. A HR director is no special case to this. He should have great relational abilities to share his thoughts viably with the representatives and to induce them to move in the direction of the hierarchical objectives effectively. In this manner, it is fundamental for the HR chief to have great relational abilities to accomplish better participation and solidarity. It is additionally alluring for him to have an utilitarian information of the dialects of the representatives to adequately speak with them.

Objectivity and Fairness: The HR calling is one of a kind. The HR administrator needs to serve the enthusiasm of both then administration and the workers. Henceforth, he ought to watch strict

unprejudiced nature and genuineness in the entirety of his exchanges. He is required to act just based on pertinent realities and data. Additionally, he has an ethical duty to ensure the rights and benefits of the generally feeble workforce.

Authority and Motivational Qualities: To lead is to impact. The HR chief ought to have the capacity to impact the representatives towards the accomplishment of objectives and targets. He ought to likewise be a decent help. He should have the fundamental aptitudes to continually spur the workers to make progress toward better execution.

Passionate Maturity: It is regularly hard to foresee the reactions of individuals. They more often than not act diversely in various circumstances. Consequently, it is basic for the HR chief to have enthusiastic development and resilience in managing the representatives. He should indicate parental consideration in taking care of their needs. He ought not have any evil emotions towards any representative based on his past conduct. He ought to dependably be normal and not enthusiastic in his methodology.

Compassion: Empathy relates to taking a gander at occasions or circumstances from the others' perspective. The HR director should figure out how to see the issues influencing the workers from their viewpoint as well. He ought not just depend on his formal specialist in managing the workers' complaints however utilize his casual relationship also in settling them. He should respect others' conclusions, suppositions, rights, convictions and qualities. Notwithstanding these characteristics, the HR director ought to have a decent character, identity, physical quality, and stamina for successfully releasing his obligations. Having seen the remarkable characteristics of the HR supervisors, we will now examine the distinctions in their obligations and duties as line specialists and staff guides.

Staff Authority of HRM:

Staffing, which is one of the administrative capacities, is by and large performed by all supervisors. This is on account of the directors are ordinarily associated with the way toward securing, preparing and evaluating the representatives of their own specialization. Truth be told, line directors handle all parts of HR exercises in little associations, while in extensive associations, the best

administration typically sets up a restrictive HR office to create and oversee HR projects and strategies. The line chiefs in these organizations look for the guidance of the HR division in handling work related issues. Gary Dessler characterized the line chiefs' duties regarding powerful HRM under the accompanying general headings:

- Placing the perfect individual on the correct activity
- Starting new workers on the association (introduction)
- Training the workers for employments that are unfamiliar to them
- Improving the activity execution of every individual
- Gaining innovative collaboration and creating smooth working connections
- Interpreting the approaches and strategies of the organization
- Controlling work costs
- Developing the capacities of every individual
- Creating and keeping up the office spirit
- Protecting the workers' wellbeing and physical condition

At the point when an association has isolate practical HR offices, the HR administrators need to play out the assignment of line chiefs for their own specialization and go about as staff consultants for line directors of different divisions. We will initially observe the significance of the vital terms worried about line versus staff specialist before talking about the job of HR chiefs in these limits.

Expert The term alludes to one side to impact the exercises of the subordinates or take choices concerning them and to issue guidelines or requests relating to their work.

Line Manager Line chiefs are the individuals who are engaged to coordinate crafted by the general population doled out to them. Further, line administrators are specifically in charge of achieving the departmental objectives and corporate destinations. Models of line administrators are creation director, buy chief and deals supervisor.

Staff Advisor Staff guides are the individuals who assume a vital job in prompting and helping the line directors in achieving the essential objectives. Hypothetically, the proposals given by the staff

guide to the line administrators might possibly be acknowledged by the last mentioned. Figure 1.3 demonstrates the line and staff obligations of the HR administrators.

The Role of the HR Manager: As a Line Authority

The HR directors apply their line specialist inside the HR divisions. At the end of the day, the HR directors coordinate the exercises of the general population in their own specialization towards the achievement of indicated objectives. These directors can't apply line specialist outside their specialization.

The Role of the HR Manager: As a Staff Advisor

In their ability as staff consultants, the HR directors guide the line supervisors on issues concerning work issues in their individual offices. They help line experts in contracting, preparing, assessing, granting, advising and firing the workers. At whatever point modern relations are influenced by debate, complaints and indiscipline, HR administrators are brought in to assume a critical job in handling those complaints and in fitting the work relations. HR chief's aid HR-system plan and execution by helping the best administration investigate the work force parts of the hierarchical exercises. The HR office is likewise in charge of different motivating force plans and advantage programs. Further, the HR directors teach the line administrators about the correct approaches to treat the workers; including tuning in to their issues and understanding them, settling their complaints, and making them feel essential in the association.

The Future Role of HRM

HRM has been expanding in its region of exercises as far back as the days when administration started to incorporate welfare and work force divisions in the authoritative structure. Today, the duties of the HR division have become more extensive and progressively sober minded. In addition, the appearance of monetary changes as globalization, progression and privatization in our nation has changed the plain profile of associations. Today, HR administrators need to think past customary exercises like faculty arranging, welfare measures, and mechanical relations. The HR directors of tomorrow should be acquainted with the operational parts of the associations, for example,

key arranging, focused weights, rate of profitability, and cost of creation, to give some examples, other than their very own field. To sum things up, they should be set up to work from the more elevated amounts of the administration in close coordination with the best administration in outlining and executing the HR designs and techniques. We will now examine the future job and difficulties of HR supervisors.

Change in the Nature of Work in Present Scenario

Mechanical improvements are changing the plain idea of work. Because of mechanical progressions, even customary employments have turned out to be innovatively testing. These progressions require the work of more instructed and more gifted specialists in these occupations. Further, the administration segment, which is quick rising as the real supplier of work in our nation, requires the utilization of learning laborers. For HR chiefs, these improvements show an expanding significance of human capital and information laborers. These new types of better-educated workers will expect unpredictable and world-class HR policies

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International Journal of Professional Development

(International Multidisciplinary Peer Reviewed Refereed Indexing with Impact Factor Research Journal)

Impact Factor: 1.855(IFSJI)**Assessment of Surface Water quality on the Yamuna River: A Case Study****Bhuri Singh**Research Scholar, Department of Chemistry
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Abstract

Present work studies of water quality of the Yamuna river using physicochemical parameters that are important in assessing the river water quality. Surface water has important role in human health and its economic development. It plays an important role in the water cycle. Water cycle is vitally important to everyone. We are assessing the water quality of the Yamuna river from, 2014 to 2016. Data collection has been done on the basis of survey and taking samples on the different intervals. Water samples were applied to colour, temperature, pH, turbidity, dissolved oxygen (DO), nitrate, acidity, alkalinity, hardness, biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), chemical oxygen demand (COD), chloride, total dissolved solid (TDS), electrical conductivity EC, salinity and total coliform taking at two monitoring station, namely Kalindi Kunj near flyover, Gautam Buddha Nagar (S₁) Hatbi Ghat near railway bridge, Agra (S₂) were analyzed. Mostly, parameters of water quality have exceeded the desire prescribed limit of Bureau of Indian Standard (BIS) and Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB). Therefore, it is concluded that Yamuna river in S₁ and S₂ were found polluted. The assessment on the water quality of Yamuna river indicates that its water is not safe for domestic use and other purposes.

Keywords- Water pollution, Yamuna river, Surface water, Urbanization, Industrialization.

Introduction

Water is most valuable resources on earth out of which ninety seven percent surface water is salty only three percent is freshwater. It is a renewable resources for all of us and is required for biotic development of environment. [13]. Surface water played an important role in the hydrological cycle. The Yamuna river is second largest tributary of Ganga river. According to Hindu mythology, it is a holy river in India. Yamuna river water flows from Banderpooch (Himalayas), through Yamuna Nagar, Sonapat, Delhi, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Faridabad, Palwal, Aligarh, Mathura, Agra, Etawah and Allahabad [14]. The river water is usually confined to a channel made up of stream bed between riverbanks. Its water is used as sources for domestic, agriculture and transport usage [11]. In total, seventy percent water is used for irrigation

purposes, twenty two percent is consuming for industrial purpose and remaining eight percent is used for different domestic activities. Domestic and industrial unwanted materials are the main source of water pollution. Some industries are discharging their waste into Yamuna river which includes pulp and paper, sugar, distilleries, textiles, leather, chemical, pharmaceuticals, oil refineries, thermal power plant etc. All these industries are situated at Yamuna river bank. [03]. Its water is highly contaminated at Delhi and Agra [07]. Assessment on physicochemical characteristics of Yamuna river in Delhi basin has very much negative impact on water quality [02]. Its needs to spread the aware for the pollution status of Yamuna river publicly. [05]. It suggested that Yamuna river water could not directly be used [07].

Materials and Method

Study Area: Yamuna river is most polluted river in North India. Its water flows from Banderpooch, Yamuna Nagar, Sonapat, Delhi, Gautam BudhNagar, Faridabad, Palwal, Aligarh, Mathura, Agra, Etawah and Allahbad. Its water is very polluted at Delhi and Agra. There are many industries in the surrounding area and urban waste disposal exist in the region. Yamuna river, which has adversely affects of water quality. Totally two sites, namely Kalindi Kunj near flyover, Gautam BudhNagar (S₁) and Hathi Ghat near railway bridge, Agra (S₂) have been selected for water sample monitoring.

Water Sample: River water samples were collected in the summer season during 2014-2016. The sampling containers were washed with distilled water and ringed by river water sample. Its samples were immediately transported to the laboratory. Water samples were stored at 4°C in refrigerator. Its samples were analyzed within 12 hours of collection by standard method [09].

Results and Discussion: Yamuna is one of the most polluted river in the India. Its basin is also established in large urban and industrial centers. Water pollution is increasing in it due to rapid economic development. Sixteen physicochemical parameters were analyzed by standard method and comparison has been made according to BIS. The colour has transparent yellow grey and light yellow grey in indicating salt on river water. The temperature ranges from 28°C to 36°C in the observation period. The hydrogen ion concentration value varies from 7.19 to 7.95. The hydrogen ion concentration values are in permissible limit. The turbidity varies from 15 NTU to 26 NTU, indicating soil runoff in river water. The dissolved oxygen value varies from 1.8 mg/L to 4.8 mg/L. The DO values are carried out on low permissible limit. The nitrate values vary from 18 mg/L to 40 mg/L. The nitrate is found low prescribed limit of BIS. The acidity values of water varied from 11.84 mg/L to 23.13 mg/L. (Fig.1).

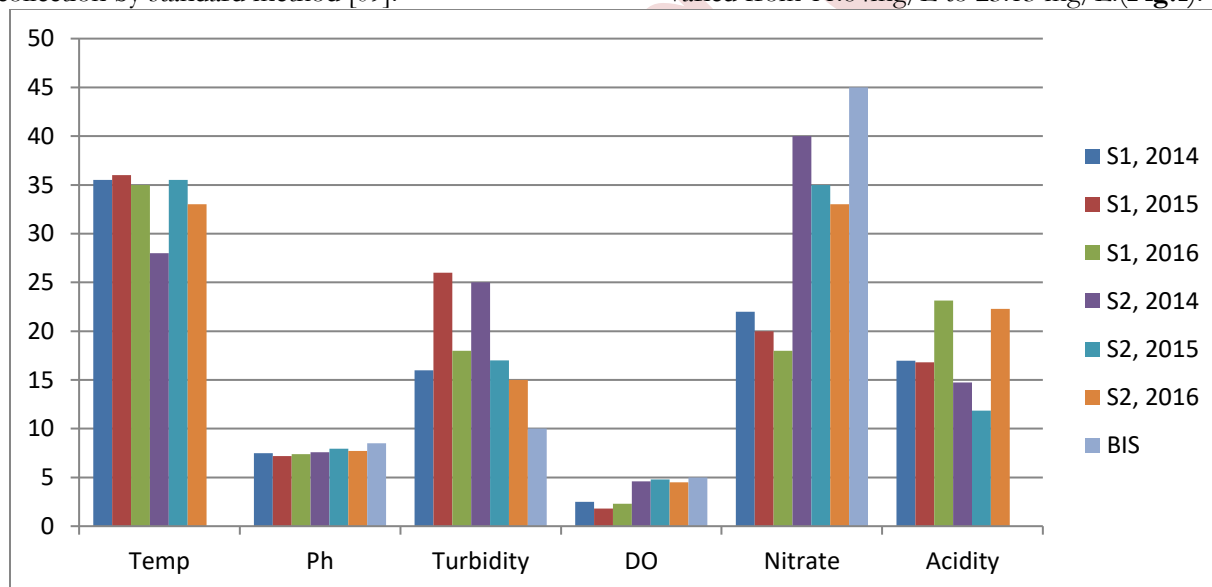


Fig. 1: Water quality parameters of Yamuna river at S₁ and S₂.

The BOD values varied between 20 mg/L to 55 mg/L and are not in permissible limit indicating organic matter contamination in water. The COD values varied from 75 mg/L to 130 mg/L. Its values are above the BIS permissible limit and indicating oxidation of waterborne organic and inorganic matter present in river water. The alkalinity values varied 218 mg/L to 520 mg/L indicated that

dissolved carbon dioxide present in river water. The hardness values ranged between 226 mg/L to 372 mg/L. All samples hardness values are above the BIS permissible limit. It indicates that calcium and magnesium ion are present in water sample. The chloride value varies from 170 mg/L to 310 mg/L. Sample S₂ of chloride values are above the

BIS permissible limit and indicated present in salty water (Fig.2).

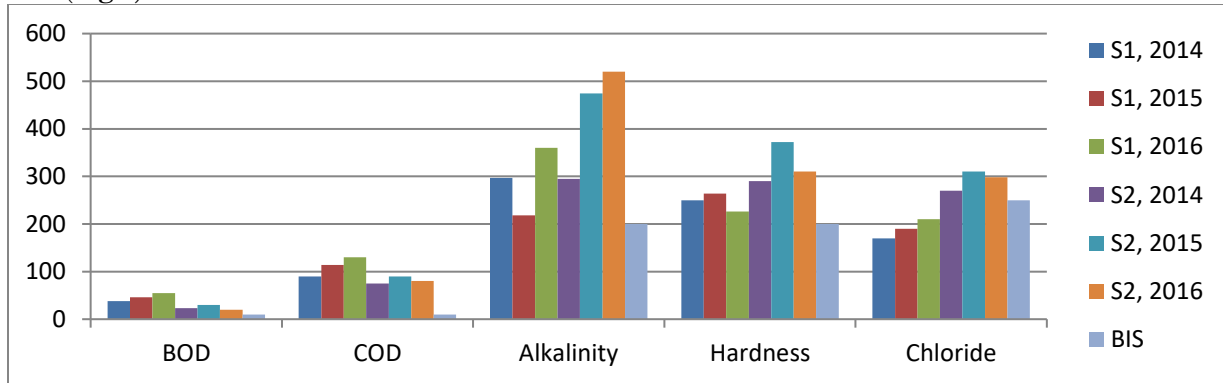


Fig. 2: Water quality parameters of Yamuna River at S₁ and S₂.

The TDS values varied between 918 ml/L to 1550 mg/L. Its values are above the BIS permissible limit. It indicates that, Organic matters are also present in water. The EC

values varied from 1022 $\mu\text{s/cm}$ to 1762 $\mu\text{s/cm}$. The EC values are in high permissible limit indicating high dissolve ion present in water (Fig.3).

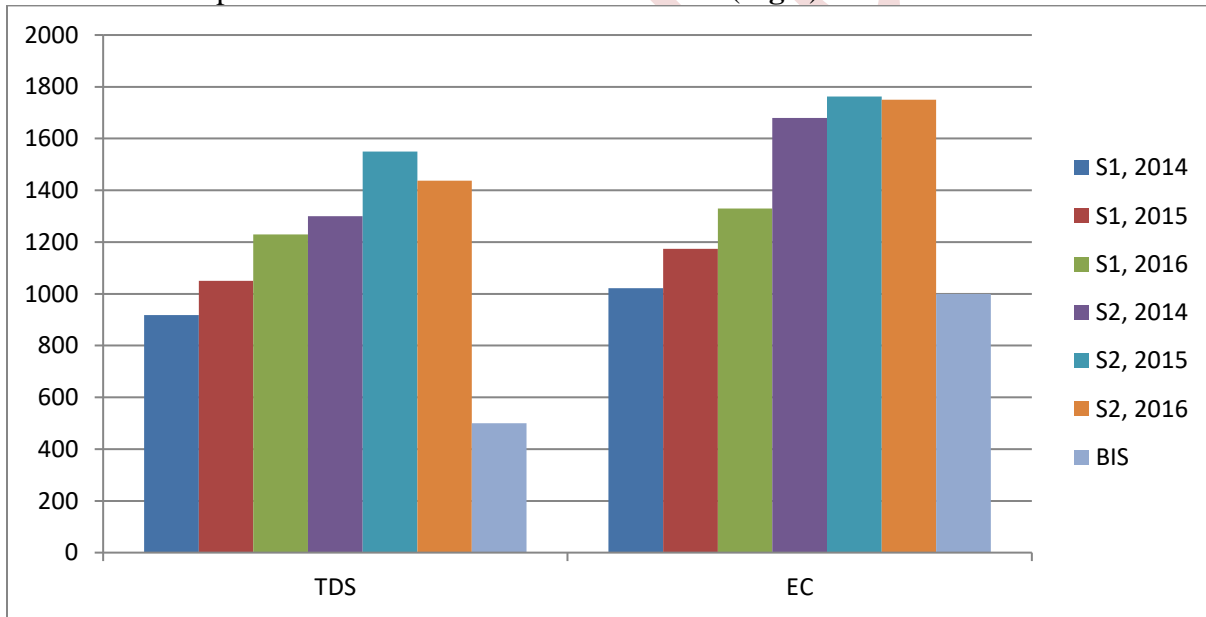


Fig. 3: Water quality parameters of Yamuna River at S₁ and S₂.

The salinity values varied from 0.307 ppt to 0.560 ppt (Fig.4). The TC values (Table 1) varied from 25000 MPN to 7800000 MPN.

The TC values are higher of permissible limit.

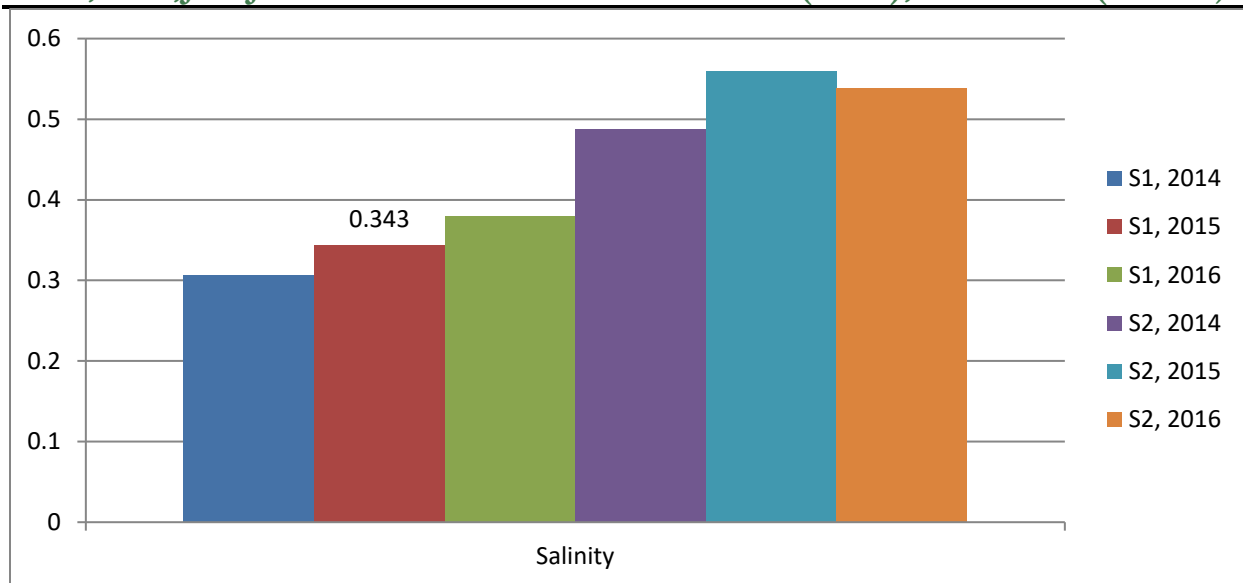


Fig. 4: Water quality parameters of Yamuna river at S₁ and S₂.

Table 1: Yamuna river water analysis table at S₁& S₂.

W.P	Unit	CP CB &BI S	S ₁			S ₂			Min	Max
			2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016		
Colour	--	--	TYG	TYG	TYG	LYG	LYG	LYG	--	--
Temp	°C	--	35.5	36	35	28	35.5	33	28	36
pH	--	6.5- 8.5	7.5	7.19	7.4	7.6	7.95	7.7	7.19	7.95
Turbidity	NTU	10	16	26	18	25	17	15	15	26
DO	mg/L	5	2.5	1.8	2.3	4.6	4.8	4.5	1.8	4.8
Nitrate	mg/L	45	22	20	18	40	35	33	18	40
Acidity	mg/L	--	16.96	16.81	23.13	14.74	11.84	22.28	11.84	23.13
BOD	mg/L	10	38	46	55	23	30	20	20	55
COD	mg/L	10	90	114	130	75	90	80	75	130
Alkalinity	mg/L	200	297	218	360	295	474	520	218	520
Hardness	mg/L	200	250	264	226	290	372	310	226	372
Chlorides	mg/L	250	170	190	210	270	310	298	170	310
TDS	mg/L	500	918	1050	1230	1300	1550	1437	918	1550
EC	µS/cs	1000	1022	1174	1330	1680	1762	1750	1022	1762

Salinity	PPT	--	0.307	0.343	0.379	0.487	0.56	0.538	0.307	0.56
TC	MPN	--	34000 - 7800000			25000 - 3600000			25000	78000 00
YAMUNA RIVER WATER ANALYSIS										

TYG = Transparent Yellow Grey LYG = Light Yellow Grey

Table 2: Resources of river pollution for water quality parameters

W.P	Resources of River Pollution		Effect of water quality
	Natural	Human Activities	
Colour	Fe(OH) ₂ FeCl ₂ , CuCl ₂	15 Copper industries and 20 Ferric industries are in Delhi. 15 Ferric industries are in Agra.	Highly coloured water has significant effects on aquatic plants and algal growth.
Temp	Weather	Hot water mix in river	Low level dissolved oxygen.
pH	Free hydrogen ion and hydroxyl ion.	20 Chemical industries are in Delhi. 19 Chemical industries are in Agra.	Affects mucous membrane corrosion.
Turbidity	Industrial effluent, domestic and agriculture waste.	Large number of industries situated at Delhi and Agra.	Higher level of turbidity is associated with disease causing bacteria.
DO	Phosphorous and Nitrogen nutrients	Hot water mixture.	Low level of dissolved oxygen effects on aquatic plants and algal growth.
Nitrate	Agriculture run off, human and animal wastes.	Low nutrients, dissolved oxygen.	Nitrate has effect on aquatic plant life growth.
Acidity	Free hydrogen ion	Many industries in river bank.	It has impact on every biotic and abiotic component.
BOD	Microorganism decomposes organic wastes.	Organic chemicals industries situated at Delhi. and Agra	Directly affected the amount of dissolved oxygen in river water.

COD	Oxidize organic material into carbon dioxide and water.	20 Chemicals industries are in Agra. 20 Chemicals industries are in Delhi.	Industrial disposal directly affects water quality and dissolved oxygen.
Alkalinity	Carbonates, Bicarbonates, Hydroxide, Borate, Silicates and Phosphates.	Many sewage drain falls in Yamuna river, Delhi	Hydrogen ion concentration attached.
Hardness	Calcium and Magnesium salts.	10 lime industries and 3 Magnesium are in Delhi. 5 stone industries are in Agra.	Hardness has a major effect on pH and pH stability.
Chlorides	Sodium Chloride, Potassium Chloride, Calcium Chloride, Industrial effluents.	Some chloride salt industries situated at Delhi and Agra.	Increases corrosive character of water.
TDS	Domestic and agriculture wastes, industrial effluents.	Domestic waste and industrial effluents flows in river.	Undesirable taste gastro-intestinal diseases irrigation corrosion.
EC	Inorganic dissolved salts like Chloride, Nitrate, Magnesium Sulphate, and Potassium Sodium, Phosphate and Calcium.	Domestic waste and industrial effluents flows in river.	High EC increase corrosive nature of water.
Salinity	Dissolved salts like Sodium Chloride, Magnesium Sulphate, Potassium nitrate, Sodium bicarbonate.	Domestic waste and industrial effluents flows in river.	High level of salinity in water flow from the plant roots back into the soil. This results in dehydration of plant. Causing crop yield decline or even death of plant.
TC	Domestic and agriculture water, industrial effluents.	Many sewage drain fall in river.	Total Coliform presence in water indicated that disease causing organism.

Conclusions

Water quality varies for Yamuna river at Kalindi Kunj flyover, Gautam Budh Nagar and Hathi Ghat

near railway bridge, Agra. High values of turbidity, BOD, COD, colour, alkalinity, hardness, TDS, EC, and TC were found in both of the samples. Chloride

is exceeded from desire prescribed limit at Hathi Ghat near railwaybridge, Agra. The pH is within their respective desirable limit at both the sites. Nitrate and DO are found low on prescribed limit of Bureau of Indian Standard (BIS) at both sites. Assessment of water quality indicated that Yamuna river water is not perfect for drinking, domestic and other purposes and also its water could not directly be used.

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International Journal of Professional Development

(International Multidisciplinary Peer Reviewed Refereed Indexing with Impact Factor Research Journal)

Impact Factor: 1.855(IFSJI)**Role of Women Entrepreneurship in India****Renu**

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Abstract

There is a famous saying by Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, "When women moves forward, the family moves the village moves and the nation moves. In India, where women are not served equal to men due to social and cultural reasons, women have to face a lot of problem to bring into existence any entrepreneurial activity. But in recent times, there have been changes in trends showing the increasing number of women participating in business and economic activities. Women are coming forward on regional, national and global level. Women entrepreneurs constitute about one-third of the total entrepreneurs of the world, however in India this contribution is only 10 percent. But if the present trend continues, it is likely that in the upcoming five years, this percentage can even go up to 20 percent. Women entrepreneurship helps in socio-economic development of the country. It not only provides employment opportunities but also helps in balanced regional development. They also promote the country's export trades. Women Entrepreneur also bear a lot of threats like lack of finance, capital and family support, dispute between work and domestic allegiance, lack of motivation etc; Government and NGOs are forthcoming ahead to help women entrepreneurs. Schemes like MahilaVikas Nidhi, establishment of District industrial centers and various training programs may help the women entrepreneurs. The paper centre around issue of the employment opportunity and threats for women.

Keywords: Women, Entrepreneurship, opportunity, challenges.

Introduction:

India is developing country which emphasis on the development of entrepreneurship. Women entrepreneurship plays vital role in the economic development. Entrepreneur word is derived from French. A entrepreneurs is a human being who precise and administer an enterprise with innovation and risk and create wealth and employment opportunity for other people .Women entrepreneur are said to enclose about one- third part of all enterprise. The number of self employed women has regularly expanded over the past three decades.

According to **Government of India:** An enterprise owned and controlled by a women having a minimum financial interest of 51 per cent of the capital and giving at least 51 per cent of the employment generated by the enterprise to women.

There is very famous saying APJ Abdual kalam" empowering women is a prerequisite for creating a good nation, when women are empowered, society with stability is assured.

Recently many women are taking participate in entrepreneurial activity whether tiny, micro and macro level. For this, Government and NGOs are forthcoming forward to assist women entrepreneurs. Schemes like MahilaVikasNidhi, establishment of District industrial centers and various training programs may help the women entrepreneurs. After economic reform 1991 means by adoption of globalization process, an estimated 52% of global working age women are actively employed. The basic motive behind this paper is to highlight the opportunity enjoyed by women and challenges faced by them at workplace.

Objectives

1. To Study the Threats faced by Women Entrepreneurs inIndia.
2. To Study the Employment opportunity for Women Entrepreneurship in India.
3. To Study the Need for women become Entrepreneur in India.
4. To Study the Present Status of Women Entrepreneurship in India.

Review of Litrature

Singh, 2008, conducted a study to evaluate the reasons & factors that effects entry of women in entrepreneurship and also described the challenges in the development of women entrepreneurship. The factors recognized were lack of interaction with successful entrepreneurs, social un-acceptance as women entrepreneurs, family responsibility, gender discrimination, lack of social networking, low family and financial support.

Tambunan, (2009), made a study on recent changes that have occurred in women entrepreneurs in Asian developing countries. The study stressed mainly on women entrepreneurs in small and medium enterprises based on data analysis and review of recent key literature. The study concludes that women entrepreneurship is gaining overwhelming importance in all sectors. The study also described the fact that representation of women entrepreneurs in this region is relatively low due to factors like low level of education, lack of capital and cultural or religious constraints.

Methodology of the Study

The study is based on secondary data which is collected from:

- ▲ Journals
- ▲ Websites
- ▲ Books
- ▲ Newspaper
- ▲ Articles
- ▲ RBI report.

Need For Become Women Entrepreneur

Women are one of the most significant resources for entrepreneurship. The country needs to assemble and employ fully all its resources including human resources. The contribution of women in economic activities is needful not only from a human resources point of view but is high-priority even for the aim of uplifting the level of women in society. The economic status of women is now welcome as an index of a society's stage of development. Women entrepreneurs create new job for themselves and others and provide the society with various prospective and approaches to management, organization and business issue. Women also adopted innovation and work hard for economic

development and growth. The need can be seen in this statement "When women moves forward, the family moves the village moves and the nation moves. There are many needs by which they become entrepreneur. These are in this way:

- ▲ Self identity and social status.
- ▲ Support of family members.
- ▲ To become independent
- ▲ Create wealth and employment
- ▲ Role of model to others.
- ▲ liberty to take own decision
- ▲ Uplift their standard of living
- ▲ Bright future their children
- ▲ Better education and awareness
- ▲ Victory stories of friends and relatives.
- ▲ Family occupation

Some Successful Leading Business Women in India

- **AkhilaSrinivasan**, Managing Director, Shriram InvestmentsLtd
- **ShahnazHussain**, CEO, ShahnazHerbals
- **KiranMazumdar-Shaw**, Chairman and Managing Director, Biocon
- **Ranjana Kumar** ,Chairman, NABARD
- **ChandaKocchar**, Executive Director, ICICIBank
- **EktaKapoor** ,Creative Director, BalajiTelefilms
- **Ritu Kumar** ,FashionDesigner.

Status of Women Entrepreneurship

In ancient time, women life limit only to the four walls of houses and conducted only house hold activity. But today they organize and manage the enterprise with your family. Women constitute about 50% of total population in world. In India they starts different type of business in various state .Global entrepreneurship survey released in july2013 by PC Maker dell and Washington based consulting firm global entrepreneurship and development institute. Out of the 17 countries surveyed India ranks 16th after Uganda. At this time women entrepreneurship role is very small in the large scale industries and also in technology based business. According to survey, only 10.11% of the micro and small enterprise are owned and controlled by women, and only 9.46% of them were managed by women.

Total Number of Registered Women Entrepreneurs in India

States	No. of Units Registered	No. of Women Entrepreneurs	Percentage
Tamil Nadu	9618	2930	30.36
Uttar Pradesh	7980	3180	39.84
Kerala	5487	2135	38.91
Punjab	4791	1618	33.77
Maharastra	4339	1394	32.12
Gujrat	3872	1538	39.72
Karnatka	3822	1026	26.84
Madhya Pradesh	2967	842	28.38
Bihar	7344	1123	15.04
Other States & UTS	14576	4185	28.71
Total	64,796	19,971	32.82

Source: CMIE Report 2011

Threats For Women Employment

These are some major Threats faced by the women at the initial stage of running enterprise:

- ❖ Lack of financial resources.
- ❖ Lack of risk taking ability.
- ❖ Less support by family members
- ❖ Lack of self confidence.
- ❖ High competition
- ❖ Limited mobility:
- ❖ Marketing problem.
- ❖ Lack of education.
- ❖ Arrangement of raw material
- ❖ High cost of production.

The detailed explanations point by point are following.

Lack of financial resources: Lack of financial resources is a big threat that is faced by women entrepreneurs. For example, Kiran Mazumdar Shaw faced many problem regarding financial resources for her business at the initial stage. Banks were also hesitant to give loan because of poor economic condition and it was totally new field at that point of time .So, they find it strenuous to be an entrepreneur.

Lack of risk taking ability: Mostly women are not able to conduct entrepreneurial activities because they are not having the proper capacities and risk making ability. Our unfavorable environment doesn't promote women entrepreneurs to take risk for become successful entrepreneur.

Less support by family members: Family restriction is also major problem tolerated by women entrepreneurs. They don't promote women to capture business opportunities. In

business, women have to spent many hours on their work to which the cant devote more time on their family members and children and it's opposed by the society. It leads conflict in their personal life.

Lack of self confidence: Lack of self-confidence and self-esteem amongst women is also problems. A powerful psychological attitude and a positive attitude amongst women are required amongst women to be an entrepreneur. Lack of these qualities discourages to start an enterprise.

High competition: women face a lot of stiff competition from not only industry but from men. They have to face stiff competition for marketing their products from both man counterparts and industry sector. Gradually this competition results in the wound up of women enterprise.

Limited mobility: Moving in and around the market is a hard job for middle class women entrepreneurs in society. Women mobility is limited due to various reasons.

Marketing problem. Market oriented risk is also a major problem faced by women in start up business. Market is presiding by male. They also find it tough to capture the maximum the share of trade and available their products well liked and they also take the help of middlemen in selling & buying their products who usually demand high commission from them.

Lack of education. Lack of education also creates a major problem for women in setting up and commencing of business house. In India aprox 60% women are still illiterate. Illiteracy is the cause of social economic problem. Basically

the qualitative Education, women are not familiar of latest technology, market knowledge and industries.

Arrangement of raw material: Mostly women enterprises are troubled by the shortage of Raw Material and mandatory inputs. And inputs charges are very high for middle class enterprises. The failure of numerous women enterprises in 1971 occupied in basket –making is an example how the Shortage of Raw Material sounds the death knell of enterprises run by women (Gupta and Srinivasan 2009)

High Manufacturing Cost. The excessive cost of factors of production & the raw material makes it arduous for the women entrepreneur to exercise in the industry. With the high manufacturing cost,, women entrepreneurs have to face the problems of human resources, overload of work, labor, infrastructure, legal formalities, etc; that are allied with every business enterprise.

Opportunities For Women Entrepreneurship

Most knowledgeable, high-tech and experienced qualified women should be promoted for organization their Own enterprises. They should be encourage to become independent rather than dependant on wages employment outlets. The business opportunities that are in recent time

Approaching for women entrepreneurs.

- Event management
- Tourism industry
- Telecommunication
- Bio-technology
- IT enabled enterprises
- Eco friendly technology
- Mineral water
- Herbal & health care
- Food & Fruits and vegetable processing.
- Plastic material

Detailed discussions are following:

Event management: Event management is the approach of project management to the formation and growth of festival, conferences and events. Women are creative and this field is use by them for his career obligation whether she is young & old.

Tourism industry: Tourism is a larger source of income in economy. The contribution of women entrepreneurs in tourism sector will play a vital role in encouraging this business and most powerful input in tourism development of country.

Telecommunication: women entrepreneur is necessary for economic development. Telecommunication is suitable for women entrepreneur to enter into contracts in a world. Contracts that women entrepreneur enter into using ICT are easy to enforce without any hurdles.

Herbal & health care: Health care is an industry where women can represent yourself very well in establishing their business and in this field their business survive very well

Food & Fruits and vegetable processing: India is largest foods producing country in the world. Manly women can adopt this field for their successful career. This food and vegetable processing industry offer potential for high value addition. Potential entrepreneur can earn more money from such products.

Mineral water: This industry is increasing very fast at every level. Even in small ruler village also start their business in this field. Unlike vegetables, mineral water sold in street by seller. They are even available in stores. Women can capture this opportunities in growing market.

Plastic material: It creates good opportunity to start up business for women entrepreneur. The escalating quantity of plastic waste and their fruitful and safe disposal has become a matter of public concern. Recycling of material would process a fresh supply of the alike material. For example used paper would be transformed into new office paper.

Beauty parlor and home sewing business: This business is growing very fast. In every street women opening their business in this field and earn a lot. So it can provide a good opportunity for career development & become successful entrepreneur.

Conclusion

In India faces many threats faced by Women entrepreneurship and it requires serious and major changes in outlook and mindsets attitude of Indian system society. Therefore, programs should be conducted to address changes in outlook and mindset attitude of the people. It is essential to encourage entrepreneurship among women to upgrade the economic state of the women. This can be made attainable with the help of education. Education is a significant device in bringing out the entrepreneurship qualities in a human being. Efforts to motivate inspire should be made at every levels for women

entrepreneurship. Adequate training program should be developed and training center should be established for the women by the govt. This can enlarge their level of work-knowledge, risk-taking abilities, expanding their capabilities. Succeeding setting up training institutes, there should be ongoing evaluation, improvement of training programs so that they can improve upon the value of the entrepreneurs. Positively the women participation rate in the sector of entrepreneurship is increasing fastly. However, attempts need to be taken at wide scale to give the position in the sphere of entrepreneurship that they deserve. The operation & steps that has been taken by the government sponsored development scheme have benefited only a small estate of society and more needs to be done in this area. Effective & efficient steps need to be taken to have entrepreneurial awareness and skill development to women.

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जलवायु परिवर्तन: समस्या एवं समाधान**रविंदर जिन्धर**

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जलवायुपरिवर्तन की आहट से चोंकने का वक्त अब बीत चुका है। आईपीसीसी और अन्य वैज्ञानिकों द्वारा की गई भविष्यवाणियाँ, गणनाएँ अब करीब-करीब सिद्ध हो चुकी हैं। जलवायुपरिवर्तन अब एक वास्तविकता बन चुका है। यह भी स्पष्ट हो चुका कि इसका सर्वाधिक प्रभाव दक्षिण-पूर्व एशियाई व अफ्रीकी देशों पर परिलक्षित होगा। अगर अब भी मानव सचेत नहीं हुआ तो प्रकृति के न्याय की बर्बरता का अनुमान लगाना मुश्किल होगा। अजय कुमार झा के अनुसार- सारा विव कोपेनहेगन में इस समस्या से निपटने के तरीके ढूँढने में लगा हुआ है। कहते हैं जैसी करनी वैसी भरनी। पर विडम्बना यह है कि जिन लोगों की यह करनी है वह तो मौज कर रहे हैं और इसकी भरनी उन लोगों को करनी पड़ रही है जिनका कहीं कोई सक्रिय योगदान नहीं रहा है। ऐसे में यह जरूरी है कि जलवायुपरिवर्तन से जुड़े मुद्दे व परिचर्चाओं को उन लोगों तक ले जाया जाए जो हमेशा से कुछ मुट्ठी भर लोगों की मनमानी का खामियाजा भुगत रहे हैं। 1

जलवायुपरिवर्तन क्या है पृथ्वी का सब मौसम में बदलाव के
औसत तापमान अभी लगभग 15 डिग्री सेल्सियस है, कारण होता है। मौसम किसी भी स्थान की
हालांकि भूगर्भीय प्रमाण बताते हैं कि पूर्व में ये बहुत अधिक जलवायु होती है जिसे कुछ समयों में वधि के लिए वहाँ
या कम अनुभव किया जाता है। इस मौसम को तय
रहा है। लेकिन अब पिछले कुछ वर्षों में जलवायु में अचानक तेजी से बदलाव हो रहा है। अजय कुमार सैम्यार के करने वाले मानकों में वर्षा, सूर्यप्रकाश, हवा,
जी से अनुसार- मौसम की अपनी खासियत होती है, नमी तापमान प्रमुख हैं। मानव
लेकिन अब इसका ढंग बदल रहा है, गर्मियों द्वारा मौसम को प्रभावित करना तब शुरू
लंबी होती जा रही है और सर्दियाँ छोटी, पूरी दुनिया में हुआ जब उसने आग लगाना व जंगल
ऐसा हो रहा है, यही जलवायुपरिवर्तन है। लम्बे समय के मौसम पर प्रभाव नगण्य या स्थानीय काटना सीखा। औद्योगिक क्रांति से पहले मानव का
दौरान अगर किसी क्षेत्र के स्तर पर ही था लेकिन 1950 के बाद कृषि, मौसम पर प्रभाव नगण्य या स्थानीय
मौसम में कोई बड़ा बदलाव दिखता है तो उससे जलवायुपरिवर्तन कहते हैं। पारुल लक्ष्मी थापा ने लिखा घटनाओं के
है- जलवायुपरिवर्तन पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र ने मौसम को काफी हद तक दुष्प्रभावित किया है। संजीव गुप्ता
फ्रॉम वर्क कन्वेंशन (UNFCCC) ने नेंकहा है- राष्ट्रों का आर्थिक विकास पर्यावरण की
माना है कि प्राकृतिक कारणों के गुणवत्ता को दुष्प्रभावित कर रहा है। इससे पर्यावरण की
साथ- साथ जलवायुपरिवर्तन का सम्बन्ध प्रत्यक्ष वहन क्षमता पर दबाव पड़ रहा है। ये
और अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से मानवनिर्मित कारणों से दबाव "वैश्विक मौसम" को प्रभावित कर रहे हैं। दुनिया के
भी है। जलवायुपरिवर्तन आज पृथ्वी के अस्तित्व के लिए विकसित व विकासशील देशों में मौसम बदलाव के
एक गंभीर प्रश्न चिन्ह बन चुका है। हमें गर्मी के लिये जिम्मेदारी के
मौसम में गर्मी और सर्दी के मौसम में ठन्ड लगती है। ये के

बारेमेंअलगविचारहैं। इसकीजिम्मेदारीविकसितदेशों द्वाराभारत व चीनजैसेविकासशीलदेशोंपरडालीजारहीहै, जोन्यायसंगतनहींहै। यह तथ्य समझलेनाचाहियेकिवैश्विकमौसम का पर्यावरण एक वैश्विकसमस्याहैऔरकोईभी एक राष्ट्र न तोइसकेलियेजिम्मेदारठहरायाजासकताहै न ही वो इस समस्याकोसुलझा सकताहै। आजआवश्यकतातेजी से होरहेमौसमपरिवर्तनकोरोकने के विभिन्नउपाय ढूँढने की है। इस विषय परगहन शोध करके, ठोसनीजेपायेजासकतेहैं। कईसरकारी व गैरसरकारीसंस्थायें इस दिशामेंप्रयासरतहैं। संयुक्तराष्ट्रविकासकार्यक्रम(UNE P) औरसंयुक्तराष्ट्र कार्यक्रम (UNDP) इस दिशामेंगम्भीरप्रयासरकरहेहैं।

जलवायुपरिवर्तन के कारण:

जलवायुपरिवर्तन के अनेककारणहैं। इन्हें खगोलीय औरपार्थिवकारणोंमेंवर्गीकृतकियाजासकताहै। खगोलीय कारणों का संबंध सौरकलकों की गतिविधियों से उत्पन्नसौरिकनिर्गतऊर्जामेंपरिवर्तन से हैं। सौरकलकसूर्यपरकाले धब्बेहोतेहैं, जो एक चक्रीय, ढंग से घटते-बढ़तेरहतेहैं। कुछमौसमवैज्ञानिकों के अनुसारसौरकलकों की संख्या बढ़ने परमौसमठंडाऔरआर्द्रहोजाताहैऔरतूफानों की संख्या बढ़ जातीहै। कलकों की संख्या घटने से ऊष्ण एवं शुष्कदशाएँउत्पन्नहोतीहैं यद्यपि ये खोजेंआँकड़ों की दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण नहीं हैं। एक अन्य खगोलीय सिद्धांतमिलैकोविचदोलनहै, जोसूर्य के चारोंओरपृथ्वी के कक्षीय लक्षणोंमेंबदलाव के चक्रों, पृथ्वी की डगमगाहटतथापृथ्वी के अक्षीय झुकावमेंपरिवर्तनों के बारेमेंअनुमानलगताहै। ये सभीकारकसूर्य से प्राप्तहोनेवालेसूर्यातापमेंपरिवर्तनलादेतेहैंजिसकाप्रभाव जलवायुपरपड़ताहै। ज्वालामुखीक्रियाजलवायुपरिवर्तन का एक अन्य कारणहै। ज्वालामुखीउद्भेदनवायुमंडलमेंबड़ीमात्रा में एरोसोलफेंकदेताहै। ये एरोसोललंबे समय तकवायुमंडलमेंविद्यमानरहतेहैंऔरपृथ्वी की सतहपरहुँचनेवालेसौरिकविकिरणको कम करदेतेहैं। हालमेंहुए पिनाटोबातथा एल

सियोलज्वालामुखियों के उद्भेदनों के बादपृथ्वी का औसततापमानकुछहदतकगिरगयाथा। जलवायुपरपड़नेवालासबसेमहत्वपूर्णमानवोद्भवीकारणवायुमंडलमेंग्रीनहाउसगैसा का बढ़तासांद्रणहै। इससेभूमंडलीय ऊष्मनहोसकताहै।

जलवायुपरिवर्तन का पर्यावरणपरप्रभाव:

20वीं शताब्दी के उत्तरार्द्ध से उत्पन्नजलवायुपरिवर्तनवैश्विक या क्षेत्रीय जलवायुप्रतिरूपमें एक ऐसाबदलावहैजोसार्वभौमिकवातावरण के संगठनको बल देताहै। जिसकेलिए जीवा”मईधन के प्रयोग द्वाराउत्सर्जितकार्बनडाई-आक्साइड के स्तरमेंहुईअधिकाधिकवृद्धि कोजिम्मेदारमानाजाताहै। अधिकसुख-सुविधा जुटाने की होडमेंआजमानवीय क्रिया-क्लापो के कारणवायुमंडलमेंऊष्मारोधीगैसोंअर्थात् ग्रीनहाउसगैसों की मात्रा मेंवृद्धि होतीजारहीहै, जिससे न केवलतापमानमें बढ़ोतरीहोरहीहैबल्किइससेसम्पूर्णजलवायुतथापर्यावरणमेंगंभीर

खतराउत्पन्नहोगयाहै। भारतमेंपिछलेकुछवर्षों की समस्याको देखेंतोजलवायुपरिवर्तन का प्रभावप्रत्यक्ष रूप से दिखाईदेनेलगाहै। जैसे, अगस्त-2010 कोलेह शहरबादलफटने के कारणतबाहहोगयाथा। इस कहरमें 200 लोगमारे गए थे एक घन्टे के अन्दर 250 मिलीमीटर की बारिशहुईथी।

सन् 2013 मेंआईउत्तराखण्ड औरकेदारानाथ की बाढ़ की महात्रासदी, सितंबर 2014 मेंजम्मू-कश्मीर ने 60 वर्षों की सबसेभयानक बाढ़ के अभिशापकोझेलाहै। केरलमें बाढ़ ने जोकहरबरपायाउसकेपिछेबड़ीवजहजलवायुपरिवर्तन थी। NDTV से खासबातचीतमेंमौसमविभाग के डायरेक्टरजेनरल के. जे. रमेश ने कहाकिकेरलमें बाढ़ आपदा के पिछेबड़ीवजहजलवायुपरिवर्तन के कारणहोनेवालीअप्रत्याशितबारिशथी। केरलमेंजून-जुलाईसाल 2018 मेंभारीबारिशहुईजिसकीवजह से केरलमें 35 बड़े जलाशय काफीभर गए थे। 8 पिछलेकुछसाल से राज्य मेंकाफीसुखा पडाथाइसलिए बाँधोंमेंपानीज्यादा रखा गया। इसलिए 8 से 10 अगस्तऔरफिर 14 से 17 अगस्त के बीचजबदोबारभारीबारिशहुईतोजलाशयोंमेंपानी रखने की जगहनहींथीऔरडैम्स से

पानीछोड़नापड़ा। इसकीवजह से हीनचलेइलाकोंमेंफ्लैशफाल्ड की स्थितिपैदाहोगईऔरपूरेराज्य मेंआपदा के हालातपैदाहोगए।

मौसमविभाग के डी. जी. कहतेहैकिग्लोबलवार्मिंग 1.04 डिग्रीहोगईहैऔरइसकीवजह से भारतमेंभारीबारिश की तीव्रता बढ़ती जा रहीहै। इसकाअसरभारीचक्रवात की घटनाओंपरभीपड़ रहाहै। पहलेदुनियामें एक सालमेंऔसतनचक्रवात की घटनाएँ रिकार्ड की जातीथीजोअबग्लोबलवार्मिंग की वजह से बढ़करऔसतन 18 होगईहै। जलवायुपरिवर्तन का कहर धरतीकोहरतरफ से बर्बादी की ओरलेजारहाहै। पृथ्वीपर बढ़तेतापमान के कारणपर्वतोंपरजमींबर्फपिघलरहीहैजिससेसमुद्र का जल-स्तरलगातार बढ़ताजारहाहै। यदि समय रहतेहुए जलवायुपरिवर्तन के कहरकोनहींरोकागयातो एक दिनसम्पूर्णपृथ्वीकाल के गालमेंसमाजायेगी। अतः इससेबचने के लिए सर्वप्रथमआवश्यकता यह हैकिविश्व के प्रत्येकव्यक्तिमेंचाहेवहबच्चाहो या वृद्ध पर्यावरण के प्रतिचेतना व जागरूकता की भावनापैदा की जाए। कडे. से कडे. कानूनबनाकरउनका शक्ति से पालनकियाजाए।

जलवायुपरिवर्तन के कुप्रभावोंमेंकमीहेतुतकनीकी की भूमिका: तकनीक के अधाधुंध प्रयोग से अगरसमस्यापैदाहुईहैतोसमाधानभीतकनीक के पासहीमौजूदहैं। आजपर्यावरणअनुकूलरंगों का इस्तेमाल, हरितभवनों का निर्माण, वायुप्रदूषणसंशोधक, कृत्रिम वृक्ष, पर्यावरण के अनुकूलऔरबेहतरउत्पादकतावालेऊर्जाउपकरणों का प्रयोगआदि ऐसीतमामतकनीकीरीतियाँ हैं, जोजलवायुपरिवर्तन के खतरोंको कम करसकतीहैं, इनतकनीकी के प्रयोगों से बेहतरभविष्य की उम्मीदपैदा की जासकतीहै। कुछसमाधान इस प्रकारहै

सफेदछतों का इस्तेमाल: बढ़तेहुए तापमान से निपटने के लिए जलवायुमेंफेरबदल या जियो-इंजीनियरिंग का सबसेअसरदारतरिका यह हैकिहमअपनीछतोंकोसफेदरंग से रंगदें। कनाडामेंककोडिया यूनिवर्सिटी के प्रोफेसरहाशिमअकबरी के नेतृत्वमेंवैज्ञानिकों की टीम

ने प्रोफेसरइस्टेवनचु के सुझाव का विस्तार से अध्ययन करने के बादपाया की यह तकनीकसचमुचबहुतअसरदारहै। उन्होंनेअनुमानलगा या की किसी शहर या नगरमेंछतोंऔरसड़कोंपरहल्केरंगोवालेपदार्थों का प्रयोगकरने से उनकीपरावर्तकतामें 10 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि होजातीहै। यदिदुनिया के सारे शहरी क्षेत्रोंमेंछतोंकोसफेदकरदियाजाए औरसड़केंहल्केरंगोवालेसामान से निर्मित की जाए तोपृथ्वी के तापमान में-0.13 डिग्रीफारेनहाइट की कमी की जासकतीहै। 9 इससे 130 अरब टन से 150 अरब टन तककार्बन-डाई-आक्साइड की बचतहोगी।

कार्बन-डाई-आक्साइडस्क्रैपरतकनीक

ग्लोबलवार्मिंगकोरोकने के लिए कार्बन-डाई-आक्साइडस्क्रैपर उस तकनीक का नाम हैजो खतरनाकप्रदूषकोंकोसोखने के साथवातावरण के तापमानमेंभीकमीलाने का प्रयासकरेंगी। इस तकनीक के अन्तर्गतबड़े-बड़े शहरोंमेंबहुमांजिलाइमारतोंमेंकंक्रीट के बनेकार्बन-डाई-आक्साइडस्क्रैपरमें, बड़े आकार के पेड. लगाकरइन्हेंकार्बन-डाई-आक्साइड के शोषक के रूपमेंस्थापितकियाजारहाहै।

मरीनक्लाउडतकनीक: ब्रिटिशवैज्ञानिकों ने एक ऐसाजहाजतैयारकियाहैजोसमुद्र के पानी का हवामेंछिडकावकरबादलतैयारकरताहै इस तकनीककोमरीनक्लाउड नाम दियागयाहै इसे वर्तमानमेंप्रशांतमहासागरमेंचलायाजारहाहैहवा से चलनेवाले 2000 जहाजों का यह संयुक्तबेडासमुद्रमें इधर-उधर घूमतारहताहै। इस तकनीक द्वारा एक प्रशीतकप्रभावतैयारकियाजाताहैजो धरतीपरपड़नेवालीसूर्य की रोशनीकोअंतरिक्ष मेंभेजने का कार्यकरताहै।

कृत्रिम वृक्षों की कल्पना: ब्रिटिशवैज्ञानिकवालेसब्रूकर ने वैश्विकतापन से निपटने के लिए कृत्रिम वृक्षों की अवधारणापरकामकरनाप्रारंभकियाहै। वालेसब्रूकर के अनुसारस्टील के बने ये वृक्ष 50 फुटलंबे व 8 फुटचौड़े होंगेतथावायुमण्डल से कार्बन-डाई-आक्साइड. गैसकोअवशोषितकरने के लिए इन वृक्षोंमेंविशेषप्रकार की प्लास्टिक की जालियाँलगीहोंगी। यह अवशोषितगैसबादमेंतरल रूपमेंजमीन के अंदरपंपकरदीजाएगी,

जिससे पर्यावरण प्रदूषण को कम करने में सहायता मिलेगी। वायुमण्डल-प्रदूषक कणों की जानकारी : आईआईटी कानपुर के सेंटर फॉर इनवायरमेंटल साइंस में लगी देश की सर्वाधिक अत्याधुनिक मशीनें (हाई रीजलूशन टाइम अपलाइड. एरोसोल मास स्पेक्ट्रोमीटर व सिंगल पार्टिकल शोर स्पेक्ट्रोमीटर) हर क्षण पर्यावरण की निगरानी करते हुए वायुमण्डल को गंदा करने वाले कणों की जानकारी दे रही हैं। बीते 50 वर्षों के रिकार्ड गवाह हैं कि वायुमण्डल में कार्बन कणों का निरन्तर इजाफा हो रहा है इस के चलते मौसम चक्र तो बदल ही रहा है साथ ही आसमान का रंग भी बदल रहा है। वायुमण्डल में जम रही कार्बन की परत से नाइट्रोजन का फीऊपर है जिसके चलते नीली चमक कम जोर पड़ रही है।

फोटोवोल्टेइक सैल प्रणाली: सूर्य से ऊर्जा प्राप्त करने के लिए फोटोवोल्टेइक सैल प्रणाली का प्रयोग किया जा रहा है। फोटोवोल्टेइक सैल सूर्य से प्राप्त होने वाली किरणों को ऊर्जा में बदल कर देता है। भारत में सौर ऊर्जा की काफी सम्भावनाएं हैं क्योंकि देश के अधिकतर हिस्सों में वर्ष में 250-300 दिन सूरज अपनी किरणें बिखेरता है। फोटोवोल्टेइक सैल के जरिये सूरज की किरणों से ऊर्जा प्राप्त की जाती है। देश के टेलीकॉम टॉवर प्रति वर्ष लगभग 5000 करोड़ लीटर तेल जलारहे हैं, यदि वह अपनी आवश्यकता सौर ऊर्जा से प्राप्त करते हैं तो बड़ी मात्रा में डीजल बचाया जा सकता है। सरकार ने वर्ष 2009 में सौर ऊर्जा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए जवाहर लाल नेहरू राष्ट्रीय सौर मिशन का अनुमोदन किया जिसका उद्देश्य वर्ष 2022 तक ग्रिड विद्युत शुल्क दरों के साथ समानता लाने के लिए देश में सौर ऊर्जा प्रौद्योगिकी का विकास और स्थापना करना है।

नहर के ऊपर सौर ऊर्जा संयंत्र : देश की ऊर्जा आवश्यकताओं की सतत पूर्ति के लिए वैकल्पिक ऊर्जा स्रोतों का सहारा लेकर गुजरात ने अनेक विकास कार्य के साथ सौर ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में भी मिसाल कायम की है। गुजरात में 600 मेगावाट के सौर ऊर्जा संयंत्र की स्थापना भारत ही नहीं बल्कि पूरे एशिया के लिए एक उदाहरण है। गुजरात ने नहर के ऊपर सौर ऊर्जा संयंत्र की लगाकर अनूठी मिसाल कायम की है। इससे बिजली तो बनेगी ही, साथ ही पानी का

वाष्पीकरण भी रुकेगा। नहर की छत पर तना यह संयंत्र दुनिया में पहला ऐसा प्रयोग है, इस प्रयोग से 2400 मेगावाट स्वच्छ ऊर्जा का उत्पादन किया जा सकता है। नहरों पर संयंत्र स्थापित करने से 11000 एकड़ जमीन अधिग्रहण से बच जाएगी और 2 अरब लीटर पानी की सालाना बचत होगी सो अलग। यह प्रयोग अन्य राज्यों में भी अपनाया जा रहा है। पृथ्वी पर जनसंख्या बहुत तीव्र गति से बढ़ रही है। प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का अनर्गल उपयोग इस बात की चेतावनी दे रहा है। कि ये साधन बहुत ही जल्दी समाप्त होने जा रहे हैं। आर्थिक विकास के लिए जो मृदा, जंगल, ऊर्जा और जल बहुत तेजी से उपयोग में लाए जा रहे हैं वे कालान्तर में समाप्त हो जाएंगे। अतः आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि इनके वैकल्पिक साधन पहले से ही ढूँढ लिए जाए। औद्योगिक अवशेष एवं मल-मूत्र आदि पदार्थों एवं जल में प्रवाहित कर दिया जाता है। अतः ये सभी इस पृथ्वी के लिए गंभीर खतरा हैं। इस तथ्य पर गंभीरता से विचार किया जा रहा है कि इस वृत्ति से भविष्य में क्या स्थिति रहेगी? आज सम्पूर्ण मानव के लिए सुरक्षित पर्यावरण हेतु ऐसी व्यवस्था की आवश्यकता है, जो तर्कहीन न होकर मानव तथा प्रकृति के परस्पर संबंधों को सुधार सके। हमें विकसित चेतना एवं नियंत्रित सभ्यता की ओर स्वतः हीटोसकदम उठाने चाहिए।

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Impact Factor: 1.855(IFSJI)**Impact of Black Money in Elections and Political Parties Activities****Jyoti Dagar**E-mail: jdagar@gmail.com**Abstract**

This paper examines the impact of black money in races and governmental issues and the other way around with regards to a few later broad decisions of the Incomparable Court and the Focal Data Commission (CIC). In view of openly accessible information of hopefuls who challenged National and State Get together races, we demonstrate that cash assumes a critical job in winning decisions. Governmental issues in India has turned out to be progressively aggressive and as of late we have seen enormous decision battles being held which require huge assets to be compelling. This has offered ascend to a convergence of individuals who are eager and ready to utilize dark cash to overwhelm legislative issues. The present laws with respect to decision use, ideological group financing, affirmation of benefits have been inadequate and helpless to check the impact of dark cash. We close with some conceivable suggestions on a solid and fitting authoritative system just as the job common society and voters can play for improving the circumstance.

Keywords : Decision, Governmental issues, Majority rules system, Black Money

Introduction

The 2014 Lok Sabha races saw a capital escalated crusade by a large portion of the ideological groups. As indicated by an examination by the Inside for Media Studies, an incredible Rs. 30,000 crores was anticipated to be spent by the administration, ideological groups and hopefuls in the 2014 general decision, making it the most costly race in Indian history. Of the assessed Rs. 30,000 crores, official spending by the ECI and the Legislature of India was around Rs. 7,000 – Rs. 8,000 crores.

The majority of the race battles were fixated on the issues of dark cash abroad and defilement in India. The political talk, nonetheless, did not address the issues with respect to dark cash created in India, particularly amid decisions and in the working of ideological groups. While the political network appears to be joined in the purpose to battle this hazard, this issue has not been successfully settled so far. The ECI detailed that amid Lok Sabha 2014 races, around Rs.300 crores of unaccounted money and in excess of 17,000 kg of medications and immense measure of alcohol, arms and so on were seized. This, some case, is a preservationist gauge of the real measure of unlawful and illegal subsidizes used amid the decisions. Dark cash more often than not alludes to any pay on which the

expenses forced by government or open experts have not been paid. Such riches may comprise of undisclosed salary created from authentic and reasonable monetary exercises or those which are ill-conceived as such like pirating, illegal exchange restricted substances, fake money, arms dealing, psychological warfare, and defilement

Black Money in Political Activities:

Race consumption and the significant deluge of dark cash in appointive surveys have been a theme of worry in the course of the last couple of decisions. Throughout the years, the cutoff points forced on the use of competitors have been fervently challenged by the political network in light of the fact that the breaking points were excessively low and impossible. In spite of these cases by the competitors, the use proclaimed by them has been reliably well beneath the top on the use forced.

The competitors and ideological groups are required to present their consumption proclamations to the ECI after the survey results are reported. In the 2014 Lok Sabha races, the normal decision use pronounced by the hopefuls was just Rs. 40.30 lakhs for example 59% of the point of confinement forced. 108 (20%) MPs pronounced that they had acquired no costs on battling through electronic/print media. The

underreporting of costs by applicants amid decisions warrants examination of their race consumption proclamations.

The races directed in the ongoing past have seen a gigantic venture of cash from different industry mammoths, enormous partnerships, just as individual benefactors. Out of the assets gathered amid Lok Sabha decisions, 2014, the national ideological groups proclaimed in their race consumption explanations that Rs 408.75 crores (35.28% of complete finances gathered) was with money. As the gatherings are not required to give subtleties of the contributors who gave explicitly amid race period, these gifts in real money will stay obscure.

There are no arrangements for the examination of affirmations or the race consumption of applicants. While endeavors have been made by the ECI to include the IT division in the examination of affirmations of competitors and MPs who demonstrate a high development in assets¹², there has been little advancement in such manner. According to media reports, numerous applicants apparently pay over the top measures of cash to get tickets from political parties¹³. This consumption is neither represented in the use articulations of the competitors, nor do they reflect in the budgetary records of the ideological group. Further, hopefuls regularly unveil the buy measure of their undaunted resources, as rural land, business and private structures and so on rather than their reasonable worth. There is no arrangement in the sworn statements of the possibility to reveal their wellsprings of salary. The absence of any sort of investigation in errors, for example, these in the money related records of ideological groups and the hopefuls offer route to the accumulating and exchange of riches that remaining parts undisclosed to open specialists.

Numerous instances of false organizations giving tremendous entireties of cash to ideological groups have additionally been revealed. An ongoing case alludes to the commitment reports of the All India Trinamool Congress As indicated by Area 182 of the Organizations Demonstration, 2013, no organization in presence for under three money related years can make a gift and the greatest sum that an organization can add to an ideological group in a year ought not surpass 7.5% of its normal net benefits amid the three going before monetary years. However, the media report expresses that

M/s Trinetra Advisor Pvt. Ltd. which added to AITC in 2013-14, was enlisted on April 25, 2011. Along these lines, when the organization made the commitment on Walk 31, 2014, it was as yet 25 days shy of the three-year point. Further, the media report examined that so as to almost certainly make a commitment of Rs 1.40 crore, the organization would have needed to make benefits of at any rate Rs 28 crores every year for three going before monetary years. Amid the 2012-13 money related year, the organization had enrolled lost Rs 4,121. The execution improved the next year (2013-14) however the net benefit was not more than Rs 13,589. There is an absence of successive and complete examination of money related revelations of ideological groups, for example of IT Returns and commitments reports containing subtleties of givers who have contributed more than Rs. 20,000 to a gathering, by either the IT Office or by the ECI.

The Path Forward:

Ideological groups have a lot to pick up in making ready towards straightforwardness and responsibility in their working. The loss of open trust in the political foundation has a great deal to do with the unavailability of ideological groups other than amid race crusades, their obscure accounts, and their inclination to designate gathering tickets to applicants with genuine criminal cases. The earnestness that the political network showed in their race crusades towards fighting the issue of dark cash and debasement should be stretched out to their own accounts. Expanding Straightforwardness in the exposure of Ideological group Funds The present situation gives a false representation of any purpose or exertion by the political network to grasp straightforwardness and responsibility in their accounts. Indeed, even under the present principles for straightforwardness and divulgence of monetary records, ideological groups regularly show a specific absence of earnestness in their entries. Amid FY 2013-14, INC did not pursue the organization recommended by the ECI in proclaiming the Skillet subtleties of the benefactors in their commitment report²¹ and BJP did not announce the addresses of the givers in their accommodation. It is hard to follow the cash that is given to ideological groups without such data.

The requirement for a far reaching Bill to reinforce ideological groups has been felt for quite a while.

The Law Commission headed by Equity Jeevan Reddy and the Working Board of trustees to Survey the Constitution²⁵ headed by previous Boss Equity, M.N. Venkatachaliah have tended to this issue. A draft bill²⁶ was drafted by a board Led by Equity M.N. Venkatachaliah, previous Boss Equity of India. Alternate individuals from the panel included Mr. Sudhish Pai, Promoter, Sri KuriyaChamayya, previous Law Secretary, Karnataka, Mr. Arakere Jayaram, Columnist, Sri B. Somashekara, and previous Pastor, and Prof Trilochan Sastry, author part, ADR. At present there is no complete law managing the working of ideological groups and the appropriation of this bill would be a stage forward toward that path.

One of the vital necessities to check the convergence of dark cash in the decision procedure is to have a roof on the race consumption. The accessibility of lopsidedly extensive assets is probably going to fit abuse or maltreatment by ideological groups or people who have such assets and hence an undue favorable position over others. A PIL²⁷ recorded by ADR on the guideline of race consumption of ideological groups is as of now pending in the Delhi High Court.

Conclusion

In present day social orders next to no gets cultivated without the exchange of cash. The frequency of wrongdoing, trivial and terrific, similar to some other social wonders is regularly connected to the exchange of cash, little or extensive. Cash, in that sense, can both power, and furthermore compensate, crime²⁸. In this situation, the impact of cash and wrongdoing on the decision of a delegate who leads, changes and specifically impacts approaches attempted at the state or focal dimension should be completely explored. The Law Commission in its 255th Give an account of Appointive Reforms²⁹ expressed that, divulgence is at the core of open supervision of political money. Guaranteeing divulgence requires strict implementations

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Factors Influencing Consumer Buying Behaviour



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Abstract

Without consumer satisfaction no business organization can run. consumer play variety of role while purchasing products and services and these role can affect their buying behavior. We can say that role of youngers can be different than the role of elders in purchasing consumer goods and sometime decisions are made in collaboration. All the activities of business directly or indirectly relate to the consumer satisfaction. There are various factors which affect the consumer buying behavior such as: social ,personal, cultural and psychological factors . The impact / effect of social factors on consumer buying behavior is much more important to understand day by day for every organization to achieve success. The social factors play a vital role in the decision of buying certain products and in planning and programing the marketing system. On the basis of consumer behavior a marketer can only segment the market.

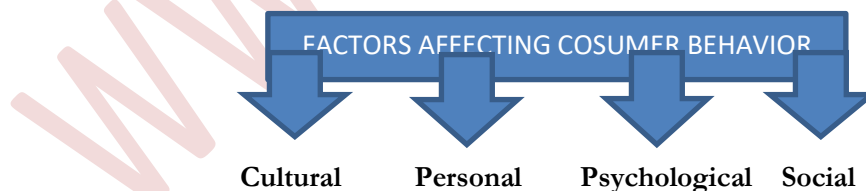
Keywords: Consumer behavior , social factors, personal factors, cultural factors, psychological factors

Introduction

Consumers are the one on the basis of which marketer can make a distinction between them and their rivals. Marketer have to understand the consumer behavior because on the basis of which he can only segment the market. Understanding the behavior of consumers is key to success , growth and survival of any business organization. Consumer behavior can be understood as physical activity and decision process in which purchasing and disposing of goods and services . consumer is largely influenced by the group in which he is a member. The heterogeneity among people makes understanding consumer behavior a challenging task to marketer .That why marketer feel the need to obtain in depth knowledge of consumer buying behavior .failure to understand the behavior the consumers will lead to loss in the organization . if marketer will be able to understand the dynamic behavior of consumer time to time then he will definitely lead to success in the organization that is very helpful in achieving the goals of an organization which are directly or indirectly related to the consumers.

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Factors Affecting Consumer Buying Behavior.



Cutural Factors

Cultural factors have a significant effect on the buying behavior of consumers which help to understand why or why not an individual buy goods and services from the market. There are various cultural factors which are given as follows:

Culture: Every country and religion have different culture and marketer have to study all the cultures very carefully while designing or framing the marketing strategy.

Sub Culture: When society can be further divided on the basis of nationalities , religion racial group and geographic regions then each group called sub culture. Each group has distinct belief and behavior that affect consumer buying behavior differently.

Social Class : Social class is also one of the cultural factor that affect the buying behavior of consumers . under social class consumers are divided on the basis of income, wealth, education and occupation. For example high class people may prefer

expensive magazines but low class group may prefer newspaper . marketer may also study

carefully languages of different social class while framing marketing strategy

Personal Factors



Age: Consumer behavior is also affected by their age . their taste and preferences change during their life cycle. For example consumer prefer toys and chocolates when he is a child and as he grows his taste and preferences also changes ,he may be demand different product such as fancy clothes which vary them before society.An individual may demand different products when he is in an adult age as well as in old age.

Occupation: The buying behavior of consumers is also affected by their occupation. People prefer those products which match their profession and occupation . for example. A particular product which is demanded by the lawyer may not be demanded by the teacher, doctor, engineer and businessman Etc..

Personality: Personality is is the useful variable for analyzing the buying behavior of consumers . it signifies inner traits that reflect how a person reacts to his environment .personality distinguish one individual from the others. There a various theories of personality such as trait theory, neo -freudian personality theory which a marketer should study carefully to understand the buying behavior.

Self Concept: Consumers prefer products on the basis of their self concept, they may purchase products to keep in mind that how other people see them. For example:- a deodorant may be purchased by the consumers to keep in mind that how other people attract to him.

Life Style: The consumer buying behavior is also influenced by his life style. A life style is a pattern of living . a life style divide the consumers in two parts such as money constrained or time constrained . Money constrained consumer prefer lower-cost product ,sometime they bargain prices with the shopkeeper .

on the other hand for time constrained consumer time is important than money . they pay extra charge to others for services to save their time. They prefer convenient products , similarly the person avoid junk food if he has a healthy life style and more organic products is to be consumed.

Here marketer may design programme to suit the life style of customers.

Values: The consumer buying behavior is also influenced by the values. Values is more important than attitude and behavior of consumers , here marketer have to appeal with inner- selves. it is possible to influence the outer-selves but it is very difficult to influence the inner-selves ,so this become a challenge to the marketer while framing the strategy on the basis of values.

Values can also be divide into different groups such as:-

Cultural Values: Cultural values influence consumer behavior in the context of traditions, rituals, history, religion, ways of living and relationship.

Family Values: The family has great influence on the behavior of consumer. As children decision in the family is highly influenced by his parents.

Individual Values: Consumer behavior is also influenced by his own values which consist of his personal factors such as his age, income, occupation, education, lifestyle, desire etc.

Income:

The consumer buying behavior is also influenced by the income . high- income group consumers may prefer that products which are very expensive and which match their status also but low -income group may prefer those are less expensive and enough to satisfy their basic needs

Psychological Factors

Motivation: Consumer buying behavior is greatly influenced by the motivation . it is very well explained by the various theories such as motivation maslow’s hierarchy theory, Herzberg two factor theory that hoe motivation direct consumers behavior to seek satisfaction.

According to maslow theory a unsatisfied need motivate consumer to buy the product and services from the market but a satisfied need cannot influence consumers to buy the product so here marketer have to study the unsatisfied need of consumers very carefully.

Herzberg theory has two implications such as satisfiers and dissatisfiers , here marketer should do their best to avoid dissatisfiers and identify the major satisfiers or motivators to purchase.

Learning: There are two main approaches of learning such as cognitive learning and conditional learning. consumer buying behavior is highly influenced by the both the approaches of learning. In conditional learning the consumer derives learning from being conditioned to particular stimuli.

For example: A consumer buy a sony TV and the experience is rewarding later he wants to buy sony mobile phone ,he may assume that is makes good TV ,sony also makes good mobile phones. Here consumers generalize his response to similar stimuli.

In cognitive learning consumer beave on the basis of knowledge ,skills ,attitudes, values and beliefs.

Emotions: This is another one factor by which consumer buying behavior is also influenced. Here consumer may buy product that make him feel proud or confident . marketer have to recognize emotional connection of consumers towards their products.

Perception: Actual buying behavior of consumer is influenced by perception. The perception is the process through which consumer interpret information to create a meaningful conclusion. Consumer might perceive a BMW car as a premium car and motivated to purchase it . perception is greatly influenced by selectivity phenomena as explained below:

Sociological Factors:



The buying behavior of consumers is also influenced by the social factors such as family , reference group , role & status . These are explained as follows:-

Family:The buying behavior of any individual is also influenced by his family. The taste and preferences of family members change during their family life cycle. As the family grows the behavior of members also change either in terms of quality or quantity. Every individual have two families in

- **Selective Attention:** Consumer give attention to only a few selected advertisement and products . they have two types of attention i.e voluntary and involuntary . voluntary attention is for a particular product the he wants to purchase purposefully. Involuntary attention is not purposefully, it is grabbed by something .here marketer must work hard to get involuntary attention of a consumer towards his offering.
- **Selective Distortion:** In selective distortion people may buy that product that fit their pre-conceptions and old ideas. Every consumer have different perception of the same object. For eg. An advertisement picture may have different meaning to different people.
- **Selective Retention:** Consumer retain information that support their belief and attitude. Their belief exist when motives are strong. Here marketer have to repeat the advertisement to strong their motives and to make sure their message is not overlooked.

Attitude and Beliefs:-

Belief is a descriptive thought held by a person with regard to an object, idea , product or services. An attitude is a pre-disposed behavior which is formed as a result of past experience .sometime marketer have to change the product to match the attitude of the consumers so this become a challenge to the marketer .

his life ,the first is family of orientation which consists of his parents and siblings as buying behavior of brother may be influenced by the behavior of his sister, similarly the second is family of procreation which consist of his/her spouse and children where buying behavior of mother may highly influenced by the behavior of her children . We can also say that buying behavior of both the nuclear family and joint family influenced by the marketers message differently.

Reference Group: Reference group is that group by which consumers are influenced greatly, that group may be social group or professional group of people which influenced person's attitude, belief and behavior. There are two types of group such as primary group and secondary group that directly influence consumer behavior, these groups are known as membership groups. Primary groups are those groups with whom an individual interacts informally and continuously such as friends, neighbours, family and peers. On the other hand secondary groups are those groups with whom an individual interacts formally and require less interaction such as religious, professionals etc. Consumers are also influenced by the group to which they do not belong such as Aspirational group and Dissociative group. Aspirational groups are those groups to which a person wishes to join and on the other hand dissociative groups are those groups to which he does not like to be identified with. Where reference group influence is strong then it becomes a challenge to marketer to reach and influence the group's opinion leader. Opinion leader is the one who offers informal advice and information to any person regarding a particular brand or product such as which brand is best to purchase and which product is best to use. Because opinion leader is often highly confident and active, so it also becomes a great challenge to marketer that how to reach them to provide their useful information.

Role and Status Role and status both play an important role for marketer. Each role in turn connotes a status. An individual plays many roles. He plays the role of father of his daughter, brother of his sister, husband of his wife etc. A senior vice president of marketing may be seen as having more status than a sales manager. Similarly, a professor's status is higher than the status of students, so his status in society depends on what role he plays.

Marketer must offer product to the consumers not only as per his requirement but also as per their roles and status. Thus when a marketer produces goods for a judge he must see carefully the role and status of the judge, because sometime consumers may buy any product to show their status in the society.

Conclusion

Consumer buying behavior is the study of how an individual uses goods and services to satisfy their needs and wants. It helps in framing the marketing

strategy. It is helpful not only to the marketer for framing the strategy but also for government and its regulatory agencies and society as a whole. It is impossible to define the consumer behavior in quantitative parameters but still marketer must know all the factors by which consumer is influenced. He must know how to regulate them. By keeping in mind affecting factors things can be made favorable and then only the goal of consumer satisfaction is achieved. Study of factors influencing consumer buying behavior is only key to success in the market.

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Intellectual Property Rights: An Overview

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Abstract

Intellectual property rights are the rights granted for the creations of mind or products of the intellect. For instance, if someone has devoted time, efforts in composing a piece of music, then he has used his intellect and innate talent to create the artwork and hence entitled to enjoy all rights over his creation. The existing Intellectual property rights rules is to ensure that the creator is motivated to produce more adorable creations by safeguarding the creations from copying and imitation and hence bestowed him with the commercial gain from those piece of work. The intention is to be certain about the fact that the artist, scientist, developer, and engineer as well as anyone who has created a work of the mind is incentivized to profit monetarily from their creations thereby encouraging the progress of society.

Keywords – Intellectual Property, Intellectual Property Rights, Commercial value, Creations.

Introduction

An exclusive right enjoyed by a company or a person to use its own idea, plan or any other intangible assets atleast for a definite period of time is known as Intellectual Property Rights. Intellectual Property rights gives a protection to an innovation and encourages such practices without fear that others might steal the idea or take credit for it. Intellectual Property Laws protect the legal rights of creator towards their intellectual creativity.

Property: Anything that is owned or possessed by a person or entity.

Intellectual Property: A division of Property which includes impalpable creation of human intellect. Intellectual Property is a mental product which are tradable. It can also be called that property which is in the form of an idea, invention, or process that has been originated from the work of the mind or intellect.

The intangible nature of human creation invention, idea, artistic work is somewhere similar to the tangible property As tangible property is being used to consume according to the need or can be sold off or can be given to lease, likewise human creativity is being enjoyed by a larger section of society or can be sold off to earn massive value. As we know a coin is known to have 2 sides, if there is similarities between both, there exist a gap also. With the constant use of Traditional Property, it

goes on depletion but the mental thinking in a form of creation is being used by the creator and others without being exhausted.

Why Creations need to be protected?

Imagination and Creativity power has always been sprinkled on humans through nature and with this power he has been making diverse articles or products to satisfy his necessities. In ancient times, the creations made by humans were used by a massive population since it was considered to be a ordinary property. Anyone can reap out the gain by using those inventions without any constraints. Creator was utilizing his time, putting immense efforts, investing a huge amount in building a wonderful creation which has great power to satisfy creature's needs. All these things add up to an enormous investment towards that creative work but in return he is not being recognized or rewarded for that intellect which demotivates the creator to further bring new creations and dragging the society towards the path of obsolescence and reducing the level of growth in country because no creations means no advancement. Over the time, significance and the worthiness of these creations has been increased. So beyond the twentieth century, commercial value of creations were being acknowledged which tends to motivate new inventions in the world and bringing a new vision towards a better developed country. The main

purpose of IPR laws were to provide a cushion to the mind property of a creator and to provide a competitive edge in form of monetary benefits. Thus IPR is being adopted worldwide due to :

- To provide incentive to individual for their new creations.
- Giving recognition to the inventor.
- Ensuring reward in monetary terms for intellectual property
- Ensuring availability of genuine and original product.

It is right to say that Intellectual property protection is critical for fostering innovation. IP helps to generate solutions to global challenges. Nearly all of the 300 product on world health organization essentials drug list which are crucial to improve people lives stem from research and development inventive pharmaceutical industry depends on the patents protection.

Intellectual property has gained importance in the Paris Convention for the protection of Industrial Property [1883] and the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic works [1886]. Both Treaties are regulated by the WIPO – World Intellectual Property Organization.

Kinds of Intellectual Property Rights

Intellectual Property rights have been classified as

- Patents
- Copyright
- Trade Marks
- Trade Secret

In order to protect these Intellectual properties of creators, different Intellectual laws have been in picture which are as follows –

- Law relating to Trademark –Trademark act 1999
- Law relating to Copyright- Copyright act 1957
- Law relating to Patents –Patents act 1970.
- Law relating to geographical indications – The geographical indications of registration and protection act 1999.

Patents

Patents are known as a cushion for an Invention. Patents act as a helping tool in giving an exclusive right to the holder to prevent his creation from being used by other in the way of making or selling

the patented invention. An Invention must be an idea in making something new and utilitarian article. An idea cannot be patentable, it must be in some form which can be seen, which can be used. With Patent Protection, the patent holder has the right to take an action against those who facsimile the invention or the design of creator.

A Patent has a 20 – year life span from the date of filing of an application for patent with the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office [USP TO]. Once the time period collapse, Patent gets invalidated and the invention falls under the Public domain and thus available for use by anyone without seeking permission of the inventor.

Utility, Design and Plant are the varieties of Patents. There are various rules which need to be followed in order to make your invention patentable.

To enjoy a utility patent, creator invention must be a new or improved version of one of these:

- A process or method f or producing a useful, concrete, and tangible result
- A machine
- An article of manufacturing
- A composition of matter

To have a design patent, creator invention must:

- Be novel
- Be non-obvious
- Be non functional

To have a plant patent, creator invention must:

- Be novel
- Be non-obvious
- Be asexually reproduceable

Copyrights

Copyright means the legal right given to the owner of intellectual property – Literary works, dramatic works, choreographic works, sculptures, recordings, architecture works and computer software. Copyright law permits the exclusive right to the creators of original material to further develop them for a given amount of time. This means that the original creator of a product and anyone who has been given authorization to use this exclusive right for reproduction of the work. To be safeguarded for artistic works, the work should have taken a form in tangible medium such as expression of love, patriotism taken a form of music notes written on sheet of paper just like the song – “Sandeseaatechain” from Movie Border.

Under copyright law, Original Work of Authorship (OWA) is that original work which the author

himself created it from individualistic thinking void of duplication. Person holding an original work of authorship automatically gets the copyright towards that work which gave a super power in preventing others from using or replicating it. The lifespan of copyright depends on the type of work protected. As a general rule, the works which are created after January 1, 1978, the life span for Copyright protection is the life of the author plus an additional 70 years and after that it becomes Public Property. Example - Coca-Cola owns copyright in the design of its bottles, the design of its logos, its advertising. Copyright law has been used for safeguarding the famous Coca-Cola logo and script design which is an original artistic creation.

Trademarks: A trademark is a recognizable insignia, phrase or symbol or product shape that is being assigned to a specific product or service which legally differentiates one's product from other's product. Trademark serves as a tool to exclusively identify a product or service with a specific company, act as a recognition for that company's ownership. For example, McDonald's has a trademark that is recognized worldwide – a giant yellow “M.” Toblerone candy bar has a specific shape as triangle which is treated as a trademark.

Trademarks can easily be purchased and transferred. Famously, recognizable Swoosh logo has been purchased by Nike for only \$35. For an agreed period of time, Trademarks can also be licensed to other companies under certain conditions.

These are the different Trademarks Coca – Cola, Wal-Mart, Facebook, Microsoft Windows etc showing Symbols through which an Organisation is being represented or identified through customers.



It is being believed that when the “distinguishing feature” of the originality work has been borrowed or used by someone else, it means Trade-mark has

been violated. To have a trademark perpetual that is for entire life, these slogans or product image or icon must be used actively and on a constant basis as well as re-registration also helps to maintain trademark forever.

Trade Secrets

Trade secret is that confidential business information which deliver a firm to have a competitive edge over its competitors. The trade secrets usually consists methods to promote sales, distribution methods, target customer profiles, advertising strategies, lists of suppliers and clients, and manufacturing processes. Trade secrets are an impalpable ingredient of a company's intellectual property (IP). Protection of secret is a solid step to maintain the secrecy or worthiness of that information rather than demanding protection through application. Other Intellectual Property needs to be registered to get protection but Trade secrets are not being registered, protection for the secrets vest in the hands of owner. For example - Citrusy flavor burst taste of Coca-Cola is due to its precious formula which is considered as a trade secret of Coca – Cola Company. The formula of making delicious soft drink – Coca - Cola is intensely precious to the company if it remains confidential and unrevealed; but will prove useless to the company if it comes in the hands of competitors. The Pitfall of a trade secret is that once it becomes out or revealed, there is almost no legal protection. A good example to explain the Coca – Cola case for better understanding of Trade secret and Patent. When the original formula for making Coca-Cola was made, it was patented in 1893. But with the passage of time, customer taste buds changes, the requirement to change the formula arises and hence when new formula made, the company protected the formula through a Trade secret because if the company patent it again then on its expiry it will be a Public Property which gives advantage to competitors to rule over the Company's Profits. Even the Company has an option to copyright a formula but copyright would only preserve the formula as an expression of literary work; it would not protect the basic idea that make the formula unique. Thus it chooses amongst all – Trade secret for the formula protection.

Conclusion

Every Company is building new inventions to attract as much as customers in the changing

Environment. In order to have a win – win situation, Company needs the fame or the recognition for all these creations as customers always run towards that Company who in reality brings modification, advancement not obsolescence. Even after creating new product or processes every firm has a great fear of competitors stealing their creations. Thus it becomes so essential to protect your Intellectual Properties through Intellectual Property regimes and win hearts of customers.

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राज्यपाल और राष्ट्रपति शासन का भारतीय राजनीतिक व्यवस्था पर प्रभाव



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संविधान के अनुच्छेद 356 के अन्तर्गतराष्ट्रपति शासनलागूकरनाभारतीय राजनीतिकव्यवस्था के सबसेविवादास्पदमुद्दोंमें से एक गम्भीरमुद्दाहै। केन्द्रमेंसत्तारूढ राजनीतिकदल या गठबंधन के द्वाराराज्यपाल के माध्यम से राज्योंमेंराष्ट्रपति शासनलागूकियाजातारहाहै। इससेकेन्द्र-राज्य सम्बन्धोंमेंतनावउत्पन्नहुआहैऔरभारत की संघीय व्यवस्थापरविपरीतप्रभावपड़ाहै। इस मुद्देपरराजनीतिकदलों, विशेषज्ञोंऔर अध्ययनों के द्वारा समयपरविभिन्नमतप्रकटकियेगयेहैं। कई क्षेत्रीय दलों ने राज्यपाल के पद कोसमाप्तकरनेऔरअनुच्छेद 356 कोसंविधान से हटाने की मांगभी की है। अनुच्छेद 356 का प्रयोगकरनेमेंराज्यपाल की भूमिकाऔरभारतीय राजनीतिकव्यवस्थापरइसकेप्रभाव का विश्लेषणकालों के अन्तर्गतकियाजासकताहै।

भारतीय राजनीति क व्यवस्था में सन् 1950 से 1966 तक का कालभारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस के प्रभुत्व का कालरहाहै। प्रधानमंत्री पण्डितजवाहरलालनेहरू के शासनकालमें एक शक्तिशालीकेन्द्रसरकार के साथ शक्तिशालीराज्यों का अस्तित्वभीरहाहै। राज्यों के शक्तिशालीनेताकेन्द्र से परस्परसौदेबाजीकरने की स्थितिमेंरहेहैं। इस कालमेंप्रथम: केन्द्र ने राज्योंकोस्वायत्ताप्रदान की है, क्योंकिकेन्द्रऔरअधिकतरराज्योंमेंकांग्रेसपार्टीसत्तामेंरही है। प्रधानमंत्री पण्डितजवाहरलालनेहरू के नेतृत्वमेंकेन्द्रसरकार ने चारराज्योंमेंराष्ट्रपति शासनलागूकिया। सर्वप्रथम पंजाब, 1951 में सन् 1951 मेंगोपीचन्द्रभार्गव के नेतृत्ववालीकांग्रेसपार्टी की सरकारआन्तरिकगुटबन्दी का शिकारहुईऔरवहाराष्ट्रपति शासनलागूकियागया। इस प्रकरणमेंतत्कालीनराज्यपाल की भूमिकानिष्पक्ष रही। किन्तुआंध्रप्रदेश, 1954 में सन् 1954 मेंजबटी. प्रकाशम् के नेतृत्ववालीप्रजासोशलिस्टपार्टी-कांग्रेसगठबंधन की सरकार के खिलाफअविश्वासप्रस्तावपारितहोनेपरवहांतत्कालीनराज्यपाल की रिपोर्ट के आधारपरराष्ट्रपति शासनलागूकियागया। इसमामलेमेंतत्कालीनराज्यपाल ने विपक्ष के नेताकोसरकारबनाने का अवसरनहींदियाताकिवामपंथीदलसत्तामें न आसके। राज्यपाल का यह निर्णय असंवैधानिक व आलोकतांत्रिक था। केरल (1959) में ई. एम.एस. नम्बुदरीपाल के नेतृत्ववालीवामपंथीसरकारकोराज्यपाल की कुप्रशासनऔरजनआंदोलनउग्रहोने की रिपोर्ट के आधारपरहटाकरराज्य मेंराष्ट्रपति शासनलागूकियागया। इस निर्णय का व्यापकविरोध हुआ। इससेकेन्द्रमेंसत्तारूढ कांग्रेसपार्टी व विपक्ष दलों के बीचगम्भीरमतभेदउत्पन्नहुए। इधरउड़ीसा (1961) मेंहरेकृष्णामेहताब के नेतृत्ववालीकांग्रेस-गणतन्त्र परिषद की गठबंधनसरकार ने आपसीमदभेदोंकेकारणत्यागपत्र दे दिया। चूंकिवहांकोईभीराजनीतिकदल या गठबंधनवैकल्पिकसरकारबनाने के लिए तैयारनहींथाएतः राज्यपाल की रिपोर्ट के आधारपरराज्य मेंराष्ट्रपति शासनलागूकियागया। इस मामलेमेंराज्यपाल का निर्णय संवैधानिक व लोकतांत्रिक रूप से न्यायोचितथा।

अतः स्पष्टहैकि इस कालमेंकेन्द्रमेंसत्तारूढकांग्रेसपार्टी द्वाराराज्योंमेंविपक्षीदलों की सरकारों के निर्माणकोसहननहींकियागयातथाराज्यपाल के माध्यम से विपक्षीदलों की सरकारोंकोहटाने के लिए अनुच्छेद 356 का एक शस्त्र के रूपमेंप्रयोगकियागया। इनराज्यों के राज्यपालों द्वाराभीराज्य के संवैधानिक अध्यक्ष की अपेक्षा केन्द्र के प्रतिनिधि के रूपमेंभूमिकानिभाईगईजोसंविधानऔरलोकतांत्रिक सिद्धांतों के विपरीतथा। इस परम्पराकाबादमेंकेन्द्रमेंआनेवालीसरकारों ने भीअनुसरणकिया। प्रधानमंत्री पण्डितजवाहरलालनेहरू की मृत्यु के बादराज्यों के मुख्यमंत्रियों ने केन्द्र की राजनीतिमेंमहत्वपूर्णभूमिकानिभाईऔरविकेन्द्रीकरण की प्रवृत्तियांदिखाईदेनेलगी। लालबहादुर शास्त्री के नेतृत्ववालीकांग्रेसपार्टी की केन्द्रसरकार(1964-1966) ने केरल (1965) में 30 मार्च, 1965 कोराष्ट्रपति शासनलागूकियाऔरसाथहीविधानसभाकोभीभंगकिया। राज्यपाल ने केन्द्रसरकार के संकेतपरविधानसभामेंसबसेबड़ेदल के रूपमेंउभरनेवालीभारतीय कम्युनिस्टपार्टी के नेताकोसरकारबनाने का अवसरनहींदिया। अतः तत्कालीनराज्यपाल का यह निर्णय लोकतांत्रिक सिद्धांतों के विपरीतथा। पंजाब (1966) मेंरामकिशन के नेतृत्ववालीकांग्रेसपार्टी की सरकार ने राज्य के भाषाईआधारपरपुनर्गठन से उपजेअन्तर्विरोधों के कारणत्यागपत्र दे दिया। अतः राज्य में 5 जुलाई, 1966 कोराष्ट्रपति शासनलागूकियागया, परन्तुविधानसभाकोनिलम्बित रखा गया। इस मामलेमेंराजनैतिकअस्थिरताऔरसत्तारूढ दल के अन्तर्विरोधों के कारणकांग्रेसपार्टीकोसत्ता से हटानापड़ा। अतः राज्यपाल द्वाराराष्ट्रपति शासनलागूकरने की रिपोर्टभेजनाउचितथा, क्योंकिवहंपरकिसीवैकल्पिकसरकार के गठन की सम्भावनायेंनहींथी। इस प्रकार इस कालमेंकांग्रेसपार्टी ने राज्यपाल के माध्यम से राज्योंमेंअपनाराजनीतिकप्रभुत्वस्थापितकरने के लिए अनुच्छेद 356 का प्रयोगकिया। सन् 1967 तककेन्द्र-राज्य सम्बन्धों के बीचसौदेबाजी की प्रक्रियाप्रभावशालीकांग्रेसपार्टी के संगठन के भीतरहीसम्पन्नहुई। इससे शक्तिशालीकेन्द्रऔरराज्यों की कमजोरस्थितिउभरकरआई। यह प्रवृत्तिसंवैधानिकलोकतन्त्र के लिए उचितनहींमानीजासकती, क्योंकिइससे न केवलराज्यों की स्वायत्तता

कम हुई, बल्कि केन्द्र व राज्य सरकारों के बीच तनाव भी उत्पन्न हुआ, जिसने भारतीय संघीय व्यवस्था पर विपरीत प्रभाव डाला।

द्वितीय काल (1967-1976) रूलोकसभा के चौथे आम चुनाव (1967) के परिणामस्वरूप भारतीय राजनीतिक व्यवस्था में क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन हुए। इस चुनाव से न केवल केन्द्र में सत्तारूढ़ कांग्रेस पार्टी की सदस्य संख्या लोकसभामें कम हुई,

बल्कि कई राज्यों में कांग्रेस पार्टी सरकार बनाने में असफल रही। इससे भिन्न-भिन्न विचारधाराओं वाले राजनीतिक दलों के बीच सत्ता प्राप्ति के उद्देश्य से गठबंधन हुए और राज्यों में साझा मन्त्रिमण्डलों का निर्माण हुआ। सबसे बढ़कर,

दलबदल और प्रतिदलबदल के कारण राज्यों में राजनैतिक अस्थिरता उत्पन्न हुई। **इंदिरा गांधी** के नेतृत्व वाली कांग्रेस पार्टी की सरकार ने **सन् 1969** के बाद विपक्षी दलों द्वारा शासित राज्य सरकारों के प्रति अपने दृष्टिकोण में परिवर्तन किया और उनके साथ सहयोग करना प्रारम्भ किया। इस काल में केन्द्र और राज्य एक दूसरे पर अन्तर्निर्भर थे। राज्यों का नेतृत्व सत्ता में बने रहने और राज्य के आर्थिक विकास के लिए सहायता अनुदान प्राप्त करने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार पर निर्भर था। एजबकि केन्द्र सरकार सार्वजनिक नीतियों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए राज्यों के नेतृत्व पर निर्भर थी। इस प्रकार सहयोगी संघवादी के साथ एक प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक सौदेबाजी की प्रवृत्ति इस काल में दिखाई दी। एजिसमें राज्यपालों की भूमिका भी काफी सीमा तक उत्तरदायी थी। अतः मोरिस जोन्स ने उचित ही कहा है कि भारत की संघीय व्यवस्था सौदे-बाजी वाले संघ की व्यवस्था है। **राजस्थान (1967)** में विधानसभा के आम चुनाव में त्रिशंकु विधानसभा उभरकर आई और राज्यपाल की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर केन्द्र ने राज्य में 13 मार्च 1967 को राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया। इस मामले में राज्यपाल ने विपक्षी दलों को सरकार बनाने का अवसर नहीं दिया। अतः राज्यपाल का यह निर्णय न्यायोचित नहीं माना जा सकता। **हरियाणा (1967)** में राव बिरेन्द्र सिंह के नेतृत्व वाली संयुक्त विधायक दल की सरकार आया राम गयाराम की राजनीति के कारण अल्पमत में आई और राज्यपाल की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर राज्य में 21 नवम्बर 1967 को राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया। चूंकि विधानसभा में किसी राजनीतिक दल या गठबंधन को स्पष्ट बहुमत प्राप्त नहीं था। अतः इस मामले में राज्यपाल के द्वारा राज्य में एक स्थिर सरकार की स्थापना करने का निर्णय मतदाताओं पर छोड़ दिया गया। इस प्रकरण में तत्कालीन राज्यपाल ने निष्पक्ष भूमिका निभाई। **पश्चिम बंगाल (1968)** में पी.सी. घोष के नेतृत्व वाली संयुक्त मोर्चे की सरकार विधानसभा के पटल पर अपना बहुमत सिद्ध नहीं कर सकी।

क्योंकि विधानसभा अध्यक्ष ने सदन की बैठक बुलाने से इन्कार कर दिया। इस संवैधानिक संकट के समाधान के लिए राज्यपाल ने केन्द्र को राज्य में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करने की रिपोर्ट भेजी और 20 फरवरी, 1968 को राज्य में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया गया। इस मामले में विधानसभा अध्यक्ष ने अलोकतान्त्रिक कदम उठाया जो उचित नहीं था। साथ ही राज्यपाल की भूमिका भी निष्पक्ष नहीं मानी जा सकती। क्योंकि तत्कालीन राज्यपाल ने वैकल्पिक सरकार की स्थापना के लिए ईमानदारी से कोई गम्भीर प्रयास नहीं किए। **उत्तर प्रदेश (1968)** में चौ. चरण सिंह के नेतृत्व वाली संयुक्त विधायक दल की सरकार ने गठबंधन में शामिल घटक दलों के आपसी मतभेदों के कारण त्यागपत्र दे दिया। अतः राज्यपाल की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर 25 फरवरी 1968 को राज्य में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया गया। चूंकि इस मामले में कोई भी राजनैतिक दल या गठबंधन वैकल्पिक सरकार बनाने की स्थिति में नहीं था। अतः राज्य में राजनीतिक अस्थिरता समाप्त करने के

लिए राज्यपाल द्वारा राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करने की सिफारिश करना न्यायोचित था। **पश्चिम बंगाल (1970)** में अजय मुखर्जी के नेतृत्व वाली संयुक्त मोर्चे की सरकार ने स्वेच्छा से त्यागपत्र दे दिया और राज्यपाल की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर 19 मार्च 1970 को राज्य में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया। इस प्रकरण में तत्कालीन राज्यपाल ने मुख्य विपक्षी दल माक्सवादी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के सरकार बनाने के आग्रह को स्वीकार नहीं किया गया। अतः राज्यपाल का यह निर्णय संवैधानिक मूल्यों एवं लोकतांत्रिक सिद्धांतों के विपरीत था।

केरल (1970) में सी. अच्युतामेनन के नेतृत्व वाली संयुक्त मोर्चे की सरकार के त्यागपत्र देने के कारण राज्यपाल की सलाह पर 4 अगस्त 1970 को वहां राष्ट्रपति शासन लगाया गया और राज्य विधानसभा को भंग कर दिया गया। इस मामले में विधानसभा चुनावों की व्यवस्था की जा चुकी थी तथा किसी वैकल्पिक सरकार की सम्भावनायें नगण्य थी, अतः राज्यपाल का निर्णय न्यायोचित माना जा सकता है। **उत्तर प्रदेश (1970)** में चरण सिंह के नेतृत्व वाले भारतीय क्रांति दल-कांग्रेस (आर) गठबंधन सरकार से कांग्रेस, आर.ड. के द्वारा समर्थन वापस लेने के कारण गठबंधन सरकार अल्पमत में आई और राज्यपाल के निर्देशों का उल्लंघन करने पर 1 नवम्बर 1970 को राज्यपाल की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर राज्य में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया गया। इस मामले में गठबंधन सरकार के अल्पमत में आने के

बाद कोई भी दूसरा राजनीतिक दल या गठबंधन स्थायी सरकार प्रदान करने की स्थिति में नहीं था। सबसे बढ़कर मुख्यमंत्री के द्वारा सरकार का बहुमत समाप्त होने के बाद त्यागपत्र देने का राज्यपाल का निर्देश मानने से इन्कार कर दिया गया जो कि संविधान और लोकतांत्रिक सिद्धांतों का उल्लंघन था। अतः राज्यपाल के पास राष्ट्रपति शासन की सिफारिश करने के अलावा और कोई विकल्प नहीं था। किन्तु ए.राज्यपाल के द्वारा चरण सिंह मंत्रिपरिषद् के बहुमत का निर्णय विधानसभा के पटल की अपेक्षा राजभवन में किया गया। ए.राज्यपाल ने न्यायोचित नहीं था। **उड़ीसा (1971)** में स्वतंत्र पार्टी-जन कांग्रेस पार्टी गठबंधन सरकार से जन कांग्रेस के द्वारा समर्थन वापस लेने के कारण सरकार अल्पमत में आई। अतः मुख्यमंत्री ने त्यागपत्र दे दिया और राज्यपाल की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर 11 जुलाई 1971 को राज्य में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया गया। चूंकि इस मामले में कोई भी राजनैतिक दल स्थायी सरकार बनाने में असमर्थ था, अतः राज्यपाल के द्वारा राष्ट्रपति शासन की सिफारिश करना उचित था। **इन्दिरा गांधी** के नेतृत्व वाली कांग्रेस पार्टी की सरकार के द्वारा सन् 1971 में बांग्लादेश की मुक्ति के बाद लोकसभा के मध्यावधि चुनाव में कांग्रेस पार्टी ने भारी सफलता प्राप्त की गई। अपने दूसरे कार्यकाल में इन्दिरा गांधी सरकार ने राज्यपाल के माध्यम से अनुच्छेद 356 का एक शस्त्र के रूप में प्रयोग किया और राज्यों में संयुक्त विधायक दल या संयुक्त मोर्चे की सरकारों को अस्थिर करने का प्रयोग किया। इस प्रवृत्ति के कारण कांग्रेस के पक्ष में दलबदल की घटनायें घटित हुईं। फलस्वरूप केन्द्र की स्थिति सुदृढ़ हुई और राज्यों की स्थिति कमजोर हुई। इस काल में केन्द्र सरकार को शक्तिशाली बनाने के लिए कई कदम उठाए गए। 24 वें, 25 वें और 42 वें संविधान संशोधन के द्वारा केन्द्रीय कार्यपालिका को निरंकुश शक्तियां प्रदान की गईं और केन्द्र के पक्ष में शक्ति संतुलन स्थापित किया गया। सबसे बढ़कर ए.आन्तरिक अशान्ति के नाम पर 25 जून, 1975 को राष्ट्रीय आपातकाल की घोषणा की गई। एजिससे राज्यों की स्वायत्ता कम हुई। दूसरी तरफ केन्द्र सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों के साथ उनके आर्थिक विकास, निर्धनता उन्मूलन और समाजिक कल्याण के कार्यकर्मों के कार्यान्वयन में सहयोग भी किया गया। प्रधानमंत्री इन्दिरा गांधी ने शक्तियां अपने हाथों में केन्द्र की और राज्यपाल के माध्यम से राज्यों के मामलों में हस्तक्षेप किया।

गुजरात (1971) में कांग्रेस (ओ) सरकार दलबदल के कारण अल्पमत में आ गई और राज्यपाल की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर 13 मार्च, 1971 को राज्य मंत्राध्यक्ष शासन लागू किया गया। इस मामले में राज्यपाल की भूमिका निष्पक्ष नहीं मानी जा सकती, क्योंकि राज्यपाल ने विपक्षी दलों को सरकार बनाने का अवसर नहीं दिया। **पंजाब (1971)** में शिरोमणी अकाली दल की सरकार से जनसंघ के द्वारा समर्थन वापस लेने के कारण राजनीतिक अस्थिरता उत्पन्न हुई और राज्यपाल की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर 15 जून, 1971 को राज्य का बजट पारित करने के लिए राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया गया तथा राज्य की विधान सभा को भंग किया गया। इस मामले में राज्य का बजट पारित करने की तकनीकी आवश्यकता के कारण राज्यपाल को राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करने की सिफारिश करनी पड़ी। अतः राज्यपाल की भूमिका निष्पक्ष थी। **पश्चिम बंगाल (1971)** में कांग्रेस के नेतृत्व वाली गठबंधन सरकार दलबदल के कारण त्यागपत्र देने को विवश हुई। मुख्यमंत्री की सलाह पर विधान सभा को भंग किया गया। इसके पश्चात् मुख्यमंत्री ने त्यागपत्र दे दिया और 29 जून 1971 को राज्य मंत्राध्यक्ष शासन लागू किया गया। चूंकि इस मामले में किसी वैकल्पिक सरकार के गठन की सम्भावना नहीं थी और राज्यपाल के पास राष्ट्रपति शासन की सिफारिश करने के अतिरिक्त और कोई विकल्प नहीं था। अतः इस प्रकरण में राज्यपाल ने निष्पक्ष भूमिका निभाई। **बिहार (1972)** में कांग्रेस के नेतृत्व वाली गठबंधन सरकार के विरुद्ध विधान सभा में विश्वास प्रस्ताव होने और घटकदल के द्वारा मध्यावधि चुनाव की मांग किए जाने के कारण राज्यपाल की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर 1 जनवरी 1972 को राज्य मंत्राध्यक्ष शासन लागू किया गया। इस मामले में कोई भी राजनीतिक दल या गठबंधन सरकार बनाने की स्थिति में नहीं था। अतः राज्यपाल के द्वारा राष्ट्रपति शासन की सिफारिश करना न्यायोचित था। **आन्ध्र प्रदेश (1973)** में कांग्रेस पार्टी की सरकार ने राज्य में व्यापक विरोध प्रदर्शनों को ध्यान में रखते हुए त्यागपत्र दे दिया। अतः राज्यपाल की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर 18 जनवरी 1973 को राज्य मंत्राध्यक्ष शासन लागू किया गया। इस मामले में किसी वैकल्पिक सरकार के गठन की सम्भावना नहीं थी। अतः राज्यपाल के द्वारा राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करने की सिफारिश करने का निर्णय उचित था। **उड़ीसा (1973)** में कांग्रेस के नेतृत्व वाली गठबंधन सरकार घटकदलों के आपसी मतभेदों के कारण अल्पमत में आ गई और राज्यपाल की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर 3 मार्च 1973 को राज्य मंत्राध्यक्ष शासन लागू किया गया। इस मामले में राज्यपाल ने केन्द्र में सत्तारूढ़ कांग्रेस पार्टी के हितों को ध्यान में रखते हुए दूसरे सबसे बड़े राजनीतिक दल के नेता को सरकार बनाने के लिए आमंत्रित नहीं किया। अतः राज्यपाल का निर्णय अलोकतांत्रिक था। **मणिपुर (1973)** में संयुक्त विधायक दल के नेतृत्व वाली गठबंधन सरकार घटकदलों के मध्य आपसी मतभेदों के कारण अल्पमत में आ गई और राज्यपाल की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर 28 मार्च 1973 को राज्य मंत्राध्यक्ष शासन लागू किया गया। इस मामले में राज्य का बजट 21 मार्च 1973 से पहले पारित करवाना अनिवार्य था। अतः संवैधानिक रूप से राज्यपाल के द्वारा राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करने की सिफारिश करने का निर्णय उचित था। किन्तु राज्यपाल ने विपक्षी दलों को सरकार बनाने का अवसर नहीं दिया जो अन्यायोचित था। **उत्तर प्रदेश (1973)** में कमलापति त्रिपाठी के नेतृत्व वाली कांग्रेस पार्टी की सरकार ने राज्य में शान्ति और व्यवस्था बनाए रखने के लिए कांग्रेस हाईकमान के निर्देश पर त्यागपत्र दे दिया और राज्यपाल की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर 13 जून 1973 को राज्य मंत्राध्यक्ष शासन लागू किया गया। इस प्रकरण में राज्यपाल ने विपक्षी दलों को सरकार बनाने के लिए आमंत्रित

नहीं किया। अतः राज्यपाल का निर्णय उचित नहीं माना जा सकता। **गुजरात (1974)** में चिमनभाई पटेल के नेतृत्व वाली कांग्रेस पार्टी की सरकार ने लोकप्रिय विरोध प्रदर्शनों को ध्यान में रखकर पार्टी हाईकमान के निर्देश पर त्यागपत्र दे दिया और राज्यपाल की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर 9 फरवरी 1974 को राज्य मंत्राध्यक्ष शासन लागू किया गया। इस मामले में राज्यपाल ने निष्पक्ष भूमिका का परिचय नहीं दिया, क्योंकि उसने विपक्षी दलों को सरकार बनाने का अवसर नहीं दिया। **नागालैण्ड (1975)** में नागालैण्ड संगठन की सरकार दलबदल के कारण अल्पमत में आ गई और राज्यपाल की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर 22 मार्च 1975 को राज्य मंत्राध्यक्ष शासन लागू किया गया। इस मामले में किसी वैकल्पिक सरकार के गठन की सम्भावना नहीं थी, अतः राज्यपाल के द्वारा राष्ट्रपति शासन की सिफारिश करना न्यायोचित था। **उत्तर प्रदेश (1975)** में कांग्रेस के नेतृत्व वाली सरकार अपने दल के असन्तुष्ट समूह की अनुशासनीयता के कारण संकट में फंस गई, अतः पार्टी हाईकमान के निर्देशों पर मुख्यमंत्री ने त्यागपत्र दे दिया और राज्यपाल की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर 30 नवम्बर 1975 को राज्य मंत्राध्यक्ष शासन लागू किया गया। इस मामले में राज्यपाल ने विपक्षी दलों को सरकार बनाने का अवसर नहीं दिया जो अन्यायोचित निर्णय नहीं था। **तमिलनाडू (1976)** में एम. करुणानिधि के नेतृत्व वाली द्रमुक सरकार को राज्यपाल की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर कुप्रशासन और भ्रष्टाचार और शक्ति का दुरुपयोग करने के आधार पर बर्खास्त किया गया और राज्यपाल के. के. शाह की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर 31 जनवरी 1976 को राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया गया। इस मामले में राज्यपाल ने केन्द्र में सत्तारूढ़ दल के हितों की पूर्ति के लिए मंत्रिमण्डल के विरुद्ध कुप्रशासन, भ्रष्टाचार और शक्ति के दुरुपयोग की रिपोर्ट बिना टोसतथ्यों के आधार पर केन्द्र की भेजी। इस प्रकार एक लोकतांत्रिक ढंग से चुनी गई सरकार को राजनीतिक आधार पर बर्खास्त करना संविधान और लोकतंत्र के विरुद्ध था। **गुजरात (1976)** में जनता फ्रंट मंत्रिमण्डल दलबदल के कारण विधान सभा में पराजित हुआ। 31 मार्च से पहले बजट पारित करवाना तकनीक रूप से अनिवार्य था, अतः राज्यपाल की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर 12 मार्च 1976 को राज्य मंत्राध्यक्ष शासन लागू किया गया। इस मामले में प्रमुख विपक्षी दल कांग्रेस ने सरकार बनाने से मना कर दिया था। अतः राज्य मंत्राध्यक्ष शासन को समाप्त करने के लिए राज्यपाल के पास राष्ट्रपति शासन की सिफारिश करने के अलावा कोई विकल्प नहीं था। इस प्रकरण में राज्यपाल ने निष्पक्ष भूमिका निभाई। **उड़ीसा (1976)** में नन्दिनी सत्तपथी के नेतृत्व वाली कांग्रेस पार्टी की सरकार अपने दल की आन्तरिक गुटबन्दी के कारण संकट में पड़ गई और पार्टी हाईकमान के निर्देश पर मुख्यमंत्री ने त्यागपत्र दे दिया। अतः राज्यपाल की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर 16 दिसम्बर 1976 को राज्य मंत्राध्यक्ष शासन लागू किया गया। इस प्रकरण में राज्यपाल ने विपक्षी दलों को सरकार बनाने के लिए आमंत्रित नहीं किया जो लोकतांत्रिक सिद्धांतों के विरुद्ध था।⁸ इस प्रकार केन्द्र में इन्दिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व वाली कांग्रेस सरकार ने सन् 1971 से 1976 तक राज्यपाल के माध्यम से अनुच्छेद 356 का प्रयोग न केवल विपक्षी दलों द्वारा शासित राज्य सरकारों को सत्ता से बाहर करने के लिए किया। बल्कि अपने दल में आन्तरिक मतभेदों को समाप्त करने और अपने दल के असुविधाजनक मुख्यमंत्रियों को हटाने के लिए भी इसका प्रयोग किया। अतः लोकतांत्रिक ढंग से निर्वाचित राज्य सरकारों को राज्यपाल की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर बर्खास्त करने के कारण राज्यपाल का पद विवादों में फंस गया। चूंकि अधिकांश राज्यपालों ने राज्यों के संवैधानिक अध्यक्ष की अपेक्षा केन्द्र के एजेन्ट की

भूमिकानिभाई।परिणामस्वरूपविपक्षीदलों द्वारा शासितराज्य सरकारों ने राज्यपाल की नियुक्ति करते समय संबंधितराज्य के मुख्यमंत्री से सलाह लेने की मांग की। तमिलनाडु की द्रविडमुनेत्र कडगम (द्रमुक) सरकार के द्वारा सन् 1969 में केन्द्र-राज्य संबंधों की जांच के लिए न्यायमूर्ति पी. वी. राजामन्मार की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति का गठन किया। जिसने 1971 में अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की। इस समिति ने केन्द्र-राज्य संबंधों में क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन करने के सुझाव दिए। इस समिति ने अनुच्छेद 356 व 357 को समाप्त करने का सुझाव दिया। अवशिष्ट शक्तियां राज्यों को सौंपने का सुझाव दिया। समिति ने अनुच्छेद 249 में संशोधन करने पर बल दिया। राज्यपाल की अनुच्छेद 201 के अन्तर्गत राज्य विधेयकों को राष्ट्रपति के विचार के लिए आरक्षित करने की शक्त को समाप्त करने का सुझाव दिया। समिति की राय में अखिल भारतीय सेवायें समाप्त की जानी चाहिए। इस समिति ने केन्द्र द्वारा राज्यों में अर्द्ध सैनिक बल भेजने की शक्त को भी समाप्त करने का सुझाव दिया। अतः राजामन्मार समिति ने राज्यों की स्वायत्ता और राज्यों के पक्ष में शक्ति संतुलन स्थापित करने के लिए क्रांतिकारी सुझाव दिये। एकिन्तुराजनीतिक इच्छा शक्ति की कमी के कारण राजामन्मार समिति की सिफारिशों को केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा लागू नहीं किया गया। पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार ने दिसम्बर 1977 में केन्द्र-राज्य संबंधों पर एक विज्ञापन प्रकाशित करवाया। इस विज्ञापन में अनुच्छेद 356 व 357 और अनुच्छेद 360 को समाप्त करने का सुझाव दिया गया। पंजाब में अकाली दल ने सन् 1978 में आनन्दपुर साहिब प्रस्ताव (1973) का संशोधित प्रारूप जारी किया। इस प्रस्ताव के अनुसार केन्द्र का अधिकार क्षेत्र केवल प्रतिरक्षा एवं विदेशी मामलों, एं संचार, एं रेलवे और मुद्रा तक होना चाहिए। त थापिकेन्द्र सरकार द्वारा राज्यों की स्वायत्ता की मांगों को स्वीकार नहीं किया गया। एं बल्कि राष्ट्रीय एकता और अखण्डता को बनाए रखने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार की शक्तियों में वृद्धि करने की परम्परा को जारी रखा।

तृतीय काल (1977-1989) इन्दिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व वाली कांग्रेस पार्टी की सरकार द्वारा लागू किए गए आपालकाल (1975) की प्रतिक्रिया तथा कथित भ्रष्टाचार के विरुद्ध जयप्रकाश नारायण द्वारा चलाई गई सम्पूर्ण क्रांति के परिणामस्वरूप जन असंतोष बढ़ गया और छठी लोकसभा के आम चुनाव (1977) में कांग्रेस पार्टी को भारी पराजय का मुंह देखना पड़ा। मोरारजी देसाई के नेतृत्व में जनता पार्टी (1977) ने केन्द्र में सरकार का गठन किया। स्वतंत्र भारत के इतिहास में यह केन्द्र में पहली गैर-कांग्रेस सरकार थी। जनता पार्टी की सरकार पर कांग्रेस शासित राज्यों की सत्ता प्राप्त करके राष्ट्रपति पद प्राप्त करने का राजनैतिक दबाव था। अतः तत्कालीन गृहमंत्री चरण सिंह ने कांग्रेस शासित 9 राज्यों-पंजाब, एं हरियाणा, एं हिमाचल प्रदेश, एं उत्तर प्रदेश, एं बिहार, एं मध्य प्रदेश, एं उड़ीसा, एं पश्चिम बंगाल और राजस्थान के मुख्यमंत्रियों को त्यागपत्र देने को कहा ताकि इन राज्यों में विधान सभा के नए चुनाव कराये जा सकें। इन राज्यों के मुख्यमंत्रियों द्वारा त्यागपत्र देना से इन्कार करने पर इन राज्यों के राज्यपालों की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर 30 अप्रैल 1977 को इन राज्यों में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया गया। इन राज्यों में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करने के निर्णय के लिए केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा यह तर्क दिया गया कि लोकसभा चुनाव में कांग्रेस पार्टी की पराजय से स्पष्ट संकेत मिलता है कि ये राज्य सरकारें लोगों का समर्थन खो चुकी हैं। इस प्रकार स्वतंत्र भारत के इतिहास में पहली बार केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा कुतर्क के आधार पर जनता द्वारा विधिवत निर्वाचित नौ राज्य सरकारों को बर्खास्त किया गया। केन्द्र सरकार का यह निर्णय

संवैधानिक मूल्यों तथा लोकतांत्रिक परम्पराओं का उल्लंघन था। नौ में से छ कांग्रेस शासित राज्यों के बर्खास्त मुख्यमंत्रियों ने सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में अनुच्छेद 131 के अन्तर्गत याचिका प्रस्तुत की। राजस्थान राज्य बनाम भारत संघ के मामले (1977) में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने यह निर्णय दिया कि अनुच्छेद 356 (1) के अन्तर्गत नौ कांग्रेस शासित राज्यों में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करने से सम्बन्धित केन्द्र सरकार का निर्णय कार्यपालिका की नीति का मामला है और न्यायालय इस में तब तक हस्तक्षेप नहीं कर सकता जब तक राज्यपाल की रिपोर्ट दुर्भावनापूर्ण या तथ्यों पर आधारित न हो। अतः न्यायालय ने अनुच्छेद 356 (1) के अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रपति शासन की उद्घोषणा को पहली बार न्यायिक समीक्षा के अधीन माना। जिससे केन्द्रिय न्यायपालिका निरंकुश ढंग से राज्य मंत्रिपरिषद् को हटाने की प्रवृत्ति पर कुछ सीमा तक अंकुश लगा। मणिपुर (1977) में कांग्रेस पार्टी के नेतृत्व वाली सरकार दलबदल के कारण अल्पमत में आई और राज्यपाल की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर वहां 16 मार्च 1977 को राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया गया। इस मामले में राज्यपाल ने निष्पक्ष भूमिकानिभाई। क्योंकि उसने विपक्षी दलों को सरकार बनाने का अवसर नहीं दिया। अतः राज्यपाल का निर्णय आलोकतांत्रिक था। त्रिपुरा (1977) में जनता पार्टी-मार्क्सवादी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की गठबंधन सरकार मार्क्सवादी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के समर्थन वापसी के कारण अल्पमत में आई। अतः वहां 16 मार्च 1977 को राज्यपाल की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया गया। इस प्रकरण में कोई भी दल या गठबंधन वैकल्पिक सरकार बनाने की स्थिति में नहीं था। अतः राज्यपाल का राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करने की रिपोर्ट भेजने का निर्णय तर्कसंगत था। कर्नाटक (1977) में कांग्रेस पार्टी की सरकार अपने दल के आन्तरिक मतभेदों के कारण अल्पमत में आई और वहां राज्यपाल की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर 31 दिसम्बर 1977 को राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया गया। इस मामले में राज्यपाल ने विपक्षी दलों को सरकार बनाने का अवसर नहीं दिया। अतः राज्यपाल का राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करने की सिफारिश करने का निर्णय लोकतांत्रिक सिद्धांतों के विरुद्ध था। चरण सिंह के नेतृत्व वाली केन्द्र सरकार के द्वारा जुलाई 1979 से जनवरी 1980 तक राज्यपाल के माध्यम से चार राज्यों में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया। सिक्किम (1979) विधान सभा का कार्यकाल समाप्त होने के कारण मुख्यमंत्री ने त्यागपत्र दे दिया और राज्यपाल की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर 18 अगस्त 1979 को राज्य में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया गया। इस मामले में विधान सभा की अवधि समाप्त होने और मुख्यमंत्री के त्यागपत्र देने के कारण राज्यपाल के लिए राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करने की सिफारिश करने के अलावा कोई अन्य विकल्प नहीं था। वस्तुतः राज्यपाल का निर्णय एक संवैधानिक बाध्यता थी। अतः राज्यपाल ने निष्पक्ष भूमिकानिभाई। मणिपुर (1979) में जनता पार्टी की सरकार को राज्यपाल की भ्रष्टाचार और कुप्रशासन की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर बर्खास्त किया गया और वहां 14 नवम्बर 1979 को राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया गया। इस मामले में राज्यपाल की रिपोर्ट में मंत्रि परिषद् के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार और कुप्रशासन होने के दोसतथ्य नहीं थे। अतः एक निर्वाचित सरकार को केन्द्र के निर्देश पर बर्खास्त करने की सिफारिश करना राज्यपाल के लिए उचित नहीं था। केरल (1979) में मुस्लिम लीग के नेतृत्व वाली सरकार उसके एक घटक दल द्वारा समर्थन वापसी के कारण अल्पमत में आई और वहां राज्यपाल की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर 5 दिसम्बर 1979 को राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया गया। इस मामले में कोई दूसरा राजनीतिक दल या गठबंधन सरकार बनाने की स्थिति में नहीं था। अतः राज्यपाल द्वारा राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करने की सिफारिश करना न्यायोचित था। असम (1979) में असम जनता विधायक दल

के नेतृत्ववाली गठबंधन सरकार से कांग्रेस (यू) एवम् भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी द्वारा समर्थन वापसी से सरकार अल्पमत में आ गई और वहां 12 दिसम्बर 1979 को राज्यपाल की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया गया। इस मामले में राज्यपाल के पास किसी अन्य राजनीति दल या गठबंधन ने सरकार बनाने का दावा प्रस्तुत नहीं किया, और राज्य में राजनीतिक अस्थिरता समाप्त करने के लिए राज्यपाल के पास राष्ट्रपति शासन की सिफारिश करने के अलावा कोई विकल्प नहीं था। अतः राज्यपाल का निर्णय न्यायोचित था।

चतुर्थकाल (1980-1984) लोकसभा के मध्यावधि चुनाव (1980) में कांग्रेस पार्टी को निर्णायक बहुमत प्राप्त हुआ और इन्दिरा गांधी ने पुनः सरकार का नेतृत्व किया। पंजाब, कश्मीर, असम और उत्तरपूर्वी राज्यों में क्षेत्रीय स्वायत्ता की उठती मांगे भारत की एकता और अखण्डता को चुनौती दे रही थी। अतः इन्दिरा गांधी को अपने हाथों में शक्ति को व्यापक पैमाने पर केन्द्रीकरण करने का अवसर मिला। केन्द्र सरकार ने नौगैर-कांग्रेस शासित राज्य सरकारों यथा-पंजाब, एराजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, बिहार, एउड़ी, साए और तमिलनाडू की सरकारों को प्रतिशोध के रूप में 17 फरवरी 1980 को इस आधार पर बर्खास्त किया गया कि लोकसभा चुनाव में मतदाताओं ने इनके दल को नकार दिया है। केन्द्र सरकार का यह निर्णय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 356 की एक मजाक था। इस निर्णय की विपक्षी दलों, विशेषज्ञों और अध्यक्षताओं ने कड़ी आलोचना की। **मणिपुर (1981)** में कांग्रेस पार्टी की सरकार आन्तरिक गुटबन्दी के कारण अल्पमत में आ गई और वहां राज्यपाल की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर 28 फरवरी, 1981 को राष्ट्रपति का शासन लागू किया गया। इस मामले में राज्यपाल ने विपक्षी दल के नेता के सरकार बनाने के दावे को स्वीकार नहीं किया। अतः राज्यपाल का निर्णय अलोकतांत्रिक था। **असम (1981)** में कांग्रेस (आई) की सरकार ने दलबदल के कारण त्यागपत्र दे दिया और राज्यपाल की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर 30 जून 1981 को वहां राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया गया। इस मामले में कोई भी राजनैतिक दल या गठबंधन स्थायी सरकार बनाने की स्थिति में नहीं था, अतः राज्यपाल के द्वारा राष्ट्रपति शासन की सिफारिश करना न्यायोचित था। **केरल (1981)** में वाम लोकतांत्रिक मोर्चे के नेतृत्व वाली सरकार कांग्रेस (एस) व केरल कांग्रेस (एम) के द्वारा समर्थन वापस लेने के कारण अल्पमत में आ गई और वहां राज्यपाल की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर 21 अक्टूबर 1981 को राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया गया। इस प्रकरण में किसी वैकल्पिक सरकार का निर्माण करना सम्भव नहीं था। अतः राज्य में राजनैतिक अस्थिरता समाप्त करने के लिए राज्यपाल द्वारा राष्ट्रपति शासन की सिफारिश करना न्यायोचित था। **केरल, 1982** में पुनः संयुक्त लोकतांत्रिक मोर्चा सरकार से केरल कांग्रेस (एम) द्वारा समर्थन वापस लेने के कारण राज्यपाल की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर 17 मार्च 1982 को राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया गया। इस मामले में राज्यपाल ने विपक्षी दलों को वैकल्पिक सरकार बनाने का अवसर नहीं दिया। अतः राज्यपाल का निर्णय अलोकतांत्रिक था। **असम (1982)** में कांग्रेस, आई-इन्द्र सरकार दलबदल के कारण अल्पमत में आ गई और वहां राज्यपाल की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर 19 मार्च, 1982 को राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया गया। इस मामले में राज्यपाल ने विपक्षी दलों को सरकार बनाने के लिए आमंत्रित नहीं किया, अतः राज्यपाल की भूमिका भेदभावपूर्ण थी। **पंजाब (1983)** में राज्य के मुख्यमंत्री द्वारा आतंकवादी गतिविधियों पर नियन्त्रण लगाने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार से सीधा हस्तक्षेप करने का आग्रह किए जाने पर वहां 6 अक्टूबर, 1983 को राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया गया। इस मामले में मुख्यमंत्री का राष्ट्रीय एकता के लिए केन्द्र से हस्तक्षेप करने का निर्णय राष्ट्रपति हित में था और राज्यपाल की भूमिका निष्पक्ष

थी। **सिक्किम (1984)** में कांग्रेस (आई) सरकार दलबदल के कारण अल्पमत में आ गई और राज्यपाल की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर वहां 25 मार्च, 1984 को राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया गया। इस मामले में राज्यपाल ने विपक्षी दलों को सरकार बनाने का अवसर नहीं दिया जो कि अलोकतांत्रिक था।

पंचमकाल (1985-1989) लोकसभा के आम चुनाव दिसम्बर, 1984 में आयोजित किए गए जिसमें राजीव गांधी के नेतृत्व में कांग्रेस (आई) ने 3/4 बहुमत प्राप्त किया। स्वतंत्र भारत के इतिहास में लोकसभा के आम चुनाव में यह किसी भी राजनीतिक दल या गठबंधन को प्राप्त अब तक का सबसे बड़ा बहुमत था। राजीव गांधी सरकार ने केन्द्र-राज्य संबंधों को स्वस्थ बनाने का प्रयास किया। **जम्मू-कश्मीर (1986)** में नेशनल कांफ्रेंस सरकार से कांग्रेस (आई) के कारण सरकार अल्पमत में आ गई और वहां राज्यपाल की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर 7 सितम्बर, 1986 को राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया गया। इस मामले में कोई भी दल सरकार बनाने की स्थिति में नहीं था, अतः राज्यपाल के लिए वहां राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करने की सिफारिश करने के अलावा कोई अन्य विकल्प नहीं था। अतः स्पष्ट है कि इस प्रकरण में राज्यपाल के निष्पक्ष भूमिका निभाई। **पंजाब (1987)** में सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला के नेतृत्व वाली अकाली दल (लोगोंवाले) सरकार आतंकवाद के कारण कानून और व्यवस्था कायम रखने में असफल सिद्ध हुई। अतः कानून-व्यवस्था की बिगड़ती स्थिति के सम्बन्ध में राज्यपाल की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर हटाया गया और 11 मई, 1987 को राज्य में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया गया। इस मामले में राष्ट्रीय एकता और अखण्डता को ध्यान में रखकर राज्यपाल द्वारा राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करने की सिफारिश करना न्यायोचित था। **तमिलनाडू (1988)** में जानकी राम चन्द्रन के नेतृत्व वाली ऑल इण्डिया द्रविड़ मुनेत्र कडगम (अन्ना द्रमुक) सरकार अपने दल की गुटबन्दी विधानसभा अध्यक्ष की पक्षपातपूर्ण भूमिका के कारण विधानसभा में अपना बहुमत सिद्ध नहीं कर पाई। अतः राज्यपाल की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर वहां 30 जनवरी, 1988 को राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया गया। इस मामले में कोई भी राजनीतिक दल स्थायी सरकार बनाने में असमर्थ था, अतः राज्य में राजनैतिक अस्थिरता को समाप्त करने के लिए राज्यपाल द्वारा राष्ट्रपति शासन की सिफारिश करना न्यायोचित था। **नागालैण्ड (1988)** में कांग्रेस (आई) सरकार विधायकों के दलबदल के कारण अल्पमत में आ गई और राज्यपाल की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर 7 अगस्त, 1988 को राज्य में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया गया। इस मामले में राज्यपाल ने विपक्षी दलों को सरकार बनाने का अवसर नहीं दिया, जो राज्यपाल का अलोकतांत्रिक कदम था। **मिजोरम (1988)** में मिजो नेशनल फ्रन्ट की सरकार अपने विधायकों के दलबदल के कारण अल्पमत में आ गई और आठ विधायकों को विधानसभा अध्यक्ष द्वारा निलम्बित कर दिया गया। अतः राज्यपाल की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर 7 सितम्बर, 1988 को राज्य में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया। इस प्रकरण में कोई भी दूसरा दल या गठबंधन राज्य में स्थाई सरकार बनाने की स्थिति में नहीं था। अतः राज्यपाल द्वारा राज्य में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करने की सिफारिश करना न्यायोचित था। **कर्नाटक (1989)** में जनता दल की सरकार गुटबन्दी के कारण अल्पमत में आ गई और राज्यपाल की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर 21 अप्रैल, 1989 को राज्य में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया गया। इस मामले में राज्यपाल ने मुख्यमंत्री को विधानसभा में अपना बहुमत सिद्ध करने का अवसर नहीं दिया, जो संवैधानिक लोकतंत्र का उल्लंघन था। अतः स्पष्ट है कि राजीव गांधी ने नेतृत्व वाली कांग्रेस (आई) सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों के प्रति सकरात्मक दृष्टिकोण अपनाया और राज्यपाल के माध्यम से विपक्षी दलों द्वारा शासित राज्य सरकारों को हटाने के लिए

अनुच्छेद 356 का एक यंत्र के रूपमेंप्रयोगनहींकिया। अतः केन्द्रसरकार का राज्यों के प्रतिसकारात्मक दृष्टीकोणसंघीय व्यवस्था के अनुकूलसिद्ध हुआ।

सप्तम काल (1990- 1991) केन्द्रमेंवी. पी. सिंह के नेतृत्ववालीराष्ट्रीय मोर्चासरकार ने केन्द्र-राज्य संबंधोंकोस्वस्थबनाने के प्रतिप्रतिबद्धतादिखाई। इस कालमेंकेन्द्र की गठबन्धनसरकार ने राज्यपाल के माध्यम से कम से कम अवसरोंपरराज्यों के मामलोंमेंहस्तक्षेपकिया। **जम्मू-कश्मीर (1990)** मेंराजद्रोह (इन्सरजेन्सी) के कारणराज्यपालगिरिशचन्द्रसक्सेना की रिपोर्ट के आधारपर 18 जुलाई, 1990 कोराज्यपाल शासन की समाप्ति के बादराष्ट्रपति शासनलागूकियागया। इस मामलेमेंजम्मू-कश्मीरमेंराज्यपाल शासनपहले से लागूथाऔरराज्य मेंजारीराष्ट्रविरोधीगतिविधियों के कारणराजनीतिप्रक्रियाप्रारम्भकरनाकठिनथा। अतः राष्ट्रीय एकता की दृष्टि से राज्यपाल द्वाराराष्ट्रपति शासन की सिफारिशकरनान्यायोचितथा। **कर्नाटक (1990)**में विरेन्द्रपाटिल के नेतृत्ववालीकांग्रेस(आई) पार्टी की सरकारअपनेदल के आन्तरिकमदभेदों के कारणअल्पमतमेंआगईऔरराज्यपालभानुप्रताप सिंह की रिपोर्ट के आधारपर 10 अक्टूबर, 1990 कोराज्य मेंराष्ट्रपति शासनलागूकियागया। इस मामलेमेंराज्यपाल ने केन्द्रमेंसत्तारूढ़ राष्ट्रीय मोर्चे के हितों की पूर्ति के लिए राज्य मेंराजनैतिकअस्थिरताको बढ़ावादियाऔरमुख्यमंत्री कोविधानसभामेंबहुमतसिद्ध करने का अवसरनहींदिया। एजोअलोतांत्रिक था। **चन्द्रशेखर**के नेतृत्ववालीजनतादल (समाजवादी) सरकारने असम (1990)मेंउल्फा की विघटनकारीगतिविधियों से बिगड़तीकानूनव्यवस्था के बारेमेंराज्यपालडी.डी. ठाकुर की रिपोर्ट के आधारपर 27 नवम्बर, 1990 कोवहाराष्ट्रपति शासनलागूकियागया। इस मामलेमेंराज्यपाल ने बिनाटोसतथ्यों के एक लोकतान्त्रिक ढंग से निर्वाचितपी. के. महन्तसरकारकोहटाने की सिफारिश की, जोलोकतांत्रिक सिद्धांतों का उल्लंघनथा। **गोवा (1990)**में लुईसपोर्टोबारबोसा के नेतृत्ववालीप्रगतिशीललोकतांत्रिक मोर्चासरकार से महाराष्ट्रवादीगोमात्तकपार्टी द्वारासमर्थनवापसलेने के कारणगठबन्धनसरकारअल्पमतमेंआगईऔरराज्यपाल खुर्शीदआलम खान की रिपोर्ट के आधारपर 14 दिसम्बर, 1990 कोराज्य मेंराष्ट्रपति शासनलागूकियागया। इस मामलेमेंकोईभीदलस्थायीसरकारबनानेमेंसमर्थनहींथा, अतः राज्यपाल द्वाराराष्ट्रपति शासन की सिफारिशकरनान्यायोचितथा। **तमिलनाडु (1991)**में एम. करुणानिधि के नेतृत्ववालीद्रमुकसरकारकोराज्यपालसुरजीत सिंह बरनाला की रिपोर्ट के बिनालिट्टे की विघटनकारीगतिविधियों से उत्पन्नइन्सरजेन्सी के आधारपर बर्खास्तकियागयाऔर 30 जनवरी, 1991 कोराज्य मेंराष्ट्रपति शासनलागूकियागया। वस्तुतः एम. करुणानिधि पूर्वप्रधानमंत्री वी. पी. सिंह के प्रबलसमर्थकथेतथाअन्नाद्रमुक की नेताजयललिताकोअपनीसरकार के समर्थनदेने के बदलेकेन्द्रसरकार ने बिनाटोसतथ्योंतथाबिनाराज्यपाल की रिपोर्ट के विधानसभामेंबहुमतप्राप्तसरकारकोहटाकरराष्ट्रपति शासनलागूकिया, जोलोकतांत्रिक सिद्धान्तों के विरुद्ध था। **हरियाणा (1991)**में ओमप्रकाशचौटाला के नेतृत्ववालीजनतादल(समाजवादी) सरकार द्वाराराज्यपाल के विधानसभामेंबहुमतसिद्ध करने के निर्देशोंकोनहींमाननेपरवहां 6 अप्रैल, 1991 कोराष्ट्रपति शासनलागूकिया गया।²³ इस मामलेमेंराज्यपाल की भूमिकानिष्पक्ष थीऔरमुख्यमंत्री द्वाराराज्यपाल के निर्देश का उल्लंघनकरनेपरराष्ट्रपति शासनलागूकरना एक संवैधानिकआवश्यकता बन गईथी।

सप्तम काल (1991-1996) पी. वी. नरसिंहराव के नेतृत्ववालीकांग्रेस(आई) पार्टी की सरकार द्वाराराज्यों के मामलोंमेंअनावश्यक हस्तक्षेपनहींकियाऔरआर्थिकसुधारों के लिए केन्द्र व राज्यों के बीचसहयोगकरनेपर बल दिया। अर्थिकउदारीकरण की प्रक्रिया से राज्यों की स्थितिसुदृढ़ हुई। अतः राज्यपालों ने इस कालमेंअधिकतरमामलोंमेंनिष्पक्ष भूमिकानिभाई। इस कालमेंराज्यपाल के माध्यम से केवलग्यारहराज्योंमेंराष्ट्रपति शासनलागूकियागया। **मेघालय (1991)**मेंबी.बी. लिंगदोह के नेतृत्वमेंमेघालय यूनाईटेडपार्लियामेन्ट्रीपार्टी की सरकारविधानसभा अध्यक्ष की पक्षपातपूर्णभूमिका के कारणविधानसभामेंविश्वासप्रस्तावपरपराजितहोगईऔरराज्यपाल मधुकरदिघे की रिपोर्ट के आधारपर 11 अक्टूबर, 1991 कोराज्य मेंराष्ट्रपति शासन की लगाया गया।²⁴ इस मामलेमेंकोईभीदल या गठबंधनवैकल्पिकसरकारबनाने की स्थितिमेंनहींथा। अतः राज्यपाल द्वाराराष्ट्रपति शासनलागूकरने की सिफारिशकरनान्यायोचितथा। **मणिपुर (1992)**मेंआर.के. रणबीर सिंह के नेतृत्वमेंसंयुक्तविधायकमोर्चा (यूनाईटेड लेजिस्लेचर फ्रन्ट)सरकार सातविधायकोंकोविधानसभा अध्यक्ष द्वाराअयोग्य घोषितकरने के कारणअल्पमतमेंआगईऔरवहां 7 जनवरी 1992 कोराज्यपालचिन्तामणिपाणिग्रही की रिपोर्ट के आधारपरराष्ट्रपति शासनलागूकियागया। इस मामलेमेंभीकोईभीदलस्थिरसरकारबनाने की स्थितिमेंनहींथा, अतः राज्यपाल द्वाराराष्ट्रपति शासनलागूकरने की सिफारिशकरनान्यायोचितथा। **नागालैण्ड (1992)**मेंवामुजो के नेतृत्वमेंनागालैण्डपिपुल्सकौन्सिल की सरकारअपनेतेरहविधायकों द्वारासमर्थनवापसलेनेऔर एक विधायककोविधानसभा अध्यक्ष द्वाराअयोग्य घोषितकरने के कारणअल्पमतमेंआगईऔरवहाराज्यपाल एम. एम. थामस की रिपोर्ट के आधारपर 2 अप्रैल, 1992 कोराज्य मेंराष्ट्रपति शासनलागूकियागया। इस मामलेमेंराज्यपाल ने विपक्षीदलोंकोसरकारबनाने का अवसरनहींदिया, जोअन्यायोचितथा। **उत्तरप्रदेश (1992)**मेंकल्याण सिंह के नेतृत्ववालीभारतीय जनतापार्टीसरकारको 6 दिसम्बर, 1992 कोअयोध्या मेंविवादास्पदढांचाढानेसेकानून-व्यवस्था की स्थितिबिगड़ने के कारणराज्यपालसत्य नारायण रेड्डी की रिपोर्ट के आधारपर बर्खास्तकियागयाऔरवहाराष्ट्रपति शासनलागूकियागया। इसप्रकरणमेंकल्याण सिंह सरकार के द्वाराकेन्द्रसरकार, राष्ट्रीय एकतापरिशद तथासर्वोच्चन्यायालय कोदियेयगेवचन का उल्लंघनकरकेकारसेवकोंकोविवादितढांचेकोढानेमेंसहायता की गई। जोस्पष्ट रूप से कानून का शासन का उल्लंघनथा। अतः राज्यपाल द्वाराराष्ट्रपति शासनलागूकरने की सिफारिशकरनान्यायोचितथा। **मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थानऔरहिमाचलप्रदेश (1992)** की भारतीय जनतापार्टी की सरकारोंकोइनराज्यों के राज्यपालोंक्रमशः कुंवरमहमूद अली खान, एम. चेन्नारेड्डीऔरविरेन्द्रपाटिल की रिपोर्ट के आधारपर बर्खास्तकियागयाऔर 15 दिसम्बर, 1992 कोराष्ट्रपति शासनलागूकियागयाकिइनराज्य सरकारों ने कारसेवकोंकोअयोध्या जाने के लिए प्रोत्साहनदियातथा राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवकसंघ, विश्वहिन्दुपरिषद, बजरंगदल व जमात-ए-इस्लामीपरप्रतिबंध नहींलगायाऔरअपनेराज्योंमेंसाम्प्रदायिकदंगोंपरनियंत्रण नहींलगाया। **एस. आर. बोम्मई के मामले (1994)** मेंसर्वोच्चन्यायालय ने उत्तरप्रदेश, राजस्थानऔरहिमाचलप्रदेश की राज्य सरकारों की बर्खास्तगीको इस आधारपरन्यायोचितमानाकि इनके कार्यसंविधान के पंथनिरपेक्ष स्वरूप के खिलाफथे। यद्यपि न्यायालय ने यह स्पष्टकियाकिअनुच्छेद 356 के अन्तर्गतराष्ट्रपति शासनलागूकरने की उद्घोषणा की न्यायिकसमीक्षा की जासकतीहै। न्यायालय ने

स्पष्टसिद्धान्तनिर्धारितकियाकिमंत्रिपरिशद के बहुमत का निर्णय विधानसभा के पटलपरकियाजानाचाहिए।

त्रिपुरा (1993)मेंसमीररंजनबर्मन के नेतृत्ववालीकांग्रेस (आई) सरकार द्वाराविधानसभा का कार्यकालसमाप्तहोने से त्यागपत्र देने के कारणराज्यपालके.वी.रघूनाथरेड्डी की रिपोर्ट के आधारपर 11 मार्च, 1993 कोराज्य मेंराष्ट्रपति शासनलागूकियागया। इस मामलेमेंराज्यपाल की भूमिकानिष्पक्ष थी, क्योंकिविधानसभा का कार्यकालसमाप्तहोने के बादमंत्रिपरिशद द्वारात्यागपत्र देने के बादराज्य मेंराष्ट्रपति शासनलागूकरने की सिफारिशकरनाअपरिहार्यहोगयाथा।

मणिपुर (1993)मेंआर.के. दोरेन्द्र सिंह के नेतृत्ववालीकांग्रेस (आई) सरकार द्वारानागा-कुकीसंघर्षपरनियन्त्रण लगानेमेंअसफलरहनेऔरनेशनलसोशलिस्टकौंसिलऑफनागालैण्ड के राजद्रोह (इन्सरजैनसी) के कारणराज्यपाल वी.के. नायर की रिपोर्ट के आधारपर 31 दिसम्बर, 1993 कोराष्ट्रपति शासनलागूकिया गया।³³ इस मामलेमेंराष्ट्र की एकताऔर अखण्डताकोबनाए रखने के लिएवहाराज्यपाल द्वाराराष्ट्रपति शासनलागूकरने की सिफारिशकरनान्यायोचितथा।

बिहार (1995)मेंराज्य विधानसभा का कार्यकालसमाप्तहोने के कारणसंसद द्वाराराज्य का लेखा-अनुदानपारितकरने के लिए राज्यपाल ए.आर.किदवई की रिपोर्ट के आधारपर 28 मार्च, 1995 कोराज्य मेंराष्ट्रपति शासनलागूकियागया। इस मामलेमेंराज्य के खर्च के लिए लेखा अनुदानपारितकरवाना एक संवैधानिकआवश्यकताथी। अतः राज्यपाल द्वाराराष्ट्रपति

शासनलागूकरने की सिफारिशकरनान्यायोचितथा। **उत्तरप्रदेश (1995)**मेंमायावती के नेतृत्ववालीबहुजनसमाजपार्टी-भारतीय जनतापार्टीगठबंधनसरकार से भारतीय जनतापार्टी द्वारासमर्थनवापसलेनेऔरमुख्यमंत्री के त्यागपत्र देने के बादराज्यपालमोतीलालवोरा की रिपोर्ट के आधारपर 18 अक्टूबर, 1995 कोवहाराष्ट्रपति शासनलागूकिया गया।³⁵ इस मामलेमेंकोईराजनीतिकदल या गठबंधनस्थायीसरकारबनानेमेंसमर्थनहीथा, अतः राज्य मेंराजनैतिकअस्थिरतासमाप्तकरने के लिए राज्यपाल द्वाराकेन्द्रकोराष्ट्रपति शासनलागू

की सिफारिशकरनान्यायोचितथा। किन्तुविधानसभाकोभंगकरने की अपेक्षा राज्यपाल द्वाराउसकोनिलम्बितकरने की सिफारिशकरनाउचितनहींथा, क्योंकिइससेदलबदलहोसकताथा। इस प्रकारकेन्द्रसरकार द्वाराराज्यपाल के माध्यम से राज्यों के मामलेमेंहस्तक्षेपकरना व विधिवतनिर्वाचितसरकारोंकोअनुच्छेद 356 के द्वाराहटाने के खिलाफ क्षेत्रीय दलों ने तीव्रप्रतिक्रियाप्रकटकी। **जम्मू-कश्मीरविधानसभामें26 जून, 2000कोस्वायत्तता का प्रस्तावपारितकिया,**

जिसमेंजम्मू-कश्मीरकोभारतसंघ के अधीनव्यापकस्वायत्तता की मांग की औरकेन्द्र की भूमिकाप्रतिरक्षा, विदेशीमामलों व संचारतकसीमित रखनेपर बल दिया। प्रस्तावमें यह भीकहागयाकिकेन्द्र द्वारावहाराज्यपाल की नियुक्ति न की जायेऔरअनुच्छेद 356 के द्वाराहस्तक्षेप न कियाजाए। राज्यपाल के स्थानपरराज्य के अध्यक्ष के रूपमें 'सदर-ए-रियासत' का पद बनायाजाए जोकिराज्य विधानमण्डल के द्वारानिर्वाचितकियाजाएगा। इस प्रस्तावकोकेन्द्रीय मंत्रिपरिशद द्वारा 4 जुलाई, 2000 को इस आधारपरनिरस्तकरदियाकिइससेजम्मू-कश्मीर के लोगोंकोराष्ट्रीय एकता से जोड़ने की प्रक्रियामें बाधा उत्पन्नहोगी।

अशठ्म काल (1996-2013) लोकसभा के जून, 1996 मेंआयोजितचुनावोंमेंकिसीभीराजनैतिकदलकोस्पष्टजनादेशनहींमिला और एक त्रिशंकुसंसद उभरकरआई। परिणामस्वरूपकेन्द्रमें एक

गठबंधनसरकार का निर्माणहुआ। भारतीय राजनैतिकव्यवस्थामें यह एक संक्रमणकालथा, जिसमेंगठबंधनसरकारों का देशमेंप्रचलनहुआ। केन्द्रमेंएच. डी. देवगौड़ने नेतृत्ववालीसंयुक्तमोर्चे की सरकार ने अपने घटकदलों यथा-माक्सवादीकम्यूनिस्टपार्टी, भारतीय कम्यूनिस्टपार्टी, द्रमुकएवम् तेलगूदेशमपार्टी के निर्देशों के अनुसारकार्यकिया। चूंकि से घटकदलकेन्द्र द्वाराराज्यपाल के माध्यम से राज्यों के मामलोंमेंहस्तक्षेपकरनेऔरअनुच्छेद 356 का दुरुपयोगकरने का विरोध करतेथे, अतः राज्यपाल के पद का राजनैतिकउद्देश्योंकेलिए प्रयोगकरनेपरनियन्त्रण स्थापितहुआ। जैसाकिविद्युतचक्रवर्ती ने स्पष्टकियाहैकि, "केन्द्रीकृतकांग्रेसपार्टी के पतन के परिणामस्वरूपविकेन्द्रीकरण की राजनीति का जन्महुआऔरगुरुत्व का केन्द्रनईदिल्ली से राज्यों की तरफ खिसकागया।"³⁷

गुजरात (1996)मेंभारतीय जनतापार्टीसरकार के बहुमतकोपार्टी के एक गुट ने चुनौतीदी। विधानसभा अध्यक्ष ने समूचेविपक्ष कोविधानसभा से निलम्बितकरदियाताकिमुख्यमंत्री अपनाबहुमतआसानी से सिद्ध करसके। सबसे बढ़कर, सदनमेंहिंसकगतिविधियां घटितहुई।

अतः राज्यपाल के.पी. सिंह की रिपोर्ट के आधारपरवहां 19 सितम्बर, 1996 कोराष्ट्रपति शासनलागूकियागया। इस मामलेमेंविधानसभा अध्यक्ष की पक्षपातपूर्वभूमिकाऔरसदनमेंहिंसक घटनाओं के कारणमंत्रिपरिशद द्वारासिद्ध कियागयाबहुमतसंदिग्ध था। किन्तुराज्यपाल द्वारासदन की हिंसक घटनाकोपूरेराज्य मेंकानूनव्यवस्थाभंगकरादेनातथावैकल्पिकसरकार के निर्माणकेसंभावनातलाशनहींकरकेविवादास्पदभूमिकानिभाई। सोलीसो राबजी ने उचितहीकहाहैकि, विधानसभामेंहिंसकार्कारवाईकोराज्य मेंकानून-व्यवस्थाभंगमानना या राज्य

मेंसंवैधानिकमशीनरीकोविफलकरारनहींदियाजासकता। **उत्तरप्रदेश (1996)**मेंविधानसभा के चुनावमें एक त्रिशंकुविधानसभाउभरकरआई। सदनमेंसबसेबड़ेदलभारतीय जनतापार्टीकोकोईभीदूसरा राजनैतिकदलसरकारबनानेकोसमर्थनदेने कोतैयारनहींथा। अतः 17 अक्टूबर, 1996 कोराज्यपालरोमेशभण्डारी की रिपोर्ट के आधारपरराज्य मेंराष्ट्रपति शासनलागूकिया गया।⁴⁰

इस मामलेमेंविधानसभामेंसबसेबड़ेराजनीतिकदलकोदूसरेराजनीतिकदलों द्वारासमर्थनदेने से राज्यपालकोमनाकरदियागयाथाऔरकोईभीदूसरादल या गठबंधनस्थायीसरकार बनाने की स्थितिमेंनहींथा। अतः राज्यपाल द्वाराराज्य मेंराजनैतिकअस्थिरतासमाप्तकरने के लिए केन्द्र से राष्ट्रपति शासन की सिफारिशकरनान्यायोचितथा, किन्तु, वास्तवमेंराज्यपाल ने केन्द्रमेंसत्तारूढ़ संयुक्तमोर्चे के राजनीतिकहितों की पूर्ति के लिए विधानसभामेंसबसेबड़ेदलभारतीय जनतापार्टीकोसरकारबनाने के लिए आमंत्रित नहींकिया, अतः राज्यपाल की भूमिकाभेदभावपूर्णथी। राजीव धवन के मतानुसार, विधानसभामेंसबसेबड़ेदलभाजपाकोराज्यपाल द्वारासरकारबनाने का अवसरनहींदेनाबोम्मईमामले के निर्णय का स्पष्टउल्लंघनहै।

केन्द्रमें**अटलबिहारीवाजपेयी** के नेतृत्ववालीराष्ट्रीय जनतांत्रिक गठबंधनसरकार (1998-2004)ने भीआपने घटकदलों यथा-तेलगूदेशमपार्टी, शिरोमणीअकालीदलऔरनेशनलकांग्रेस के निर्देशों के कारणराज्यपाल के माध्यम से राज्यों के मामलोंमेंहस्तक्षेपनहींकिया।

गोवा (1999)मेंलूईजिन्होफलेरियो के नेतृत्ववालीकांग्रेस (आई) सरकारविधानसभामेंविश्वासप्रस्तावपरपराजितहुईऔरकोईभीराजनैतिकदल या गठबंधनसरकारबनानेकोतैयारनहींथा। अतः राज्यपालजे.

आर.एफ.जेकब की रिपोर्टकेआधारपर 10 फरवरी, 1999 कोराज्य मेंराष्ट्रपति शासनलागूकिया गया।⁴² इस प्रकरणमेंराज्यपाल ने राजनैतिकअस्थिरतासमाप्तकरने के लिए राष्ट्रपति शासनलागूकरने की सिफारिश की, अतः स्पष्टहैकिराज्यपाल ने निष्पक्ष भूमिकानिभाई। बिहार (1999)मेंरणबीरसेना द्वारादलितों का जनसंहारकरने के कारणकानूनऔरव्यवस्था की समस्याउत्पन्नहोगईऔरराज्यपालसुन्दर सिंह भण्डारी की रिपोर्ट के आधारपरवहांराबड़ीदेवी के नेतृत्ववालीजनतादलसरकारको बर्खास्तकर 12 फरवरी, 1999 कोराज्यपाल की रिपोर्ट के आधारपरराष्ट्रपति शासनलागूकिया गया।⁴³ इस मामलेमेंराज्यपाल ने केवल एक स्थानपरकानून-व्यवस्था के बिगड़नेकोपूरेराज्य के संदर्भमें देखा और एक लोकतांत्रिक ढंग से चुनीगईसरकारको बर्खास्तकरकेवहांराष्ट्रपति शासनलागूकरने की सिफारिशकी। अतः राज्यपाल का निर्णय अलोकतांत्रिक था। मणिपुर (2001)मेंराधा बिनोदकोईजाम के नेतृत्वमेंसमतापार्टी के नेतृत्ववालीगठबंधनसरकार घटकदलों के आपसीमतभेदों के कारणअल्पमतमेंआगई, अतः राज्यपालवेदमरवाह की रिपोर्ट के आधारपर 2 जून, 2001 कोराज्य मेंराष्ट्रपति शासनलागूकियागया। इस मामलेमेंकोईदूसरा राजनैतिकदल या गठबंधनस्थायीसरकारबनाने की स्थितिमेंनहींथा, अतः राज्य मेंराजनैतिकअस्थिरतासमाप्तकरने के लिए राज्यपाल द्वारावहांराष्ट्रपति शासन की सिफारिशकरनान्यायोचितथा।

केन्द्रमेंकांग्रेस (आई) के नेतृत्ववालीसंयुक्तप्रगतिशीलगठबंधनसरकारअपनेप्रथमकार्यकाल (2004-2009)मेंअपने घटकदलों यथा-द्रविड़ मुनेत्र कडगम, राष्ट्रीय जनतादल, तृणमूलकांग्रेस व वामपन्थीदलों के आन्तरिकप्रतिरोध के कारणराज्यपालों के माध्यम से राज्यों के आन्तरिकमामलोंमेंअनावश्यक हस्तक्षेपनहींकरपाई। इस चरणमेंसर्वप्रथमगोवा (2005)मेंप्रताप सिंह राणे के नेतृत्ववालीसंयुक्तविधायकदलगठबंधनसरकारविधानसभामेंअस्थायी अध्यक्ष द्वारानिर्णायकमतडालनेतथा अध्यक्ष द्वारा एक सदस्य कोमतदने से मनाकरने के कारणअल्पमतमेंआगई। अतः राज्यपाल एस.सी.जमीर की रिपोर्ट के आधारपर 4 मार्च, 2005 कोराज्य मेंराष्ट्रपति शासनलागूकियागया। इससेपूर्वराज्यपाल एस.सी.जमीर द्वारा 2 फरवरी, 2005 कोविधानसभामेंअशोभनीय घटनाको देखतेहुए भारतीय जनतापार्टी के नेतृत्ववालीमनोहरपरीकरसरकारको बर्खास्तकियागयाथा। इस प्रकरणमेंविधानसभामेंअशोभनीय घटनाहुईऔरमुख्यमंत्री सदन का विश्वासमतप्राप्तनहींकरसके। अतः राज्यपाल द्वारापारीकरसरकारको बर्खास्तकरनाअलोकतांत्रिक था। विधानसभा अध्यक्ष द्वाराविवादास्पदभूमिकानिभानेपरराज्यपाल ने केन्द्रकोराष्ट्रपति शासन की सिफारिश से पहलेविपक्षीदल या गठबंधनकोसरकारबनाने का अवसरनहींदिया, जोउचितनहींथा। बिहार (2005)मेंविधानसभाचुनाव (2005) के बाद त्रिशंकुविधानसभाउभरकरआई, जिसमेंसबसेबड़ेदलभारतीय जनतापार्टीकोलोकजनशक्तिपार्टी के नेतारामविलासपासवान के द्वारासमर्थनदने के मनाकरनेपरवहांराज्यपाल की रिपोर्ट के आधारपर 7 मार्च, 2005 कोराष्ट्रपति शासनलागूकियागया। राज्य के राज्यपालबुटा सिंह द्वारानीतिशकुमार (जनता दल-युनाईटेड) कोसरकारबनाने का अवसरनहींदेनालोकतांत्रिक सिद्धांतों व संधीय ढांचे के विपरीतथा। इस मामलेमेंराष्ट्रपति शासनकोचुनौतीदेनेवाली याचिकापरसर्वोच्चन्यायालय ने राष्ट्रपति की उद्घोषणाकोअसंवैधानिककरारदिया।

कर्नाटक (2007)में एच.डी.कुमारस्वामी के नेतृत्ववालीजनतादल (सेक्यूलर) -भारतीय जनतापार्टीगठबंधनसरकार से भारतीय जनतापार्टी द्वारासमर्थनवापसलेने के कारणसरकारअल्पमतमेंआगई,

अतः राज्यपालरामेश्वरठाकुर की रिपोर्ट के आधारपरवहां 9 अक्टूबर, 2007 कोराज्य मेंराष्ट्रपति शासनलागूकिया गया।⁴⁸ इस मामलेमेंकोईभीराजनैतिकदलसरकारबनाने की स्थितिमेंनहींथा, अतः राज्यपाल द्वाराकेन्द्रकोराष्ट्रपति शासनलगाने की सिफारिशकरनान्यायोचितथा। इसीप्रकार, कर्नाटकमेंबी.एस.येदुरप्पा के नेतृत्ववालीभारतीय जनतापार्टी-जनता दल (सेक्यूलर) सरकार से जनतादल द्वाराविधानसभामेंविश्वासमतपरसमर्थन न देने के कारणमुख्यमंत्री ने त्यागपत्र दे दिया। अतः राज्यपालरामेश्वरठाकुर की रिपोर्ट के आधारपर 20 नवम्बर, 2007 कोराज्य मेंराष्ट्रपति शासनलागूकियागया। इस प्रकरणमेंकोईदल या गठबंधनसरकारबनाने की स्थितिमेंनहींथा। अतः राज्यपाल द्वाराराज्य मेंराष्ट्रपति शासनलागूकरने की सिफारिशकरनान्यायोचितथा। नागालैण्ड (2008)में नेफ्यू रियो के नेतृत्ववालीलोकतांत्रिक गठबंधनसरकारविधानसभा अध्यक्ष के विवादास्पदनिर्णय के कारणविधानसभामेंअपनाबहुमतसिद्ध करनहींसकी, अतः राज्यपाल के.शंकरनारायण की रिपोर्ट के आधारपर 3 जनवरी, 2008 कोराज्य मेंराष्ट्रपति शासनलागूकियागया। इस मामलेमें अध्यक्ष ने 3 निर्दलीय सदस्योंऔर 9 विद्रोहीसदस्योंकोविधानसभा की कार्यवाहीमेंभागलेने की अनुमतिनहींदी, इस प्रकार अध्यक्ष का निर्णय संसदीय लोकतंत्र के विपरितथाकिन्तुराज्यपाल ने निष्पक्ष भूमिकानिभाई, क्योंकिकिसीवैकल्पिक, इस मामलेमेंराज्यपाल द्वाराकिसीवैकल्पिकसरकार की स्थापनाकरनाभीसम्भवनहींथा।

झारखण्ड (2009)मेंमुख्यमंत्री शिबुसोरेन शपथलेने के 6 माह के भीतरविधानसभा के उप-चुनावमेंपराजितहोगयेऔरविधानसभा का सदस्य बननेमेंअसफलरहे, अतः राज्यपालसैय्यदसिबतेरजी की रिपोर्ट के आधारपर 19 जनवरी, 2009 कोराज्य मेंराष्ट्रपति शासनलागूकिया गया।⁵¹ इस मामलेमेंराज्यपाल ने वैकल्पिकसरकार के निर्माण के लिए ईमानदारी से प्रयासनहींकिए। राज्यपाल ने मुख्य विपक्षीदलभारतीय जनतापार्टीकोभीसरकारबनाने का अवसरनहींदिया, अतः राज्यपाल की भूमिकानिष्पक्ष नहीं मानीजासकती। मेघालय (2009)मेंमेघालय प्रगतिशीलगठबंधन की सरकारविधानसभा अध्यक्ष द्वारा 5 विधायकोंकोनिलम्बितकरने के कारणविश्वासप्रस्तावपरपराजितहोगईऔरवहांराज्यपालआर.एस. मुस्सारी की रिपोर्ट के आधारपर 18 मार्च, 2009 कोराष्ट्रपति शासनलागूकिया गया।⁵² इस मामलेमेंविधानसभा अध्यक्ष द्वारा 5 विधायकोंकोनिलम्बितकरने का निर्णय अलोकतांत्रिक था। राज्यपालआर. एस. मुस्सारी ने किसीअन्य राजनैतिकदल या गठबंधनकोराज्य मेंलोकप्रिय सरकारबनाने का अवसरनहींदिया, जोअलोकतांत्रिक औरअन्यायोचितथा।

झारखण्ड (2013)मेंअर्जुनमुण्डा के नेतृत्ववालीभारतीय जनतापार्टी-झारखण्डमुक्तिमोर्चा की गठबंधनसरकार से झारखण्डमुक्तिमोर्चा द्वारासमर्थनवापसलेने के कारणसरकारअल्पमतमेंआगईऔरराज्यपालसैय्यदअहमद की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर 18 जनवरी, 2013 कोराज्य मेंराष्ट्रपति शासनलागूकिया गया।⁵³ इस मामलेमेंकोईदूसरा राजनैतिकदल या गठबंधनस्थायीसरकारबनाने की स्थितिमेंनहींथा। अतः राज्यपाल के द्वाराराष्ट्रपति शासनलागूकरने की सिफारिशकरनान्यायोचितथा। उपर्युक्तविश्लेषण से यह स्पष्टहैकिसंविधानलागूहोने के पश्चात् अबतकइकानवेंबारराज्यमेंराष्ट्रपति शासनलागूकियागयाहै, जिसमें 39 राज्यों के राज्यपालों ने निष्पक्ष भूमिकानिभाईहै, जबकि 52 राज्यों ने के संसत्तारूढ़ दल या गठबंधन के निहितस्वार्थों की पूर्ति के लिए अपने-अपनेराज्य मेंराष्ट्रपति शासनलागूकरने की रिपोर्टभेजीहै। यह प्रवृत्तिनिश्चय हीहमारेसंघीय ढांचे के लिए

हानिकारकसिद्ध हुई है। अतः प्रवृत्ति का सर्वत्र विरोध हुआ है और इस पर अंकुशलगाने की मांग की जाती रही है।

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Impact Factor: 1.855(IFSJI)**Environmental Challenges : Time to take Action****Vashist Kumar**vashistbsf@gmail.com

Environment is everything that is around us. It tends to live or non-living things. It includes physical, chemical and other normal powers. Living things live in their condition and continually associate with it, adjust to conditions in their condition. In the earth there are distinctive connections between animals, plants, Insects, soil, water, and other living and non-living things.

Since everything is a piece of the earth, the word environment is used to discuss numerous things. People in distinctive fields of learning utilize the word condition in an unexpected way. Electromagnetic condition is radio waves and other electromagnetic radiation and magnetic fields. The galactic condition alludes to conditions between the stars. In psychology and medicine, an individual's domain is the general population, physical things and spots that the individual lives with. The earth influences the development and improvement of the individual. It influences the individual's conduct, body, mind and heart. In this paper an endeavor has been made to break down the natural difficulties. The inside subject of this paper is to feature the conceivable causes and significant answers for conquer the circumstance consequently improving the life on Planet.

Catchphrases Natural difficulties, conceivable causes, Global warming, Green house gases, populace development, petroleum products, control measures,

Targets:-

- *To comprehend the importance of condition*
- *To investigate the foundation and issues identified with condition.*
- *To give suggestive measures for confronting ecological difficulties.*

Introduction

A year ago was a noteworthy success for tree huggers over the globe, with the Paris Agreement recognizing that environmental change has been affected by human movement and defining an objective to limit the worldwide normal surface temperature increment to 1.5°C over the standard normal.

Despite this progression forward, actually these difficulties— including human-impacted environmental change, normal asset exhaustion, vitality utilization, overpopulation, contamination, deforestation and loss of biodiversity – won't vanish medium-term. All the more should be done to address these difficulties right now. There are many environmental challenges viz water contamination, rubbish and contamination of the common habitat are for the most part difficulties for India. Nature is additionally causing some exceptional consequences for India. The circumstance was more awful between 1947 through 1995. As per information accumulation and condition appraisal thinks about of World Bank experts, between 1995 through 2010, India has gained probably the quickest ground in tending to its ecological issues and improving its natural quality in

the world. Still, India has far to go to achieve natural quality like those delighted in created economies. Contamination remains a noteworthy test and open door for India.

Ecological issues are one of the essential drivers of sickness, medical problems and long haul vocation sway for India.

Law and arrangements

English principle of India saw a few laws identified with condition. Among the soonest ones were Shore Nuisance (Bombay and Kolkata) Act of 1853 and the Oriental Gas Company Act of 1857. The Indian Penal Code of 1860, forced a fine on any individual who deliberately fouls the water of any open spring or store. Moreover, the Code punished careless acts. English India likewise instituted laws went for controlling air contamination. Conspicuous among these were the Bengal Smoke Nuisance Act of 1905 and the Bombay Smoke Nuisance Act of 1912. While these laws flopped in having the proposed impact, British-ordered enactments spearheaded the development of natural guidelines in India.

Upon autonomy from Britain, India embraced a constitution and various British-instituted laws, with

no particular established arrangement on securing the earth. India revised its constitution in 1976. Article 48(A) of Part IV of the altered constitution, read: The State will attempt to secure and improve nature and to defend the woods and untamed life of the nation. Article 51 A(g) forced extra ecological orders on the Indian state.

Other Indian laws from ongoing history incorporate the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act of 1974, the Forest (Conservation) Act of 1980, and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act of 1981. The Air Act was motivated by the choices made at Stockholm Conference. The Bhopal gas tragedy triggered the Government of India to authorize the Environment (Protection) Act of 1986. India has likewise ordered a lot of Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules in 2000.

In 1985, Indian government made the Ministry of Environment and Forests. This service is the focal managerial association in India for controlling and guaranteeing ecological assurance.

In spite of dynamic entry of laws by the focal legislature of India, the truth of ecological quality for the most part declined somewhere in the range of 1947 and 1990. Provincial poor had no way out, yet to support life in the way that could be available. Air outflows expanded, water contamination declined, backwoods spread diminished. Beginning during the 1990s, changes were presented. From that point forward, without precedent for Indian history, real air poison focuses have dropped in each 5-year time frame. Somewhere in the range of 1992 and 2010, satellite information affirms India's woods inclusion has expanded out of the blue by more than 4 million hectares.

Conceivable causes

Some have cited economic development as the reason with respect to the ecological issues. It is proposed that India's developing populace is the essential driver of India's ecological corruption. Deliberate investigations challenge this theory. Empirical evidence from nations, for example, Japan, England and Singapore, each with populace thickness like or higher than that of India, yet each getting a charge out of ecological quality endlessly better than India's, proposes populace thickness may not be the main factor influencing India's issues.

Serious issues

Major natural issues are woods and farming debasement of land, asset exhaustion, (for example, water, mineral, backwoods, sand, and rocks),

environmental corruption, general wellbeing, misfortune of biodiversity, misfortune of resilience in biological communities, employment security for poor people.

The real wellsprings of contamination in India incorporate the fast consuming of fuel wood and biomass, for example, dried waste from domesticated animals as the essential wellspring of vitality, absence of sorted out rubbish and waste expulsion administrations, absence of sewage treatment tasks, absence of flood control and storm water seepage framework, redirection of buyer squander into waterways, incineration rehearses close significant streams, government commanded insurance of profoundly dirtying old open transport, and proceeded with activity by Indian legislature of government claimed, high emanation plants worked somewhere in the range of 1950 and 1980.

Air contamination, poor administration of waste, growing water scarcity, falling groundwater tables, water contamination, protection and nature of forests, biodiversity misfortune, and land/soil degradation are a portion of the major ecological issues India faces today.

India's populace development adds weight to natural issues and its assets. Quick urbanization has caused a development of overwhelming metals in the dirt of the city of Ghaziabad, and these metals are being ingested through defiled vegetables. Substantial metals are dangerous to individuals' wellbeing and are known cancer-causing agents.

Populace development and natural quality

There is a long history of study and discussion about the cooperations between populace development and nature. As indicated by a British thinker Malthus, for instance, a developing populace applies weight on agrarian land, causing ecological corruption, and constraining the development of place that is known for higher just as more unfortunate quality. This ecological corruption at last lessens agrarian yields and sustenance accessibility, starvations and maladies and demise, along these lines diminishing the rate of populace development.

Populace development, since it can put expanded weight on the assimilative limit of nature, is additionally observed as a noteworthy reason for air, water, and strong waste contamination. The outcome, Malthus speculated, is a harmony populace that appreciates low dimensions of both pay and Environmental quality. Malthus recommended

positive and protection constrained control of human populace, alongside abrogation of poor laws. Malthus hypothesis, distributed somewhere in the range of 1798 and 1826, has been investigated and condemned from that point forward. The American thinker Henry George, for instance, saw with his trademark intrigue in expelling Malthus: "Both the jay peddle and the man eat chickens; however the more Jayhawks, the less chickens, while the more men, the more chickens." Similarly, the American economist Julian Lincoln Simon criticized Malthus' theory.[14] He noticed that the actualities of mankind's history have demonstrated the expectations of Malthus and of the Neo-Malthusians to be defective. Massive geometric population development in the twentieth century did not result in a Malthusian calamity. The conceivable reasons include: increment in human learning, quick increments in efficiency, advancement and utilization of information, general enhancements in cultivating techniques (modern farming), automation of work (tractors), the presentation of high return assortments of wheat and different plants (Green Revolution), the utilization of pesticides to control crop pests.

Later insightful articles surrender that while there is no doubt that populace development may add to ecological corruption, its belongings can be altered by financial development and current technology. Research in environmental economics has revealed a connection between natural quality, estimated by surrounding groupings of air poisons and per capita salary. This purported environmental Kuznets curve shows natural quality compounding up until about \$5,000 of per capita pay on buying equality premise, and improving thereafter. The key necessity, for this to be valid, is proceeded with selection of innovation and logical administration of assets, proceeded with increments in efficiency in each monetary area, enterprising advancement and financial development.

Other information propose that population density has little relationship to natural quality and human personal satisfaction. India's populace thickness, in 2011, was around 368 individuals for each square kilometer. Numerous nations with populace thickness comparative or higher than India appreciate ecological quality just as human personal satisfaction far unrivaled than India.

Water contamination

India has major water pollution issues. Release of untreated sewage is the absolute most vital reason for contamination of surface and ground water in India. There is a substantial hole among age and treatment of residential waste water in India. The issue isn't just that India needs adequate treatment limit yet in addition that the sewage treatment plants are exist don't work and are not maintained. The dominant part of the administration claimed sewage treatment plants stay shut more often than not because of inappropriate structure or poor upkeep or absence of dependable power supply to work the plants, together with non-attendant representatives and poor administration. The waste water produced in these zones typically permeates in the dirt or dissipates. The uncollected squanders collect in the urban territories cause unhygienic conditions and discharge contaminations that drains to surface and groundwater.

As indicated by a World Health Organization study,[19] out of India's 3,119 towns and urban areas, only 209 have incomplete sewage treatment offices, and just 8 have full wastewater treatment offices. More than 100 Indian urban areas dump untreated sewage directly into the Ganges River.[20] Investment is expected to cross over any barrier between 29000 million liter for each day of sewage India creates, and a treatment limit of insignificant 6000 million liter for every day.

Different wellsprings of water contamination incorporate farming keep running off and little scale production lines along the streams and pools of India. Composts and pesticides utilized in farming in northwest have been found in waterways, lakes and ground water.[22] Flooding amid rainstorm intensifies India's water contamination issue, as it washes and moves a wide range of strong rubbish and debased soils into its streams and wetlands.

Exhausting Water assets

As indicated by NASA groundwater decreases are most noteworthy on Earth somewhere in the range of 2002 and 2008 in northern India. Farming profitability is reliant on water system. A breakdown of agrarian yield and extreme deficiencies of consumable water may impact 114 million occupants in India. In July 2012, around 670 million individuals or 10% of the total populace lost power fault on the serious dry season limiting the power conveyed by hydroelectric dams.

Air contamination

Air contamination in India is a difficult issue with the real sources being fuelwood and biomass consuming, fuel defilement, vehicle outflow and traffic blockage. Air contamination is additionally the primary driver of the Asian dark colored cloud, which is causing the monsoon to be postponed. India is the world's biggest purchaser of fuelwood, horticultural waste and biomass for vitality purposes. Customary fuel (fuelwood, crop buildup and compost cake) overwhelms household vitality use in provincial India and records for about 90% of the aggregate. In urban zones, this conventional fuel comprises about 24% of the aggregate. Fuel wood, agri waste and biomass cake consuming discharges more than 165 million tons of burning items into India's indoor and open air each year. These biomass-based family unit stoves in India are likewise a main wellspring of nursery outflows adding to atmosphere change.

The yearly harvest consuming practice in northwest India, north India and eastern Pakistan, after rainstorm, from October to December, are a noteworthy occasional wellspring of air contamination. Roughly 500 million tons of harvest buildup is scorched in open, discharging smoke, sediment, NO_x, SO_x, PAHs and particulate issue into the air. This consuming has been observed to be a main source of exhaust cloud and murkiness issues through the winter over Punjab, urban areas, for example, Delhi, and significant populace focuses along the streams through West Bengal. In different conditions of India, rice straw and other harvest buildup consuming in open is a noteworthy wellspring of air pollution.

Vehicle discharges are another wellspring of air contamination. Vehicle discharges are compounded by fuel debasement and poor fuel burning efficiencies from traffic clog and low thickness of value, high speed road network per 1000 people.

On per capita premise, India is a little producer of carbon dioxide nursery. In 2009, IEA gauges that it produced about 1.4 huge amounts of gas per individual, in contrast with the United States' 17 tons for each individual, and a world normal of 5.3 tons per individual. Be that as it may, India was the third biggest producer of total carbon dioxide in 2009 at 1.65 Gt every year, after China (6.9 Gt every year) and the United States (5.2 Gt every year). With 17 percent of total populace, India contributed about 5 percent of human-sourced carbon dioxide emanation; contrasted with China's 24 percent share.

The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act was go in 1981 to manage air contamination and there have been some quantifiable improvements. However, the 2012 Environmental Performance Index ranked India at 177th position out of 180 nations in 2018, as having the most unfortunate relative air quality out of 132 countries.

Strong waste contamination

Junk and trash is a typical sight in urban and country territories of India. It is a noteworthy wellspring of contamination. Indian urban communities alone create in excess of 100 million tons of strong waste a year. Road corners are heaped with junk. Open spots and walkways are plundered with rotteness and litter, waterways and trenches go about as landfills. To some degree, India's refuse emergency is from rising constition. India's waste issue additionally indicates a shocking disappointment of governance.[7] The the travel industry areas in the nation fundamentally slope stations are likewise confronting this issue in the ongoing years.[38]

In 2000, India's Supreme Court guided every single Indian city to execute a thorough waste-administration program that would incorporate family gathering of isolated waste, reusing and fertilizing the soil. These headings have just been disregarded. No significant city runs a complete program of the thoughtful imagined by the Supreme Court. To be sure, overlook squander isolation and reusing mandate of the India's Supreme Court, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development evaluates that up to 40 percent of city squander in India remains just uncollected. Even medical squander, hypothetically constrained by stringent guidelines that expect emergency clinics to work incinerators, is routinely dumped with customary civil trash. An ongoing report found that about portion of India's medicinal waste is inappropriately discarded.

Districts in Indian urban areas and towns have squander gathering representatives. Be that as it may, these are unionized government specialists and their work execution is neither estimated nor checked.

A portion of the couple of strong waste landfills India has, close to its significant urban communities, are flooding and ineffectively overseen. They have turned out to be noteworthy wellsprings of nursery outflows and reproducing locales for illness vectors, for example, flies, mosquitoes, cockroaches, rodents, and other pests.[39]

In 2011, a few Indian urban communities set out on waste-to-energy projects of the sort being used in Germany, Switzerland and Japan.[40] For model, New Delhi is actualizing two incinerator ventures gone for transforming the city's garbage issue into power asset. These plants are being invited for tending to the city's endless issues of overabundance untreated waste and a deficiency of electric power. They are likewise being invited by the individuals who look to forestall water contamination, cleanliness issues, and take out decaying waste that produces strong ozone harming substance methane. The ventures are being restricted by waste accumulation specialists and nearby associations who dread changing innovation may deny them of their occupation and method for life.[41]

Clamor contamination

Clamor contamination or commotion aggravation is the irritating or exorbitant clamor that may hurt the action or equalization of human or creature life. Clamor savvy India can be named as the most contaminated nation in the world.[42] The wellspring of most outside commotion worldwide is for the most part brought about by machines and transportation frameworks, engine vehicles, flying machine, and trains. In India the open air clamor is likewise brought about by uproarious music amid celebration seasons. Outdoor clamor is condensed by the word ecological clamor. Poor urban arranging may offer ascent to clamor contamination, since one next to the other modern and private structures can result in commotion contamination in the local locations.

Indoor commotion can be brought about by machines, building exercises, and music exhibitions, particularly in certain working environments. Commotion prompted hearing misfortune can be brought about by outside (for example trains) or inside (for example music) clamor.

High commotion levels can add to cardiovascular impacts in people and an expanded occurrence of coronary conduit disease.[43] In creatures, clamor can build the danger of death by modifying predator or prey identification and shirking, meddle with multiplication and route, and add to perpetual hearing misfortune.

The Supreme Court of India which is in New Delhi gave a huge decision on noise pollution in 2005.[44] Unnecessary honking of vehicles makes for a high decibel level of clamor in urban communities. The utilization of loudspeakers for political purposes and

for messages by sanctuaries and mosques makes clamor contamination in residential areas worse.

In January 2010, Government of India distributed standards of admissible commotion levels in urban and country territories.

Land or Soil contamination

In March 2009, the issue of [punjab] pulled in press inclusion. It was claimed to be caused by fly ash ponds of thermal control stations, which purportedly lead to extreme birth surrenders in kids in the Faridkot and Bhatinda districts of Punjab. The news reports guaranteed the uranium levels were in excess of multiple times the greatest safe limit.[46][47] In 2012, the Government of India confirmed[48] that the ground water in Malwa belt of Punjab has uranium metal that is half over as far as possible set by the United Nations' World Health Organization. Logical examinations, in light of more than 1000 examples from different testing focuses, couldn't follow the source to fly powder and any sources from warm power plants or industry as initially asserted. The examination additionally uncovered that the uranium focus in ground water of Malwa area isn't multiple times as far as possible, however just half over as far as possible in 3 areas. This most astounding fixation found in tests was not exactly those found normally in ground waters at present utilized for human purposes somewhere else, for example, Finland.[49] Research is in progress to distinguish characteristic or different hotspots for the uranium.

Ozone harming substance outflows

India was the third biggest producer of carbon dioxide, a major greenhouse gas, in 2009 at 1.65 Gt every year, after China and the United States . With 17 percent of total populace, India contributed exactly 5 percent of human-sourced carbon dioxide discharge; contrasted with China's 24 percent offer. On per capita premise, India produced about 1.4 huge amounts of carbon dioxide per individual, in contrast with the United States' 17 tons for every individual, and a world normal of 5.3 tons per individual.

Why We Need to Act

Financial, ecological, political and social variables are innately connected, and, similar to strands on a web, pressure set upon one factor can resonate through to other people .Here are a portion of the reasons why we have to make a move:

- The world is changing. The recent decades have been probably the most sultry in written history

as a result of human development of the "nursery impact", with the worldwide normal surface temperature in 2015 achieving an achievement increment of 87°C over the gauge normal in 1951. This expanded temperature is as of now influencing once-flawless conditions far and wide, for example, Australia's Great Barrier Reef, where researchers are recording proof that the increasing ocean surface temperatures are causing mass-blanching occasions.

- People are being displaced. It's generally realized that an ascent in temperature has prompted the dissolving of the Arctic polar ice top, which is causing ocean levels to rise. These rising ocean levels are affecting low-lying islands and uprooting networks who live there. In 2005, the first "environmental change refugees" came from the island of Tegua in Vanuatu. Later on, if nothing is changed, such exiles are relied upon to originate from areas including the Marshall Islands, Torres Strait Islands and the Maldives.
- Our wellbeing is at risk. Climatic changes prompting climate occasions, for example, heatwaves, long haul dry seasons and floods, will have a solid effect upon human wellbeing. Moreover, air contamination made from the consuming of non-renewable energy sources causes a scope of sicknesses including lung illness and lung malignant growth. In China, it's been estimated that 1.6 million passings for every year are being brought about via air contamination, which is around 17 percent of all passings in the nation.
- Our economies are at risk. Our inability to appropriately address environmental change is compromising the worldwide economy. In the World Economic Forum's Global Risks Report, inability to relieve environmental change hopped from fifth among the world's dangers as far as effect in 2015 to first in 2016. In the US, it's been expressed that climate change represents a noteworthy test to the rural business, as a result of its potential effect on harvest and domesticated animals generation.
- Responsibility is being moved. It has been proposed that specific networks are ending up more naturally agreeable to the detriment of others. In 2014, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change detailed that some richer nations are re-appropriating their carbon contamination

to China and other rising economies – meaning carbon dioxide emanations are expanding in these economies since they are creating products that are being sent out to the US and Europe.

- Our rights to a solid domain are at risk. Damaging ecological practices, which may result in results, for example, an absence of access to sustenance, clean air and water, are considered to infringe upon human rights. As recommended by political scholar Dr Kerri Woods: "If human rights are guaranteed with regards to human security, and that security is compromised by natural debasement coming about because of unsustainable financial practices, at that point there would appear to be an at first sight case for believing the earth to be a human rights issue."

Path Forward

An unmistakably increasingly helpful methodology would be together investigate the few techniques by which ozone harming substance discharges can be decreased in as effortless, way as possible. One such way can be moving from ordinary assets of vitality eg Coal, Fossil fuel to inexhaustible assets eg solar, water, wind vitality. The conflict that shutting down coal-based ventures would make joblessness is additionally not so much pleasing since moving to new (inexhaustible wellsprings of vitality) will mean all the more new occupations would be accessible if nations move to sun powered, wind and other elective vitality sources. Eco-friendly car innovation is as of now accessible in numerous nations however produces are as yet not willing to put resources into advancing them. Another simple measure that requires no innovation is planting trees to diminish ozone depleting substance levels. These means would be unquestionably more compelling and proficient than advancing emanation quantity exchanging frameworks as is being done at present. Outflow share exchanging empowers more extravagant countries to purchase up surplus standards from more unfortunate nations, which does not by any means cut down discharge levels.

End

The opportunity has already come and gone that the overall population, open elements, state and focal government understand the harm, which our formative procedure has made to the living condition. The degree is with the end goal that it can't be turn. There a 396 need to consider the requirements of present and future by impulse and furthermore need to adjust the open intrigue and

condition insurance. It is to be noticed that except if the humankind adapts to present circumstances for the counteractive action and control of the contamination and insurance of condition with essential enthusiasm and quick preliminary, the dynamic and prosperous living and to secure welfare state will turn into a bad dream. There is still trust in us. We can, to a specific degree, switch the procedure of debasement of our environment, for Mother Earth is excusing and ready to mend her injuries on the off chance that we don't perpetrate progressively terrible ones on her. As Paul Bigelow Sears stated, "How far must affliction and hopelessness go before we see that even in the day of immense urban areas and amazing machines, the great earth is our mom and that on the off chance that we decimate her, we devastate ourselves." So we should act today for a superior tomorrow for our kids.

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Communication Skills in the Business Organization: An Overview



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Correspondence is the most imperative element of an association. Indeed, an association can't be thought about without correspondence. An association is a gathering of people comprised to accomplish certain particular destinations. The accomplishment of these targets to a great extent relies on a legitimate co-appointment and combination of human exertion in an association. The general population working in an association are interrelated; their exercises are additionally interrelated on the grounds that all exercises are performed just to accomplish the hierarchical destinations'- appointment and incorporation of different human exercises are conceivable just if there is a compelling arrangement of correspondence in the association which accommodates trade of data and sharing of different thoughts.

The more compelling the arrangement of correspondence is, the better are the relations between the laborers, what's more, among specialists and the administration. Correspondence is the death of data and comprehension starting with one individual then onto the next at a similar dimension or at various dimensions. It is the procedure by which the administration achieves others in dealing with its work. Since chiefs work through others, the majority of their administrative capacities go through the bottleneck of correspondence. One individual can start the procedure however only he can't total it. It is finished just when it is gotten by others. The adequacy of the board to a great extent relies on the viability of correspondence. It is correspondence which offers life to the association; along these lines, it very well may be compared to the existence blood of an association. The correspondence framework fills in as the vehicle by which an association is installed in its condition. It not just coordinates the different sub-units of an association yet in addition, in an efficient sense, fills in as an intricate arrangement of interconnected channels intended to filter and examinations data imported from the earth. It likewise sends out prepared data to the earth. The job of correspondence turns out to be progressively basic as the association develops in its size, intricacy and refinement. In this way, the framework ought to be balanced by the requirements of the association every now and then.

Correspondence meaning and definitions

Correspondence is the sensory system of an association. It keeps the individuals from the association educated about the inner and outer happenings pertinent to an undertaking and important to the association. It co-ordinates the endeavors of the individuals towards accomplishing authoritative targets. It is the way toward impacting the activity of an individual or a gathering. It is a procedure of significant collaboration among people to start, execute, achieve, or keep certain activities. Correspondence is, in this way, the existence blood of an association. Without correspondence, an association is dormant and its very presence is in peril.

The term correspondence has been gotten from the Latin word 'cooperatives' that signifies 'normal' and subsequently, if an individual impacts correspondence, he sets up a shared opinion of comprehension. Actually, correspondence intends to educate, to tell, to appear, or to spread data. In this manner, it might be translated as an exchange of suspected or data to realize comprehension and certainty for good mechanical relations. It achieves solidarity of direction, intrigue, and endeavors in an association.

On the off chance that you resemble the greater part of us, you invest more energy imparting than doing whatever else. Presumably you spend a huge piece of every day talking and tuning in. Also, when you are

not talking or listening you are probably going to impart in different ways perusing, composing, motioning, drawing. Or then again, maybe you are simply learning by being, or believing, or smelling. These exercises are types of correspondence; undoubtedly, you do them all through a large portion of your cognizant minutes. Something we do as much should be critical. Presumably it is the most critical of every one of our exercises. It is anything but difficult to see that correspondence is the most critical action which has empowered us to build up the acculturated society we have today. It is one movement which we individuals obviously show improvement over different types of life on earth; and it generally clarifies our predominant job. It is the movement which has empowered us to sort out to work in gatherings. It is through association that we have had the capacity to continue to our reality which exclusively would not have been conceivable. Be that as it may, there is no compelling reason to talk about further how correspondence added to the advancement of us individuals. Its job is self-evident. We need just to infer that correspondence is incredibly fundamental to our prosperity and prosperity in enlightened society.

Frequency of communication

Exactly how much imparting a business association needs depends - on various components. The idea of the business absolutely is one. Some have a lot more prominent need to convey than do others. The association plan of the organization additionally influences the volume of correspondence, for a significant part of the data stream is controlled by the structure. Additionally, the general population who make up the association influence the volume of correspondence. As we will bring up later, every individual is extraordinary. Every has diverse correspondence needs and capacities. Hence, differing mixes of individuals will have changing requirements for and produce shifting volumes of, correspondence. In spite of the fact that the correspondence needs shift by organization, individuals in associations convey more than a large portion of us think. As per one by one and large acknowledged gauge, somewhere in the range of 40 and 60 percent of the work time spent in a commonplace assembling plant includes some structure/sort of correspondence. Obviously, these rates are just midpoints. A few representatives invest significantly more of their energy imparting. Truth be told, the higher up the association structure a

representative is, the all the more conveying the individual is probably going to do. Normally, top officials spend from 75 to 95 percent of their time conveying. Untalented workers, then again, need to convey little to carry on their work. Undoubtedly, correspondence is vital to the business association. Since it is imperative, it makes sense that business needs its correspondence to be well done. Be that as it may, very once in a while is business happy with what it gets. Sadly, to utilize the frequently cited expressions of an expert in the field, "of the considerable number of things business officials do, they are most exceedingly bad at imparting."

Primary forms of organizational communication

The significance of correspondence in business turns out to be considerably progressively clear when we consider the correspondence exercises of an association from a general perspective. As should be obvious from a survey

of Ram's half hour at the Jean, these exercises fall into three general classes of correspondence: inside operational, outside operational, and individual.

Inward Operational Communication

Inward operational correspondence comprises of the organized correspondence inside the association legitimately identified with accomplishing the association's work objectives. By "organized" we imply that such correspondence is incorporated with the association's arrangement of activity. By the "association's work objectives" we mean the association's essential purposes behind being — to pitch protection, to fabricate stray pieces, to develop structures, and so forth.

The Jean Company, to use at this point a commonplace model, has as its significant work objectives the creation and selling of pants. In accomplishing these work objectives, it has a built up plan of activity, and correspondence assumes a noteworthy job in this arrangement. All the more explicitly, every one of Jean's workers has a task in the arrangement. For the arrangement to work, some conveying must be finished. In a portion of the assignments certain working data

is required. What's more, so all assignments might be executed as an agreeable and brought together exertion, certain planning data must be imparted. This data stream is inward operational correspondence. In particular, inside operational correspondence is brought out through any number of organized exercises. In the Jean Company, for

instance, a significant part of the inward operational data is gone into the organization

PC to turn into a piece of the organization's information base. From the information base, customized reports are created to give every task office the data it needs. For instance, deals reports and stock records join to impart decrease needs to the generation arranging division. At that point the generation arranging division imparts this need to the different creation offices through a deliberately arranged work routine.

Inside every generation unit and between creation units there is, obviously, extra imparting that must go on. The bosses settle on choices and transmit them to the subordinates. Divisions trade data, and specialists discuss working data with one another. Memoranda are composed, reports are readied, discussions are held, all during the time spent coordinating endeavors and providing the data expected to accomplish the association's objectives. In each division of the organization and in each movement, comparative inward operational correspondence happens.

Outer Operational Communication

Outer operational correspondence is that piece of an association's correspondence structure which is worried about accomplishing the association's work objectives. It manages individuals and gatherings outside the association. It is the association's correspondence with its open — its providers, administration organizations, clients, and the overall population.

Into this classification fall the majority of the association's endeavors at direct selling the business agent's business talk, the unmistakable leaflets, the phone callbacks, the subsequent administration calls, and such. Included likewise are the majority of an association's publicizing endeavors.

For, what is publicizing yet an intentional, organized correspondence with an association's planned beneficiaries. Radio and TV messages, paper and magazine publicizing, and purpose of-procurement show material clearly assume a job in the association's arrangement to accomplish its work objective. Additionally falling into this class is each of the an association does to improve its open picture. This incorporates its arranged attention, the municipal mindedness of its administration, the kindness of its representatives, the state of its physical plant.

All these and a lot more correspondence endeavors consolidate to make up the association's outer operational correspondence.

The extraordinary significance of an association's outer correspondence scarcely requires supporting remark. Surely, clearly any business association is reliant on individuals and gatherings outside itself for its prosperity. It is a basic guideline of business that, in light of the fact that a business association's prosperity is subject to its capacity to fulfill the necessities of clients, it must discuss adequately with these clients. It is similarly basic that in the present complex business society, associations are subject to one another in the assembling and dispersion of merchandise just as the closeout of administrations. What's more, this reliance fundamentally realizes requirements for correspondence. Similarly likewise with worldwide correspondence, these outside interchanges are essential to an association's activity.

Individual Communication

Not all the correspondence that goes on in an association is operational, in any case. Truth be told, a great part of the correspondence in an association is without reason the extent that the association is concerned. Such correspondence might be delegated individual.

Individual correspondence is all that coincidental trade of data and feeling which people participate in at whatever point they meet up. Individuals are social creatures. They have a need to convey, and they will impart notwithstanding when they have pretty much nothing or nothing to express.

A great part of the time companions go through with one another is spent in correspondence, for it is just the activity when individuals get together. Indeed, even absolute outsiders are probably going to impart when they are put in a position together, with respect to occurrence on a plane trek, in a sitting area, or at a ball game. Such close to home correspondence likewise happens in the work circumstance, and it is a piece of the correspondence movement of any business association. In spite of the fact that not a piece of an association's arrangement it can significantly affect the accomplishment of this arrangement. This impact is an aftereffect of the impact individual correspondence can have on the mentalities, suppositions, and convictions of the individuals from the association. Frames of mind of the association's individuals towards the association, their kindred representatives, and their assignments straightforwardly influence the individuals' eagerness

to do their doled out undertakings. What's more, the nature of discussion in a work circumstance influences frames of mind. In a work circumstance where warmed words and blazing tempers are regularly present, the members are not liable to attempt. Similarly, a romping, jaunty work circumstance is probably going to have a similarly unfavorable impact on profitability. Most likely the thought gainful frames of mind lie somewhere close to these limits.

Additionally influencing the association individuals' work frames of mind is the degree of individual correspondence allowed. Total refusal of this passionate benefit could prompt some level of enthusiastic bombshells, for individuals hold dear their entitlement to convey. Then again, inordinate individual correspondence could meddle straightforwardly with their work exertion. Most likely some place in the center ground region lies the ideal arrangement toward individual correspondence. Individual correspondence can likewise shape frames of mind and convictions, which are more grounded and have more enduring consequences for the psyche than feelings. As was represented in the previous record of Ram's workday at the Jean, Ram and his contracted transport companions invested a portion of their discussion energy talking about a proposed new advancement arrangement for the Jean. What's more, in talking, each solidified the sentiments of the others. It is along these lines that all individuals from an association decide quite a bit of what they think about their association, their colleagues, and their work circumstance by and large. What they think can influence their associations with the association. What's more, what they think can affect efficiency.

Correspondence Network in the Organization

It investigating the majority of an association's correspondences, we see an exceptionally mind boggling mass of data stream. We see an association truly benefiting from a constant supply of data. All the more explicitly, we see handfuls, hundreds, or even a great many individual individuals participating in untold quantities of correspondence occasions all through each working day. The image of this system of data stream is vastly perplexing.

In a rearranged structure, this vastly mind boggling data stream in a cutting edge association might be compared to the system of supply routes and veins in the body. Similarly as the body has veins, the association has settled channels of data stream. These

are the formal and built up channels of correspondence the fundamental line of the association's operational correspondence. Included here are the reports, records, and different structures which supply working data to the different pieces of the association; the requests, guidelines and messages which stream here and there the association's power structure; and the letters, deals introductions, promoting, and exposure which go to an association's expected customer base. These primary channels don't simply occur; they are painstakingly considered, or if nothing else they ought to be. In the cutting edge office, these channels are framed by PC data frameworks. Data from work stations is sustained into the organization's information base; and, from the information base the data can be recovered at the work station requiring it.

Our review additionally demonstrates to us an optional system of data stream comparing to the veins of the body. This is the system comprised of the tons of individual interchanges which occur in any association. Such interchanges pursue no set example yet rather structure a mind boggling and vastly complex snare of data stream, connecting the majority of the individuals from the association somehow.

The multifaceted nature of the system can't be overemphasized, particularly in the bigger association. Normally, it's anything but a solitary system by any stretch of the imagination. Or maybe, it is a complex between connection of little organizers made up of gatherings of individuals. The between connections are made significantly progressively complex by the way that the general population in the association may have a place with more than one of these gatherings, and gathering participations and the connecting's between gatherings are constantly evolving. Genuinely, the system structure in a substantial organist It on is so perplexing as to challenge portrayal.

Known as the "gra Devine" in the executives writing, this casual correspondence framework is unquestionably more compelling than an initial introduction may demonstrate. Unquestionably it comprises of much tattle and gossip, for this is the idea of human discussion. Furthermore, it is as whimsical and incorrect as the individuals who are a piece of it. All things considered, the grapevine conveys unmistakably more data than the formal correspondence framework; and, on numerous issues, it is progressively powerful in deciding the

course of an association. Insightful directors perceive the nearness of the grapevine. They realize who the discussion heads are; and they impart to them the data that will do the most useful for the association. That is, they stay in contact with the grapevine, and they transform it into a helpful instrument.

Impacts of Changing Technology in Present Scenario

From the former survey it gives the idea that a great part of the correspondence that goes on in associations is composed correspondence — letters, memoranda, reports, and such. Consequently, it is imperative that we address an inquiry that is once in a while heard. It is the subject of the job of composed correspondence in the years ahead. The proof proposes that we are moving quickly into the period of computerized correspondence the age of the paperless office. This will be when there will no letters, no reports, no documents. Rather, each work station in an association will be furnished with a work station, or maybe a PC. Accordingly, inward operational interchanges will be done essentially through PCs. In the short-run, an organization's composed outer activity interchanges will be done through the word-handling abilities of the PC; and they will be in paper structure. Be that as it may, in time, organization to-organization PC connect ups will create; and, in additional time there will be customer to-organization interface ups. The outcome will be that PC to-PC correspondence will supplant ordinary letters.

Despite the fact that it is difficult to state with positively what's in store, it seems sensible to state that PC innovation will achieve progressive changes in correspondence. Actually, progressive changes are happening at the present time; and most likely they will keep on happening at a quickening rate. In any case, we should remember that these progressions are fundamentally in the idea of the transmission — not in the messages imparted. There is no proof that even remotely recommends that the requirements for the messages conveyed in letters, reports, and memoranda will diminish. Furthermore, of significantly more noteworthy significance, there is definitely no proof to propose that these messages can be taken care of in a manner which does not require the fundamental composition abilities. Obviously, business composing is digging in for the long haul. Actually, the expanding multifaceted nature of the innovative universe of things to come is probably going to require more, not less, of it.

Conclusion

The previous square just skims the surface; yet, ideally, it has given an energy about the significance of correspondence to yourself and to business associations. It has appeared broad correspondence is, the manner by which it saturates each portion of the association in a most mind boggling and complex way. Furthermore, it has appeared great correspondence is imperative to the fruitful activity of an association. These ends, joined with the persuading proof that most authoritative correspondence isn't well done, should lead you to one more end: that correspondence is a zone meriting expanded investigation by those worried about improving the tasks of an association.

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Occupational Stress in Banking Sector

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Abstract

In the present scenario, it is being argued that new technologies and upgraded machineries are replacing the human resources. But the truth is that behind the production or invention or innovation of every product there is a human mind and effort. All these technologies are required to be handled or at least monitored by humans. Because of the growing competition not only within the country but with countries situated all over the globe companies have continuously been searching for talented and skilled professionals for further development of technology, which again have to be controlled and monitored by humans to bring out product / service. Every organisation irrespective of the sector it belongs to desires to have skilled and competent people to make their organisation more amount of concern should be focused on the employees so that they effective than their competitors. Therefore a great degree of concern should be on the employees so that they are completely satisfied with their job keeping in mind the goal of minimizing their occupational stress. Banking sector is related to every sector as none of the transactional business could be undertaken without the banking services. Due to a high level of development rate in banks i.e Public as well as Private Sector Banks, the levels of occupational stress is increasing at a very high rate. There is a severe need to understand these occupational stresses and find out ways to reduce them.

Key Words: Banking sector, occupational stress, techno stress, tension, Pressures of work

Introduction

In the real world there is no such job which is stress-free. Stress has become an integral part of every task being performed in a job whether it is IT sector, education sector, healthcare sector or any other government and non-government sector. BANKING SECTOR is no exception to this aspect. The nature of job of bank employees is very exhausting due to meetings that never end on time, pressures of target achievement and tensions of reducing NPA etc. Banking sector is one of the main pillar of any country which enables us to deal within as well as outside the country, thus connecting the whole world at just one click. Stress management programmes are of great significance in today's scenario especially in banking sector. The employees working in this sector should be satisfied by their jobs as well as the surrounding environment so as to reduce their stress levels at work.

This paper will be focusing on Understanding some basic concepts regarding occupational stress. As there are a large number of tasks which are required to be done in the banks at every level (top, middle and lower) employees need to cope up with the new emerging challenges. For this they need to be calm

and committed to their job. This is only possible if they are satisfied with their work and are completely enjoying their job. Therefore it is very important that the human capital in the banks (both public as well as private) are burdened with minimum level of stress.

Objectives

Banking sector is regarded as the main platform on which financial system of every country stands. This paper focuses on clarifying various aspects related to Occupational stress in banking sector.

- Meaning of occupational stress.
- Types of stress at work
- Symptoms of stress
- Occupational Stress in Banking sector
- Causes of occupational stress
- Measures to control stress levels in banking sector.

Methodology

For accomplishing the objectives mentioned above, this present study has adopted the archival method of literature review so that it can form a basis for further researchers willing to find gaps, and define new scopes for further study of authentic knowledge

in this particular field of Occupational Stress Levels In Banking Sector. Certain articles published on occupational stress in this sector have been studied for this research paper.

The data related to some of the organisations which have undertaken stress management and reduction practices has been collected from their respective web-pages and Magazines and journals.

Literature Review

Sabir et al.(2003) indicated that nearly one third of the working population in developed countries report high to very high levels of stresses. Similarly, evidence for newly industrialized countries is also indicative of the prevalence of stress. Time pressures, excessive demands, role conflicts, ergonomic deficiencies, job security and relationship with customers are particularly common stressors amongst employees in the financial services sector. Furthermore, new stressors such as computer breakdowns, computer slowdowns and electronic performance monitoring, have developed as a result of human interaction with computers for persons, under participation and unprofitability. Lastly, the PRO's of private sector scored significantly higher on role overload than the PRO's of public sector.

Basu Jay ant and Bhattacharya Sunetra (2007) In their study "Distress wellness and Organasotonal Role Stress among t Professionals: Role of Life Events and Coping Resources" pointed that among IT professionals of Kolkata subjectively experenced distress and wellness is closely associated with organisational role stress. The researchers have investigated that personal and professional stressors exert cumulative effect on individuals. They have also pointed that female employees experience less amount of stress than their male counterparts and older employees experience more stress than younger ones.

N Kathirvel (2009) Stress is the reaction that people take due to excessive pressure or other types of demand placed on them. It arises when they worry that they cannot cope. Stress is a demand made upon the adaptive capacities of the mind and body.

Pratibha Garg (2010) Job or occupational stress is mismatch between the individual capabilities and organizational demands. Employees often

experience stress because of work overload, an expected work pace, difficult work schedules, role conflict, uncertainty regarding job security, poor interpersonal relationships and unpleasant working conditions.

Roli Pradhan and Praveen tanwar (2013), This study follows a line of investigation about the existing knowledge of stress management strategies among the employees in Indian commercial banks. The study reviewed number of different issues related to occupational stress and explored the factors causing stress. To understand the factors leading to stress, an in-depth study was conducted from the employees of three different banks.

Gomathi,k. (2015) "A Study on Impact of Stress and Coping Strategies among the Bank Managers" has investigated effects of stress on employees and how they can combat the stress by eliminating emotional problems sustain well being and by encouraging subordinates to work under stressful situations.

Meaning of Occupational Stress

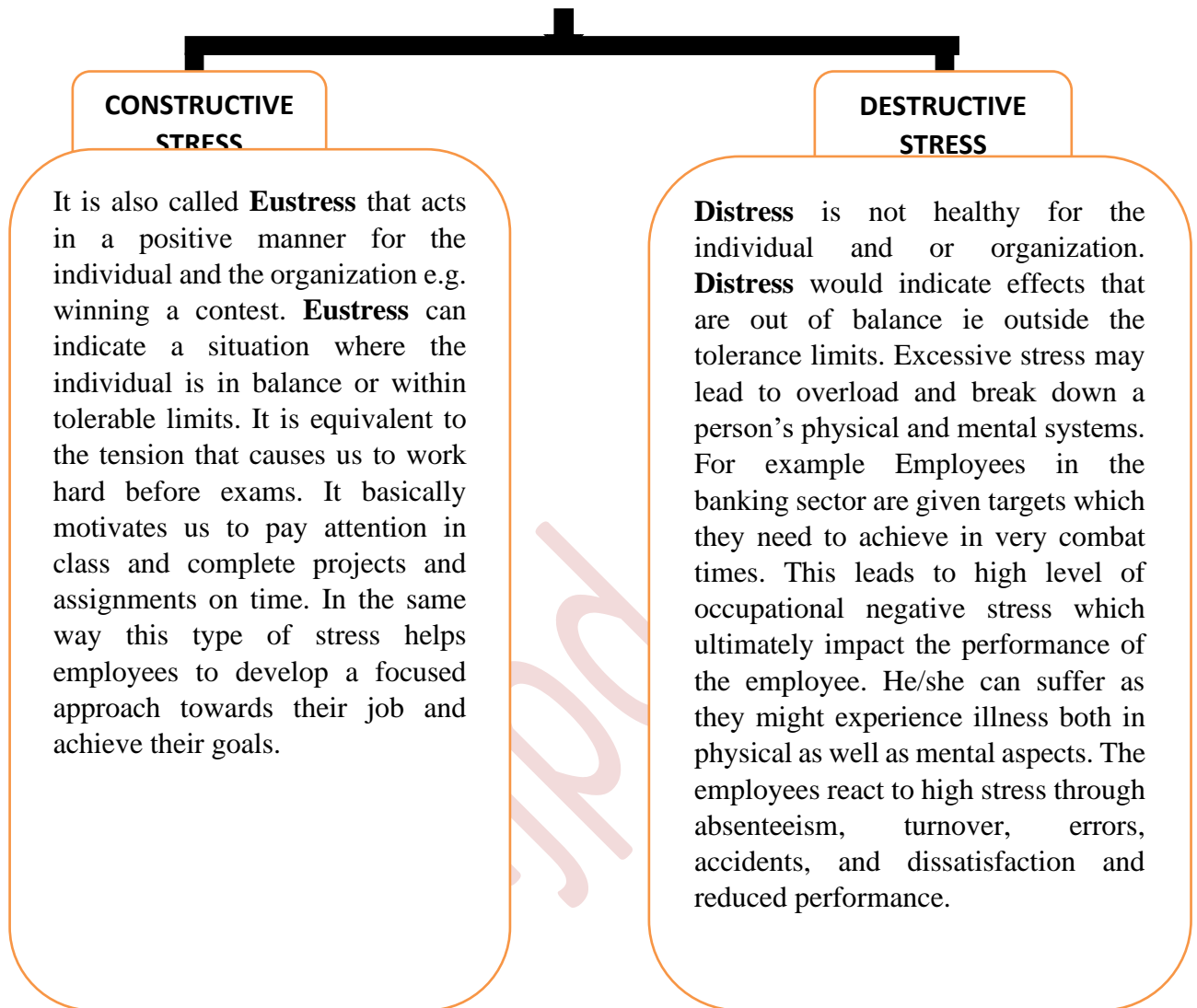
The word stress is derived from the latin word 'Stringers' which means "to draw tight". Stress is an internal phenomena and a mental attitude. Thus stress is a physical, emotional and mental reaction resulting from an individuals response to environmental pressures.

Life of an employee in any organisation is quite stressful. Work pressures, Tension, Tight schedules, unhelpful colleagues anxiety etc at work place makes the lives of modern day executives quite miserable. At times a minimum level of stress motivates the employees to focus on their work and achieve the targets. But if work pressures are very high and they are persisting from a very long period of time, then it is harmful for the employee as well as the organisation.

The World Health Organization defines **Stress** as "the reaction people may have when presented with demands & pressures that are not matched to their knowledge & abilities & which challenge their ability to cope". According to **Hans Selye**, the father of stress, says that "stress is the spice of life and absence of stress is death"

Types of Stress at Work

TWO FACES OF STRESS



There are a number of biological, psychological and behavioural changes which can be symptomatic of individual stress.

Biological - These include symptoms like –

- lack of appetite, craving for food when under pressure
- High stress causing frequent indigestion or heartburn (mainly happens when employee is sleep deprived due to stress)
- Having a continuous feeling of Tiredness
- High levels of sweating for no good reason
- Such a situation which leads the employee to be nervous, start nail biting or causes high blood pressure etc

Psychological - A number of psychological changes can be symptomatic of excessive or persistent stress. These include-

- Started having a negative approach toward every thing ie. negativism
- Expression of boredom
- Feeling dissatisfied and getting angry over unimportant issues
- not being able to make final decision
- problem in dealing with new or strange situation

Common psychological stress symptoms include depression.

Behavioural - These Include-

- Constantly and unnecessarily getting irritated with people
- Feeling low as he/she is unable to cope
- Reduction of interest in life
- a feeling of being a failure
- a feeling of being deficient or of self-hatred
- loss of sense of humours.

Among the more common indicators are the sudden changes in weight, smoking, use of alcohol.

Occupational Stress in Banking Sector

A bank is a financial institution which deals with deposits and advances and other related services. They receive money from those who want to save in the form of deposits and it lend money to those who need it. **Banking sector is considered as the hub and barometer of the financial system.** The major part of the economic development the country is shouldered on this pillar of the economy. Over the past several years, a large number of changes have taken place in the banking sector. Some of these changes are Technological upgradations, Transformation, outsourcing, consolidation etc. All these developments have led to a high degree of occupational stress. The employees are required to cope up with the new **upgraded technology** and if they are unable to understand the working of the upgraded version, this creates stress in the employee's minds that he/she is not able to perform their task with full efficiency. As many banks are consolidating, this has led to combination of systems thus making the work more complex at the beginning.

Thus, it is very important to study the occupational stress levels in banking sector to match with the fast changing environment of this increased competition, technological changes, policy changes, service diversification, global banking etc employees in both private and public sector banks face a lot of stress related problems. Global banking etc employees in both private and public sector banks face a lot of stress related problems.

Causes of Occupational Stress in Banking Sector

Due to the continuously changing environment the banking sector employees have to fulfil the criteria of a large number of policies and rules being implemented by the government. Employees face a large number of challenges in becoming compatible with this change. These challenges lead to occupational stress. Therefore the causes of

occupational stress especially in banking sector are as follows.

Technological Upgradation: As Globalisation is the buzz word over the past several years, every organisation is upgrading their technology so as to work according to the pace with which the world is competing. Banking sector has also introduced a large number of new technologies like Blockchain Technology, Upgraded ATM's, Proliferation of non-banks, automated Financial services Employees, Partnerships etc. Coping up with the functioning of these technologies creates stress.

Competition: The banking sector consists of 26 public sector banks, 25 private banks, 43 foreign banks, 56 regional rural banks, 1589 urban cooperative bank and 93550 rural cooperative banks in addition to cooperate credit institutions. In such a large population it is very important for every bank to do efforts to attract more and more clients. Now a days the footwalk system is getting outdated. So to attract more and more customers the banks send their employees on visit the customer so as to convince him/her. This leads to more and more pressure on the employees thus leading to stress.

NPA Management: NPA i.e Non Performing assets refer to classification for loans or advances that are in default or are in arrears on scheduled payments of principle or interest. The employees in the organisation are required to keep a continuous check on the level of non-performing assets thus leading to high pressure of work

Long Working Hours: This problem is majorly faced by Private sector employees. They have to work for a long duration of time in a day

Policy Changes: Almost all the policies or programmes launched by the government are implemented through banks. For example now the banks are required to compulsorily provide 40% of there loans to shopkeepers so as to improve their level. Frequent changes in the income tax policies or opening of Zero balance accounts etc need to be done by the bank employees

Promotion Linked to Transfers and Performance: the bank employees get promoted either by taking transfers majorly in backward areas or by achieving or overachieving targets on time.

Measures to Control Stress Levees in Banking Sector

As we know that stress is a situation when an employee feels tension, irritation, anxiety, frustration, headache etc. Due to these problems the employees

performance is negatively affected to a very large extent. Following are some of the measures to reduce stress levels

Proper Training: If there is any technological upgradation, the employees should be provided demo sessions for performing there job.

Proper Knowledge of Changes: Employees should be provided a detailed knowledge related to any changes in the policies and motivate them to understand the changes and bring them into effect.

Meditation: The employees should themselves resort to practices of meditation. This reduces their stress level and increases their concentration level.

Organise Stress Relief Programmes: The banks should organise programmes in which employees are given knowledge related to measures for coping up with occupational stress.

Knowledge of New Products or Schemes: The employees should be given complete knowledge regarding the new products being launched and they are also trained properly relating to these aspects so that they can easily deliver the information further and attract new customers.

Conclusions

As banking sector in the main pillar of standing for our economy it is important that this sector should work at a proper pace. As all the work is handled by human resources, their satisfaction at job is of supreme importance. From the concepts discussed in this paper we make the final conclusions-

- Occupational stress is a feeling of uneasiness, anxiety, pressure, tension which occurs when the employee is provided with such works that are not according to his/her skill and knowledge.
- There are two types of stress – Constructive (POSITIVE- which motivates) and Destructive (NEGATIVE- which harms)
- Symptoms of stress are Biological, Psychological and Behavioural
- Factors such as technological upgradation, long working hours, NPA management, Promotions by transfers etc
- Proper training, meditation, knowledge of new policies, Stress relief programmes etc are some of the measures to reduce occupational stress.

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Effectiveness of Social Media in Present Scenario

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Abstract

We live in a state of modernity where making a picture of the world without social media is almost impossible. This is the only tool that connects a person with any corner of this beautiful world. The objective of this research was to figure out the effectiveness of social media in our life. Since 1991, when the internet became publicly available, the way people are going about their daily business has changed completely. According to a 2010 study by Jennifer Alejandro, five out of six editors surveyed said that speed and immediacy were the most useful aspects of social media in receiving news. Social media is a group of online communication channels dedicated to community-based input, interaction, content-sharing and collaboration. Websites and apps dedicated to forums, social networking, social bookmarking, and social curation are among the different types of social media. These are some leading example of social media such like GOOGLE, INSTRAGRAM, FACEBOOK, WHATSAPP TWITTER, LINKEDIN, and WIKIPEDIA. The unprecedented growth of these media giants ultimately reflects our compelling desire to engage with each other around common interests. This is the simplest and fastest way to promote business worldwide. It has a revolutionary effect on user's mindset. The number of people using different social media channels regularly has increased dramatically, and more and more frequently people are joining social media to boom their business and to building a relationship with others at all time. Whenever we talk about social networking site, we find that only a YouTube have a 73% share of total networking site. AMIT BHADHNA, SANDEEP MAHESHWARI, NISHA MADHULIKA, SANAM, UJJWAL PATNI, TECHNICAL GURUJI these are those people who have achieved success through YOUTUBE. Justin Bibber, SHAKIRA, and MICHEL JACKSON these got famous through Facebook. We can say that Social media provides a platform for doing marketing and advertising activities. This study is expected to provide effectiveness of social media.

Keywords: Modernity, Effectiveness, Journalism, Immediacy, Collaboration, Bookmarking, Curation, Leading, Unprecedented, Giant, Revolutionary, Dramatically, Frequently, Interaction

Introduction

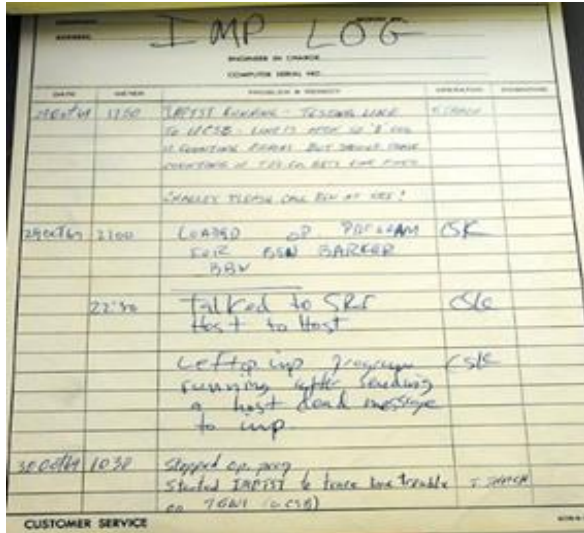
Before get to know about social media, 'what is media?' should be an equally important question to be clicked in one's mind. Media refers to the means of message delivery system to just carry an ad message to the targeted audience. We also listened about mass media, is there any kind of difference between them. Yes there is a slight difference of audience between the two terms, the mass here represent the larger audience. There are basically four types of media namely Print media (Newspaper and Magazines etc.), Broadcast media (T.V. and Radio etc.), Outdoor media or Out of Home media (OOH), and most importantly Internet. Social media is a part of Internet media.

Social Media

Social media is the collection of online communication channels that helps to advertise or

spread the information like a fire in the forest. 'Social media' is not just made up of two words in fact it consist the whole world. We came to know about the name of the bird 'social media' in 1997 when the first social networking site "six degrees" invented where people could upload their profiles and could have a chat together and then in 1999 first blogging site became popular, and now we are standing on such a situation where life without social media becomes next to impossible. The Plato system introduced in 1960, was developed at the 'University of Illinois' and eventually monetarily marketed by management knowledge Corporation, offer ear lier varieties of social media in 1973 era's innovations like Notes, PLATO's message forum application; TERM-talk, its instant-messaging feature; Talkomatic, perhaps the first online chat

room; News Report, a crowd-sourced online newspaper and blog; and Access Lists, enabling the owner of a notes file or other application to limit access to a certain set of users, for example, only friends, classmates, or co-workers



This is the first message sent over the internet through ARPANET.

The term Social Media refers to the employment of web-based and mobile technologies to show communication into an interactive dialogue. Social media takes on various forms together with magazines, net forums, weblogs, social blogs, microblogging, wikis, podcasts, images or photos, video, rating and social bookmarking. With the planet in the midst of a social media revolution, it's over obvious that social media like face book, twitter, orkut, MySpace, Skype etc., are used extensively for the purpose of communication. This form of communication is often with an individual or a bunch of persons. Today most of the people specially the youngsters are hooked on to the different social media for keeping in contact with their peers. Social media is media for social interaction as a superset on the far side of social communication. There are pros and cons to the utilization of social media. One most vital advantage is that the online sharing of information and knowledge among the various groups of individuals. This online sharing of data conjointly promotes the rise in

the communication skills among the individuals, particularly among the learners/students of academic institutions. There is additionally a flip aspect to the employment of social media tools. Sometimes, such tools are victimized by individuals that results in interference into one's privacy. However, currently it's been witnessed that almost all of the business houses also interact in social networking while promoting their merchandise and services. Very often, the head honchos of the business groups tries to maintain a healthy relationship with their valued customers. Social networking sites are currently seen as a promising means of message, which each and every brand should embrace. Social media as a medium of promotion contributes, through its immediacy, to a healthy and direct relation between brands and their public in internet surroundings. This immediacy offers the general public the ability to be present, to speak, to influence and retain a stronger position towards brands. In addition to using social platforms to monitor conversations concerning their business, competitors, and merchandise, corporations are progressively reaching out to their customers via the social web to communicate messages about what they have to offer. In fact, social media is remodeling the approach organizations communicate — the various social tools that are offered these days are very much efficient as compared to ancient approaches like email and online advertising. Blog posts and tweets enable businesses to form communities, provide immediate feedback or help, and promote their merchandise and services.

This paper primarily tries to analyze the results of the expansion of social media and its implications in the society The term social media includes these 13 types of Medias Blogs, Business networks, Collaborative projects, Enterprise social networks, Forums, Micro blogs, Photo sharing Products/services review, Social bookmarking, Social gaming, Social networks Video sharing and Virtual words.

Objective of the study

The aim of the study is to describe the importance of social media in a day to day life. Social Media Provides a Platform to promote the business

across the world in an easiest and fastest manner. Beside this, the research tries to figure out these factors:

- To identify how social media can enhance B2B AND B2C relationship. To identify how social media increase market share and position.
- To Identify how information circulate across the world instantly
- To identify how social media connect people from anywhere to anyone.
- To identify how social media helps the students and teachers to enhance their Knowledge about any field.
- How social media updates us from the recent happening all around the world.

Literature review

This research paper is based on secondary data collected from various available resources about social media-research papers, goggle search engine, online resources. I also used some data on ite observations, interviews, and questionnaires for collecting information about the effectiveness of social media. Hindshaw, (2016) has studied the "effectiveness of advertising" in social networking Sites for measuring both positive and negative aspects of advertising. Bashar et al., (2016) has done an empirical research to understand the effectiveness of social networking sites help consumers make decisions. Prominent social media sites. Facebook: This is one of the largest social media network on the internet, to connect billions of people and help in recognition of people from anywhere. Most of the people advertise their business through facebook to build a healthy relationship among existence and potential customer. Benefits Customer spends most of their time on facebook therefore this is best way to attract customers for advertise anything. Cheapest form of advertising. We can connect with our family, friends and relatives who are far away from us. Detail about personal portfolio

Twitter: Twitter is world's most popular social media platform, via twitter many people start their business and connect with customers. With the help of twitter we enable to reach wide range of audience with two way communication.

Youtube: Most well-known video based online networking site is you tube. Amit Bhadana, Sandeep Maheshwari and technical guru etc. These

are those Indian superstars got popular through YouTube. YouTube is free of cost social media; there are no any fees to pay using you tube. With the help of YouTube we express our creativity that too without fees.

Linkedins: This is a social networking site designed for the business perspective and also for employee oriented services. Job seeker uploaded their resume via linkedln that allow the employers to find out the employees according to their need. Recently linkedln report over 160 million members spread over 200 countries.

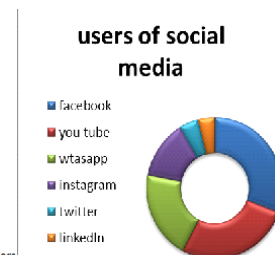
WhatsApp: Whatsapp the name itself defines has become the part of day to day life of people around the world. Whatsapp business allows companies to deliver messages safely and securely to their customer directly through messaging platform. With this small business can interact with customers easily and get a respond quickly. It is a modern move that whatsapp is going all in for small business. About 80% of small business in India said that whatsapp helps them to communicated with customers and grew their business.

USERS

Name of network

Facebook	2280
YouTube	2000
Whatsapp	1500
Instagram	1000
Twitter	336
LinkedIn	294

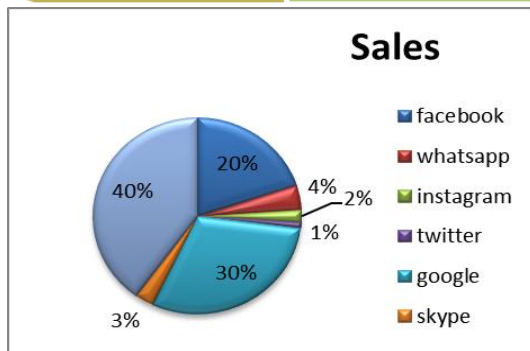
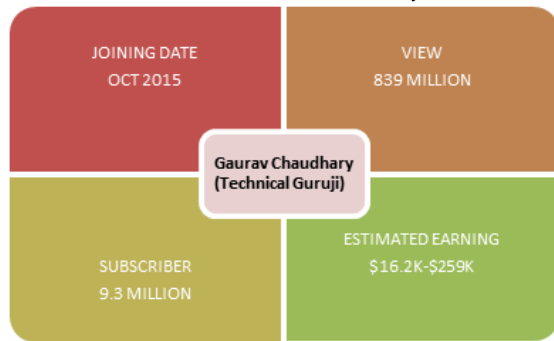
Number of users



Social network sites according to usage

Amit Bhadana is one of the top Indian superstars on YouTube. He was born on September 7, 1991, who is a resident of Faridabad in India. His parents did not know about his YouTube channel when he started it because Amit was afraid to tell them. Like any typical Indian middle class family, it was hard for him to convince their parents to pursue a career in YouTube. He is good at making humorous videos on topics like relationships, day to day life scenarios and comedic skits with his family and friends. In 2017 he was awarded by no.

1 channel on you tube.

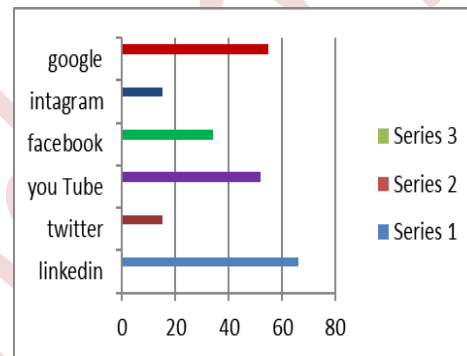


Gaurav Chaudhary was born on 7th May 1991 in Ajmer. He completed his B.Tech from Bikaner city after that he moved to Dubai to pursue his career in micro-electronics (M. Tech) from BITS Pilani Dubai campus. He is one of the Most famous YouTubers in India who have over 9 million subscribers to his channel technical guruji, Gaurav join YouTube channel with name technical guruji in 2015, making videos in Hindi talking about technology, smart phones, etc. His videos are very helpful and informative, and their method of presenting is very easy for anyone to understand. Gaurav Chaudhary is one of the mushrooming personalities Indian YouTube



Sandeep Maheshwari is an outstanding motivational speaker and aspiring entrepreneur. He did his bachelor degree at Kirori Mal College. But unfortunately, he could not finish his studies due to some personal reasons. He started his

career as a photographer in 2000 and worked as a freelancer for many businesses. He uploaded free seminars too on you tube which are life-changing for many people. His motivation and positive attitude about life gives hope to the society and most importantly students. Now he became a \most inspirational superstar on you tube. He achieved many milestones and awards throughout its journey. Ratio of Sale According to Different Social Networking Sites According to this pie chart we can conclude that highest part of pie chart cover with linkedin just because of this is official site of business. On the other hand facebook and whatsapp cover around 40% of total sale. Advertising through different social networking sites



Benefits of social media in distinctive fields
Medical and health

- Economy
- Kids and teens
- Society
- Education
- Business

Helpful in medical and health :With the help of social media most of the Health Care Professionals share necessary information and to promote health care , to organize conferences, workshops , to interaction with public. They can spread and explore their ideas to the public, discussion about practice management.

Benefits:

- To share doctor prescription to needed person.
- Consult with doctor online anywhere and anytime
- To share suggestion about various decease.

- Solve health related issue through you tube.

Helpful in doing Business :With the help of social media businessman connect and interact with existing & potential customers to share his different products and services. With the help of media we can insert variety of unique and beautiful pictures to attract customers. Social media helps business to build its brand equity. Social media allow us to organize different advertising campaign through various social networking sites. We can recruit potential employees which reduce our all over cost.

Helpful for Society:Social media helps in enhancing our connectivity with families, friends etc. Social media provide a platform to build relations. We meet with new people across the world. With the help of these media we can change our fatigue life time to time getting expressed by status, watching movies and some other entertaining channel.

Education:Students use social media for a variety of reasons. It allows them to be in touch with family and friends. Social media helps students interact with each other. In addition, most students use social media to get ideas and help school with more experienced people with some of their projects. They explore their ideas through internet via social media they join online courses to improve their studies. By using modern technology in classroom teaching, the young generation recommends a new way of education and learning and also they can interact with peers or teachers to discuss class related topics.

Use of Social Networking in Buying Decisio

Social media is an excellent platform to attract variety of customers. Things like brand equity, brand awareness and brand loyalty these are precious factors in marketing. Social media has ability to maintain these factors with the help of different methods of attracting customers.75% of potential customers make buying decisions with the help of social media. We can grow our B2B AND B2C business via social media.

Conclusion

In conclusion we can say that social media provides distinctive opportunities to various field of society. The youth today is not only

aware of what is in best for them but are also anxious and passionate to make their own priorities and choose on to which one is most important and how. Similarly these sites help to connect them with individuals all across the world by not disturbing their working hours and schedules. Social networking sites provide them a platform to connect with new personalities, share their experiences and gain fame. The youth involves terms with gaining relevant and fast data regarding what goes around in their nearby. Youths can use social media as a tool to boost their learning skills. They can connect with their peers and acquire assistance on troublesome projects. They can share data and obtain helpful recommendation on social media. Also, a study shows that social media will increase student's happiness as a result of it permits them to own a healthy social life. No doubt that social media has now crucial sources of information for consumers also in their decision for purchasing commodities online, especially with their complex buying behavior. Increasingly many people are turning to online consumer due to the ease of access, lower cost, and the wide range of choices and availability of information.

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International Journal of Professional Development

(International Multidisciplinary Peer Reviewed Refereed Indexing with Impact Factor Research Journal)

Impact Factor: 1.855(IFSJI)**Effectiveness of Entrepreneurship Education: An Overview**

Reetika Khattar

reetika.khattar@gmail.com**Abstract**

With emergence of new business startups across the globe, the concept of entrepreneurship has gained much eminence in both developed and undeveloped countries. Due to its positive contributions towards the country's economy, these new business startups play an important role in creating job opportunities, influencing politicians to recognize and provoke government to frame policies to promote entrepreneurship. All this helps in increasing country's economy. But for developing country's economy and to promote entrepreneurship it is necessary for any country to create entrepreneurs which can be created through education. Hence all this has created the demand for entrepreneurship education. In today's world, the focus of researches, educators as well as government is continuously increasing in developing entrepreneurial development programs. But despite of development of many programs through government and higher educational institutions, very little is known about the outcome of these programs.

Introduction

In order to create more entrepreneurs in near future, many universities across the world are in the process of strengthening the entrepreneurial education programmes. The focus of such programmes is to ensure that the structure of such programmes should fit the challenges that one should face in the world while starting a business venture. For successful implementation of these programmes it is essential to fulfill these five strategic levels. First, every higher learning institution must have entrepreneurship centre, second level is to frame curriculum as per the need, third level, is to entrench the development programs in order to strengthen the programmes, fourth level is the role of institutions in evaluating the effects of such programmes, fifth level is to promote the developmental programmes by creating conducive environment.

Entrepreneurship education programmes help in creating more employment opportunities. Most graduates are aiming to get a good job and to earn good salaries. But they are not satisfied with their earning while working in any organization. The fact is they are ignored about the concept of entrepreneurship and entrepreneurship education. And their lack of knowledge and ignorance works as a barrier in achieving their aim. But government along with higher education institutions has started many activities in order to aware the youth regarding the entrepreneurship education programmes and creates entrepreneurs. As many programmes have been

started by the government it is essential to evaluate the outcomes of such programmes..

Entrepreneurship

Entrepreneurship is the process of designing, launching and running a new business. It is an entity which has capability to search and take actions on opportunities to convert inventions into a new product.

Entrepreneurship education

Entrepreneurship education helps in providing youth with the knowledge, skills and motivation to promote entrepreneurial success. It should be offered to the students of all levels of schooling and graduation as well.

It provides advantage to students from all socioeconomic backgrounds and develop unconventional thinking skills among them. Generally affluent class does not allow their children to take any risk; which is an essential part of any business. Perhaps, if the students are taught with entrepreneurship not only at graduation but also at school level as a part of their curriculum this will foster among them the innovation skills that will encourage them to think beyond the world and gain success in achieving their goal.. Entrepreneurship education can be oriented towards different ways of realizing opportunities:

- The regular entrepreneurship: opening a new organization (e.g. starting a new business).
- To promote innovation or introduce new products or services or markets in existing firms.

This approach is called corporate entrepreneurship,

- Creating charitable organizations which are designed to be self-supporting in addition to doing their good works. This is usually called social entrepreneurship or social venturing.
- Entrepreneurship education also helps in developing reasoning skills, problem solving skills and risk taking skills through which they can achieve their goal.

Challenges faced by institutions

Cultural barriers: The Indian culture is influenced with emotional affinity than work and productivity. Most of population in India belongs to the socio economic classes of the society which do not encourage their children to take any risk. They force their children to work in organizations rather than starting their own business. And entrepreneurship cannot be developed where such kind of culture exist.

Difficulty in starting a new business: Although many schemes and infrastructural support has been provided by the government, but starting a new venture in India is not a easy task. Starting a new business in India takes a long time as compared to other countries.

Curriculum: Curriculum structured for the students in respect of development of entrepreneurship is not as per to what economy demands. It is more theoretical but for imparting correct knowledge it need to be practical.

Lack of broad vision: The overall structural framework lacks broad vision as it includes only theoretical aspects only which impart incomplete information among the students. They are not having any practical knowledge when they enter the real world they have to face a lot of problem.

Dependent on government: One of the biggest challenges is the dependence on government. Insufficient participation of public sector and lack of structural framework leads to the more dependence on government of the institutions and business organization.

Importance of entrepreneurship education

- Entrepreneurship is the key driver of our economy.
- It helps in developing skills among the students.

- It creates job opportunities which further lead to development of economy.
- It enables the student to be self employed and self reliant.
- To inculcate the spirit of perseverance.
- Helps in reducing rural urban migration.

Key factors to evaluate entrepreneurship education

Entrepreneurial skills: Both cognitive and non-cognitive skills are require for successful running a business venture, specially a new business venture like creativity, latent skills, reasoning skills etc. In order to promote entrepreneurship not only developing the skills but assessing those skills is also imperative.

Entrepreneurial knowledge: As many institutions are providing entrepreneurial knowledge it is essential to evaluate it. For assessing, some key areas are identified like knowledge regarding working of the economy, how to identify and avail benefit out of opportunities.

Entrepreneurial mindset: It is essential for students to predict themselves as active agents and they themselves have to create their own future. In this individuals self-efficacy, locus of control etc. are measured.

Connectedness to education: In this, the extent to which students behave proactively in the class and take participation in the group discussions and various activities are measured. All this depends on the way and the extent to which the teachers are encouraging students for taking participation in various activities and how much worthy students found their education system.

Connectedness to future career: Student should connect their activities that they are performing in the institution with real world. But before this it is necessary that they should know in which field they want to pursue their career. In this the relationship between the activities that the students are performing in the institutions and activities that they have to perform in the organization are measured.

Suggestions

Business incubation for entrepreneurship: Business incubation is basically designed to gain momentum in the growth of new business ventures by providing series of business support resources and services like basic infrastructure facilities, administrative advice, financial and technical services to enhance the opportunities for entrepreneurs.

Vocational education and training: Many vocational schools have been started by the government, but only starting such schools is not enough to encourage youth to become entrepreneurs. It is essential to provide practical knowledge to them. The training in these schools should be performance based.

Content and learning methods: Curriculum should be structured in such a way that it should encourage critical and latent learning skills among the students. Pedagogical methods and vestibule training method of training should be adopted so that the student can get the real view of the world.

Teaching and curricula: Entrepreneurship as a subject should be included in the curriculum at both school and graduation level. In this students are taught with concepts like business ethics, business and corporate law etc.

Encourage student-led entrepreneurial activities: It is essential to develop leadership skills and team building skills among the students, which can be done by adopting shared activities which are outside the purview of textbooks. Students should be provided ground to grow within the institution for their overall development.

Encourage research: IPR cells with competent staff who are trained in law and technical skills should be there in major educational and research institutions. Provisions should be there for public funded projects and collaborations with research institutions and B-schools.

Conclusion

The increasing reliance on entrepreneurship for the economic growth, results in increasing reliance on entrepreneurship education. Simply motivating the youth is not enough. Sound knowledge, methods of doing business and along with his right perspectives on the practice of innovation will help in gaining success in this arena. In emerging economies like India, the need of hour is to redevelop and promote the entrepreneurial education system. This can be done with the help of combined contribution of government and business organizations. Synergies of entrepreneurship as a field of studies with other business management courses, necessitate a framework for developing entrepreneurship as a core courses for students.

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International Journal of Professional Development

(International Multidisciplinary Peer Reviewed Refereed Indexing with Impact Factor Research Journal)

Impact Factor: 1.855(IFSI)**ICT and English Language Teaching: A Reality Check****Dr. Geeta Gupta**Assistant Professor, Department of English
Aggarwal College Ballabgarh*Abstract:*

A teacher equipped with digital resources and tools can make teaching learning process an unforgettable experience. Students, using modern technological devices can revise individually and experience authentic materials provided by a teacher either during classes, or at home. ICT can break the monotony by creating variety in learning and make lesson lively. It helps an English teacher to reduce her dependence on learner's mother tongue. It helps students to retain the text longer and with more understanding students participate in teaching and learning process. ICT is helpful to create situation to make the meaning of word, structure and text clear for effective teaching and learning. Despite its numerous benefits, ICT has some shortcomings also. The present paper will highlight the limitations, pitfalls and demerits of using digital tools in English language teaching and learning.

ICT can break the monotony by creating variety in learning and make lesson lively. It helps an English teacher to reduce her dependence on learner's mother tongue. It helps students to retain the text longer and with more understanding students participate in teaching and learning process. ICT is helpful to create situation to make the meaning of word, structure and text clear for effective teaching and learning. A teacher equipped with digital resources and tools can make teaching learning process an unforgettable experience. Students, using modern technological devices can revise individually and experience authentic materials provided by a teacher either during classes, or at home. Despite its numerous benefits, ICT has some shortcomings also. In digital era, English is required to fulfil the needs of globalized world, a new utility for written and oral communication. The culture of MNC's and call centres demands fluency and command over language, but the syllabus, curriculum, teaching methods, teaching programs, examinations and evaluation system of English prescribed in our universities at U.G. & P.G. levels fails to match the requirement of English as a skilled subject. The coaching centres for IELTS and TOEFL exams which got the cityscape are pointers towards the overwhelming importance of English. In fact, there is a vast difference between language acquisition and language learning as pointed by Corder "Language acquisition takes place in the infant and the young

child at a time when he is acquiring other skills and knowledge about the world. Language learning i.e. learning a second language normally starts at a later stage, when language performance has already become established and when many other physical and mental process of maturation are complete or nearing completion." [Corder, 107]

Many teachers, who teach English in schools, lack the techniques of foreign language teaching. They remain unaware of the changes taking place in English teaching and learning across the globe. They show little interest if given an opportunity to attend in-service training programmes. Though various seminars, conferences and workshops are conducted by universities and other professional bodies but they remain adamant in changing their age old method of teaching. Moreover, students belong to different socio-economic background. Technology demands a large amount of money to be spent not only on buying it but also to maintain it. Thus access to technology outside the school environment is not every student's cup of tea. Therefore, technology also has some disadvantages. Students start skipping their classes as they can watch videos related to their curriculum on internet. They feel tedious to attend the classes as they have all the content available on just one click at their comfortable abode. So the personal contact between teacher and student gets diminished, whose consequences result in loss of moral and ethical values like lack of emotion,

empathy, sensitivity, tolerance and healthy discussion. Technology only gives knowledge not its application. Teachers not only educate but also inculcate critical thinking, positive attitude, discipline, and morality in their students. They mould the personality of their students and channelize their energy in right direction to make them responsible citizens. When technology takes place of a teacher, students get deprived of these benefits.

Some other technical problems like power cut, malfunctioning of the devices like smart-board, computers, audio-video recorders, speakers, microphones, etc. hinders the smooth functioning of teaching and learning. Students as well as teachers get distracted and whole process loses its sanctity. Sometimes, Viruses destroy the whole content and it becomes a tedious job to arrange all the content again. This interrupts the smooth flow of teaching-learning process. When students express their viewpoint in the classroom, off-point or misunderstood comment frequently occur. But when the comment is made on social media like whatsapp, Facebook or twitter, it exposes the student to mockery from a global audience. Too much use of blogs or social sources minimizes classroom participation and comments. It is observed that spending more time on internet resulted in having more friends in virtual world than in real world which leads to loneliness, depression, frustration and anger. Every material that is available on the internet is not always reliable. This is because anybody can upload any stuff whatever, they want without checking its authenticity. The costs of these devices is very high which occurs as a barrier in the process of teaching and learning. For example, equipment like Interactive White Board can be a very effective means of teaching as it offers word processor, presentation facilities, and serves as a wonderful tool if provided with internet connection; but Interactive White Board is an expensive tool which may not be affordable in every educational institution. Most of our students use ICT facilities to interact with friends, family and other professionals through groups, discussion boards and blogs. They also communicate through various sources like emails, text chats and instant messaging where they make use of forms like asap, lol, ty, b|w, R|s, etc. A new symbol system has developed which is reflected in their writing. In this case, ICT sources have a negative impact in learning the language as it contributes to the spoilage of the language, decreases the use of vocabulary and increases the chances of

spelling mistakes. Without thorough understanding of the technology at hand, it will be impossible to bring out optimum result (Ivy, 2011, p.216). "Teachers should be aware of the possible frustration resulting from the unfamiliarity of computer software" (ShihJen, n.d, Discussion).

Teachers need to know exactly how ICT is used as a teaching and learning tool and how ICT can be integrated as a tool in pedagogy with the aim of increasing the effectiveness of teaching and improving students' learning. Information and communication technologies (ICT) have become one of the fundamental building blocks of modern society. Many countries now regard the mastering of the basic skills and concepts of ICT as an inevitable part of teaching and learning. Teachers' training should be arranged at grass-root level so that they can upgrade their knowledge and can integrate digital tools in the pedagogy for effective teaching and learning process. With the advent of Fourth Industrial Revolution, Digitization, Smart City, Cashless transactions and Paperless work, traditional teaching and learning have become obsolete. To cope up with the demands of digital societies, it has become imperative to overhaul the whole system of English language teaching and learning and incorporate the necessary changes.

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Impact Factor: 1.855(IFSJI)**Classical Music on Commercial Record -A Critical Review****Shweta**E-mail: mljain1177@gmail.com

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In the field of business records in India, Hindustan Gramophone Co, is the first to create it and they might be known as the pioneer in this field. First business record delivered in India by the H. G. Co., was in the year 1900. Be that as it may, it came in the market available to be purchased around the year 1902. So we may state that the primary business plate was presented close around 70 years prior. It was then as 78 r. p. m or the standard play records typically played for three and half minutes. These specific standard play records were extremely famous until the presentation of the E. P or Ext-finished play records of six and half mts span in the year 1955-56. So far the standard play records are concerned they are very overwhelming and not sturdy since It used to break effectively, contrasted with the all-encompassing play records. Since E. P. records are 75% less in weight and non-weak and furthermore not exactly 50% of the size of a standard play record which is helpful to convey. Since the presentation of E.P. records, 3 speed turn tables came into the market for business dispersion. Before that there was one sort of turn table with one speed with a sound box and huge horn type intensifier.

In the year 1955-56 the Gramophone organization of India who are the pioneer in this field presented E. P., records for film music on the main event and after that discharged old style music of India and so on. As a matter of first importance E. P., records were discharged in the North for North Indian Music and after that it was discharged in the South for Karnatak Music.

Alongwith E. P. records, H. M. V. of India under the standard of the Gramophone Co. of India, discharged the L. P, records or the long play records of thirty three and half r. p. m while the E. P's are 45 r. p. m. The L. P. records are as a rule of 22-24 minutes length and maybe the principal record of L. P. discharged in India by HMV in the year 1957 of Ravishankar on Sitar. In spite of the fact that the L.

P. records were at that point in the western market since 1952, it reached India toward the finish of 1956. The L. P. records came in the open market and turned out to be increasingly prominent in the year 1958.

To have a business record in India by any craftsman implies a great deal. Since HMV had the restraining infrastructure on the chronicle business and had their own technique for choosing the specialists of high request. It in this way turns into a respect to have a business circle in the mid twenties. Numerous Great bosses were recorded by the twin, Sencha, Megaphone and so forth, organizations. These are the not many names utilized as a monogram of HMV. The various names gave an alternate market, for specific purchasers. In spite of the fact that HMV began recording business in the year 1902 however their genuine market was made after 1915. It took them 15 years to develop the market.

In those days it was additionally hard to get consent of Great Masters since they were especially fickle and a significant number of them likewise wouldn't record. In this association the Maharajas have completed a ton to cause them to sing for business records. Reference might be made of Maharaja of Mahisadal in Bengal who got Ustad Faiyaz Khan.

We have abundant instances of three and half minutes record of standard play where the craftsman has given a splendid record of his/her specialty in such brief span. Give us a chance to be exact about our point. In the prior time of thirties we have still numerous references and records of the Great Masters of Indian traditional music which are still new in our psyche even we have heard it for many occasions. For the individuals who feel old style music can't be exhibited in 5 minutes, they will likewise concur in the wake of tuning in to Abdul Karim Khan, Ustad Faiyaz Khan, Ustad Imdad Khan, Smt. Kesar Bai Kerkar, Ustad Barkat Ali Khan, Ustad Bade Ghulam Ali Khan and numerous others, that

they left their everlasting impression through these records which made them undying.

who can overlook "Yamuna keteer" by Abdul Karim Khan, "Un sang lagi" by Faiyaz Khan, Bhairavi by Enayat Khan, Raga Pilu by Ustad Imdad Khan, Raag Nand by Kesar Bai and "Manva Laraje" by Ustad Bade Ghulam All Khan and so on. Indeed, even the principal part of Indian records created by the "Hindustan Recording Company" in the mid-twenties demonstrated to be effective so far the light kind of music is concerned. In this association records of Late L.C. Boral, Johar Bai, Malka Jan, Gauhar Jan, Kamala Jharia, K. C. Deay, Gyanendra Prasad Goswami, Bismadev Chatterji and so on, demonstrated a Great achievement since they were the first to be gotten the market during the period 1922-1930.

It is demonstrated that our music can be given reasonable equity inside 4 minutes as obvious by these little records of the past. Traditional music, in spite of the fact that it is a protracted procedure, can likewise be exhibited more or less to make it all the more interesting for the basic open.

Indeed, even in the West, this part of our music has been demonstrated effective when it is introduced in a short structure to make it intriguing to the audience members. My own involvement in such manner while speaking to our music in the west is additionally the equivalent. Since the western audience members fear the time factor, in India one could take up a Raga for 7 hours however on the off chance that it is introduced similarly in the West, at that point nobody might want our music in light of the fact that the life is quick and they pass by time.

Thus, it is now demonstrated certain that the records by the late Great Master Produced by the Hindustani Co. Senola, H.M.V. what's more, different organizations were an extraordinary accomplishment from business and melodic perspective. We can't state that the record of Enayat Khan or Abdul Karim Khan were a disappointment. Along these lines giving another hypothesis that our music can't be displayed in a short structure on the off chance that it is exhibited well the entirety of its delights.

In the cutting edge period of "Long Play" records, it has turned out to be increasingly simpler to extend the thoughts of Ragas by the extraordinary ace of the day. In spite of the fact that the day recently L.E. Boral, Johar Bai, Malka Jan, Gauhar Jan and so forth

are gone yet their music still evergreen. Who can overlook Late Gyan Goswanis noteworthy melodies created by Hindustani Co. of Calcutta. Indeed, even the Bhajans and Ragas of Late D.V. Paluskar is a resource for the Gramophone Company of India. So here is by and by demonstrated that the brief length of a 3 minutes accounts are in route effective from the introduction perspective. That is the reason L. P. records have more degree to expand the mind boggling purposes of a Raga further and furthermore makes the state of mind of the Raga great. So there is no dread that one can't extend a Raga on these records. In this association reference might be made of the A. I. R. where numerous specialists have given their best inside a particular time and time of the day. It won't be strange to make reference to couple of instances of an exceedingly fruitful accounts of L. P. created by the H. M. V. of India. Raga Marwa by Ustad Ameer Khan, Raga Darbari by Ustad Vilayat Khan. Raga Basant by Roshanara Begum, Raga Palash Kafi by Ravishankar and Ali Akbar Khan, Raga Kalyan by Bhimsen Joshi, Raga Todi by Bismillah Khan and Vilayat Khan, Raga Aheer Bhairav by Debu Chaudhuri.

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Impact of Economics Environment on Business: A Critical Review



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Abstract

Business is a framework which is a necessary piece of condition. It doesn't exist in a vacuum. The earth gives assets and chances to them to embrace new technique. It transforms subsequent to changing over them into completed items offers them to the individuals living in the earth. It is in this manner, mandatory with respect to an association that while directing its generation or showcasing exercises. It ought do nothing which is against the standards and enthusiasm of the General public. Along these lines, a firm can/endure just if the earth needs its item and affirms and supports its exercises.

Introduction

Business is the result of condition which impacts the activity of an undertaking in one manner or other. All the natural components which require the business to embrace new Procedure. Along these lines, business condition alludes to those parts of encompassing of an undertaking which influence or impact its tasks and decide its viability.

Definition

Business condition has been characterized by some of significant academicians which given underneath according to Reference book Britanica"Environment is the complex of physical substance and biotic elements that follow up on a living being or a natural network and at last decide its framed and endurance. Therefore the earth is the framework wherein individual live and they need to modify - to their regular habitat which additionally influence business. Also, there are monetary, social, social, political and lawful situations which have sway on business. These are factors which are outside the ability to control of the administration since they are chosen by different variables and offices yet business needs to conform to them to be endurance. In addition, other than residential condition there are worldwide components influencing climate business and financial aspects.

According to Kesth Davis"Business condition is the total of all conditions occasions and impacts that encompass and influence it".

According to M. Weimer-"Business condition is the atmosphere or set of conditions-financial, Social, political or institutional in which exercises are led".

According to Reinecke and Schoell" The condition of business comprises of each one of those outer things to which it is uncovered and by which it might be impacted legitimately or in a roundabout way."

According to Andrews "The condition of an organization as the example of every single outer impact that influence its life and improvement."

According to Richman and Copen "Condition elements or imperatives are to a great extent if not absolutely, outside and outside the ability to control of people mechanical endeavors and their administrations. These are basically the'gives'within which firms and their Administration must work in a particular nation and they shift, frequently extraordinarily, from nation to nation."

The earth offers both, dangers and openings that must be profitably condition is constantly fit for delivering real stuns and amazes, the achievement of a business undertaking relies upon its alterness and flexibility to changes in nature. Albeit a business undertaking as well, on the off chance that it has the capacity, can likewise change the earth.

Along these lines, we may finish up it-"Business condition is an exceptionally wide term which incorporates various elements are continually changing and are brimming with dangers or vulnerabilities and openings which makes the eventual fate of business house."

Condition is a gathering of a few elements which control of a venture close not made and which impact or influence the working of big business. This condition is aggregate of financial, social, lawful,

political mechanical, etc under which undertaking needs to do its activity or working.

Qualities of Business Condition

Significant qualities of business are as under:-

- It is dynamic for example persistent changes condition are going on.
- It can't be constrained by overseas.
- It influences or impact the various ventures in various manners.
- It influences or impact the state of big business in long haul when any change is made in condition
- It isn't the equivalent at the each spot. It changes in conditions and various nations.
- It is a gathering of complex components or components.

Business houses convey the accompanying exercises inside the earth.

Get inputs: They get contributions from the earth as ManMaterial, Cash, Machine, Land data, etc.

Change of data sources: The information sources are changed over into merchandise and ventures through beneficial offices to be offered back to the earth.

Closeout of yields: The merchandise and enterprises created are sold back to the earth for money which is reinvested in the generation cycle (inputs-Change yields)

Significance/Need of Business Condition

In request to keep itself for knowing its encompassing condition is fundamental for a business house on the grounds that-

- The accomplishment of a business house depends, as it were, on its mindfulness about its encompassing condition.
- The data about changes occurring in the earth empowers a business house to modify itself as needs be.
- A business house can extend itself as and when good changes occur in the earth.

On the off chance that a business house knows about the way that condition is getting unfriendly, it exclusively or alongside different business houses can attempt endeavors to make nature cordial as indicated by the prerequisite of business. By virtue of its information about the adjustments in the condition a business house remains modify and

dynamic. In along these lines a negligence for natural changes demonstrates exorbitant.

Components of Business Condition.

The components of business condition delegated pursues:

Inward Condition: its shows the accompanying:

Budgetary Assets: It speak to the money related quality of the organization. The assets accessible with the organizations, raised through issue of offers debentures, open stores or advances or held income are distributed over various business exercises. This outcome in most extreme yield at least cost.

Physical Assets: It speak to the organization's physical resources like plant, hardware, constructing, etc. This assistance in powerful change of contributions to yields.

Human Resources: It speak to a ventures labor. It has information of particular business exercises and help in effectively doing those exercises. It takes firms employable and choices.

Innovative Assets: It speak to the specialized skill that an undertaking uses to numerous facture its great and administrations.

Interior condition is control capable elements which can be changed an acordirig to the necessities of the outside condition.

Outer Condition: It is wild factor and the firm there needs to adjust to this condition, It needs to change its inward to outside condition to accept advantages of natural open doors and endeavors against the ecological dangers. It is of the accompanying

Small scale Condition: This factor influence the presentation of a firm and its capacity to serve its clients. This factor is as per the following,

Clients: A firm may have various sorts of clients like family units, makers, retailers, Government bodies, remote purchasers, etc. A firm, taint exists just to serve the necessities of clients except if there are clients, business amounts to nothing. A firm may have various lines of business to cover the danger of customers exchanging over to the contending brands.

Providers: Providers are the individuals who supply different contributions to a firm like money, crude material, fuel, influence and different components generation. A firm should keep itself mindful of the providers polices. Since increment in sources of info cost will contrarily influence association's deals and benefits. Deficiencies of provisions will likewise influence the association's generation Calendars. The organizations must have more than one providers to

cover the danger of questionable stock of information sources.

Contenders: Firm needs to keep a consistent watch on the competitors' policies. It might alter its policies as indicated by them so as to pick up client certainty. It might catch a greater portion of the market.

Open: A firm is encompassed by different kinds of open like overall population, nearby open, Government open, media open, interior open. Every one of these publics has the possibility to influence the working of an undertaking.

Showcasing Channel: A firm might be helped by promoting offices, Center men like commission operator, advertising research associations. Stockrooms, transportation firms, monetary associations, etc in the advancement of its deals and conveyance of its items. It might help in the fruitful running of the firm.

Large scale Environment: The constituent is typically wild and need appropriate observing and adaption with respect to a firm. They give openings and dangers to firm. This factor is of the accompanying

Financial Condition: The survival and flourishing of a firm is ultimately governed by the monetary condition and economic situations. This factor comprises the accompanying:

Financial Conditions: The accompanying conditions goes under this segment

- Nature of economy
 - Economic assets
 - National income and its circ
 - Nature of businesses, generation cost and mechanical advancement.
 - Capital Market.
 - Competition Hazard, Advancement, Business enterprise, etc.

Financial Strategies: Financial approach, money related arrangement, Mechanical strategy, Outside Exchange Arrangement, Assessment Approach and other government strategies go under this factor/condition. Hence, every firm plays out its works under the structure controlled by monetary approaches.

Monetary Framework : This factor is of the Accompanying

- Capitalistic Framework It is likewise called open market economy. It merits the accompanying highlights open/free challenge.

- Economic and business opportunity
- Socialistic Framework The administration receives this framework under which a focal arranging executes the monetary exercises of government, Its points are social welfare.
- Mixed Framework This is blended of free enterprise and communist frameworks. Government (open) and private divisions do their business together. Open part constrained by the Administration and the administration command over the private division undertaking also.

The Effect Of Monetary Condition On Business

Monetary condition influenced the business in India in following ways-

- Availability of advances on Basic terms and attractive stores was made outcome of changes in banking segment,
- Encouragement for speculation by remote financial specialists in Indian organizations was made outcome of changing in monetary and financial approach.
- Entrance of banks and Monetary establishments in exchange and business was made because of renting and budgetary organizations, Government securities, Shared assets, funding, etc.
- Removing local differences and goes for fair development of the economy.

The financial condition in this way assumes a crucial job in molding the business culture of an economy. Market powers and state arranging furnish the requirements with in which firms must do their capacities. Dynamic administration must assistance itself consistently educated about the size and heading of changes in National and Universal financial aspects condition.

Non-Monetary Condition: countless factors influence the non-financial condition in following manners.

Socio-social Condition: It speaks to the qualities culture, conviction, standards and morals of a general public in which the firm works. Change in shopper's interest occur in social and social Condition A firm is in this manner, required to adjust to these

progressions and alter its generation and promoting an as needs be.

Change in way of life and social qualities, Social issues security of condition against contamination, expulsion of Joblessness, human services for the matured and old and developing commercialization all influence the firm. This component causes the firm to help the social and social estimations of society empowering expressive arts ventures, sports, exercises correspondence media, gift to instruction, religious and altruistic foundation opening advising focuses, professional and specialized instructional hubs, etc.

Innovative Environment: Today, is changing at a quick pace and specialized condition is significantly influencing the business undertaking. Mechanical advances have presented items like cools, robots, drugs, gear, media transmission offices, etc. The endeavor which can't embrace it will before long face the danger of endurance this impact the methods for doing things that a firm may configuration, produce and circulate. It might likewise influence the administrative practices association structure, advertising, etc. For instance voltage Stabilizers help in the closeout of electrical apparatuses in the business sectors confronting continuous voltage changes the electrical machines intended for 110 volts in a single nation may must be changed over into 220 volts in another nation which may have such power framework. In this way, business is trying endeavors to embrace itself to it and exploit it can't adapt to innovative changes, it can't exist.

Political-Lawful Condition: Thomas states "The Government in India has an all-inescapable and dominantly prohibitive impact over different parts of business, i.e. Mechanical permitting which chooses area, limit and procedure, import authorizing for apparatus and material. Size and price of capital issue, credit money valuing, administrative compensation, extension plans, dispersion limitations and a large group of different institutions.

The political and legitimate framework are based on philosophy and qualities which identifies with both financial and social objectives. It alludes to the legislature, executive and Legal condition that shapes and controls the business exercises. The council portrays the longing strategy, the official actualizes the choices and the legal executive guarantee the

lawmaking body and official capacity for the enthusiasm of the general public in general. A stable world of politics is favorable for business development.

A business doesn't exist in a domain that is free from government guideline. Different laws are authorized to manage the working of a business endeavor. These laws identify with territories like understudy of item, packaging of items, security of natural and biological parity boycott and commercial of certain item, etc. Guidelines advance passage of business firms in backward zones while certain items are held for little scale part. A few laws anticipate exercises that outcome in prohibitive exchange practices and grouping of financial power in a couple of hands.

Physical or Biological Condition: Nature gives a few assets like air land, water, mineral, etc to business and furthermore anticipates acceptable returns. Anyway business house abused regular assets most thoughtlessly and heartlessly, It has not made the ideal commitment towards nature. Thus while on one hand. The stores of mineral and different assets are quick diminishing on the other the earth has been dirtied like anything. On the off chance that business firm don't release its commitments towards natural condition its filling in as well as its very presence might be compromised. Consequently, firm ought to use the open doors in the most sane way and releases its commitment in a dependable way, business ought to know about the approaching deficiencies, expanded expense of vitality, expanded degree of contamination and legislative intervention

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Thermal requirements, growth and yield of Indian mustard varieties under different environments at Hisar

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Abstract

A field experiment was conducted at the research farm of Department of Agril. Meteorology, CCS HAU Hisar in 2013-14 and 2014-15. Heat unit, growth parameters and yield of five mustard varieties under different growing environments were evaluated. Significantly higher heat unit, growth parameters and yield was recorded in the 2nd fortnight of October sown mustard crop followed by 1st fortnight of November and 2nd fortnight of November, at all phenophase. Seed yield of mustard is influenced by environmental factors in growing conditions during the grain filling period. Dynamic of grain growth process are affected by reproductive stage duration and environmental factors, such as solar radiation and temperature. Among varieties growth parameters were significantly higher in RH 0749 followed by RH 406. The utilization of Rn as latent heat of vaporization (LE) in mustard crop varied in the range of 65 to 85 depending upon the crop phenophases and was at peak during the maximum LAI stage. Among the varieties RH-0749 used higher fraction of Rn in LE as compared to other varieties owing to its denser, greener and more erect canopy.

Key words: Heat Unit, grain yield, mustard

Introduction

Rapeseed-mustard is a major group of oilseed crop of the world being grown in 53 countries across the six continents. Among the countries India is the second largest cultivator after China (Hedge, 2005). Indian mustard (*Brassica juncea* L.) is a winter season crop and grown in diverse agro-climatic conditions ranging from northern hills to down south under irrigated and rainfed, timely and late-sown conditions. In India it is cultivated on 5.76 million

hectares with production of 6.82 mt and productivity of 1184 kg/ha in 2015-16. Haryana is one of the major rapeseed and mustard growing state and crop occupies 5.05 lakh ha of area producing 8.05 lakh tones giving an average yield of 1594 kg/ha (Anonymous, 2017). Its sowing gets delayed by mid to end November due to late harvesting of kharif crops. Optimum sowing time plays an important role to fully exploit the genetic potentiality of a crop. In general, it was observed that the mustard crop sown

after October 30th resulted in lower yields (Panda et al., 2004). Heat stress during seed filling negatively influences the movement of photosynthates to the developing sinks and inhibits the synthetic processes, thus causes lower seed weight and seed yield (Kumari et al., 2004). Decline in physiological traits along with the seed yield under high temperature stress has recently been reported in *B. juncea* by Sharma et al., 2013. There is large variation in duration and yield potential of different varieties. Hence, different brassica varieties were tested under different sowing time to find suitable genotypes for different growing environments.

Materials and Methods

An experiment was conducted at the research farm of Department of Agricultural Meteorology, Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar (India) during *rabi* 2013-14 and 2014-15. Hisar is located in Indogangetic plains of North-West India at 215.2 meters above mean sea level with a latitude 29° 10' N and longitude 75° 36' E. It has a semiarid climate with mean monthly maximum and minimum temperature show a wide range of fluctuation during a year. The maximum temperature sometimes exceeds 45°C during summer, while temperature below freezing point accompanied by frost in winter is usually experienced in this region. The annual rainfall is about 425mm and the total rainfalls as well as its distribution are subjected to great variations. About 80 to 90 percent of total rainfall is received from south-west monsoon during the months of July to September. During December –January or in late spring, a few showers of cyclonic rains are also a common feature in this zone. Mean relative humidity (at 7:00 am) remains nearly constant at about 80 to 90 per cent during July to march and then steadily decreases to 40 to 50 per cent by the end of April and remains so till June. Meteorological data were recorded at the agro-meteorological observatory located at the research farm of Department of Agricultural Meteorology, Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar. The soil of the experimental field was sandy loam, having 0.34% organic carbon and pH 7.99. It was low in available N (179 kg/ha), medium in available P₂O₅ (16 kg/ha) and rich in available K₂O (337 kg/ha). The experiment consisted of 3 sowing dates in main plot, i.e., 2nd fortnight of October (D1), 1st fortnight of November (D2) and 2nd fortnight of November (D3) and 5 varieties of Indian mustard viz. Laxmi, RH

0749, Kranti, RH 406 and RH 30 in sub plots was laid out in split plot design with three replications. Recommended cultural practices and dose of fertilizer was applied in the form of urea, DAP and MOP during both the seasons. The crop was sown with the help of seed drill in rows 30 cm apart at a rate of 5 kg/ha. The weeds were removed by long tine hoe at 30 and 45 days after sowing (DAS). Yield attributes were recorded from the representative five plants sample collected at the time of harvest. The crop harvested from net plot area was converted into seed yield (kg/ha) and biological yield (kg/ha). The cumulative thermal units (°C day) at various phenological stages were determined by summing the daily mean temperature above the base temperature (T_b=5 °C) by using the formula as per Nuttonson (1955).

Results and Discussion

Accumulated Heat Unit: The results show that 15 day successive delay in sowing from 2nd fortnight of October to 1st fortnight of November and 2nd fortnight of November reduced the accumulated heat units by 111 and 214 day°C, respectively (Table 1). The total accumulated heat unit during the entire growth period of the crop decreased from 1561 day°C under 2nd fortnight of October sowing to 1450 day°C and 1347 day°C under late sowings on 1st fortnight of November and 2nd fortnight of November, respectively. 2nd fortnight of October sown crop accumulated higher heat units for all the growth stages followed by 1st fortnight of November and 2nd fortnight of November. Khushu et al. (2008) and Kumari and Rao (2005) reported that higher temperatures during the reproductive phase reduced the duration of the late sown Brassica crop. Among the varieties, RH 0749 accumulated maximum heat units followed by Laxmi, RH 30, Kranti and RH 406 at all phonological stages during crop growing season. At physiological maturity accumulated heat unit was found significantly higher with variety RH 0749 (1486 day°C) followed by Laxmi (1465 day°C), RH 30 (1453 day°C), Kranti (1441 day°C) and RH 406 (1423 day°C). The higher accumulated heat unit in RH 0749 was become of its larger duration than other varieties tested. The varietal differences in mustard for thermal units were also reported by Goswami et al., (2003), Khushu et al. (2008) and Tharranum et al. (2016).

Growth Parameters: The numbers of branches per plant in Brassica crop under different growing environments were recorded at various growth

intervals are presented in Table 2. The number of branches per plant differed significantly with growing environment and among varieties. The number of branches per plant decreased with and it reduced with the delay in sowing at all growth intervals. The mean number of branches per plant at physiological maturity was recorded 13.00, 11.05 and 9.37 in D1, D2 and D3, respectively. Among the varieties, RH 0749 had maximum numbers of branches per plant and it was least in Kranti at all the growth stages.

Accumulation of above ground dry biomass is a good index to express the photosynthetic efficiency of plants. Dry biomass differed significantly with different treatments and increased with the advancement of crop stage and maximum was observed at physiological maturity in all the treatments (Table 3). Among the sowing dates, D₁ was found to accumulate more biomass as compared to other dates of sowing. The values of different environment sown crops biomass accumulation at physiological maturity were 119.5, 108.3 and 83.3 g/plant for D₁, D₂ and D₃, respectively. The total above ground dry matter accumulation among the varieties also differed significantly at different days after sowing. The variation in growth in different genotypes were mainly variation in their genetic potential and gene x environment interaction. RH 0749 accumulated maximum dry matter per plant followed by RH 0406, Laxmi, RH 30 and Kranti at all the growth intervals. The 15 and 30 days delay in sowing reduced the dry matter accumulation to the tune of 9.4 and 21.9 per cent, respectively. The highest biomass accumulation in earlier sown crop might be due to maximum LAI and more PAR absorption observed in the first sowing date. The greater biomass under timely sown crop was also due to favorable weather for long duration which maintained better plant water status resulting in increased cell elongation, cell division and leaf expansion.

Yield and Yield Attributes: Yield attributes and yield were significantly influenced due to different crop growing environments (Table 4). The crop sown on 2nd fortnight of October produced significantly more number of siliquae/plant, siliqua length (cm), seeds/siliqua, test weight (g), seed yield/plant (g), seed yield (q/ha), biological yield (q/ha) and harvest index (%) as compared to 1st fortnight of November and 2nd fortnight of November. There was a significant decrease in seed and biological yield with delay in sowing. Early (2nd fortnight of October)

sown crop received the optimum environment conditions required for better crop growth in terms of dry matter accumulation. The delay in sowing from 2nd fortnight of October to 1st fortnight of November and 2nd fortnight of November decreased the seed yield of mustard by about 13.4 and 34.5 per cent, respectively. This decrease was because of decreased number of siliqua/plant by 6.0 and 18.3 %, respectively. The early sown crops (2nd fortnight of October) maintained better agro meteorological indices in terms of thermal units, radiation use efficiency (HUE) and thermal use efficiency (TUE) which helped in maintaining optimal thermal requirements for various plant process as hence increased the biological and seed yield. Similar trend have been reported by Keerthi *et al.* (2016) and Tripathi *et al.* (2007).

Varieties of mustard used in the experiment exerted significant influence on yield and yield attributes (Table 4). Among the 5 varieties, RH 0749 was recorded significantly maximum number of siliquae/plant, siliqua length (cm), seeds/siliqua, test weight (g), seed yield/plant (g), higher seed yield (q/ha), biological yield (q/ha) and harvest index (%) followed by RH 406. The highest seed yield (24.8 q/ha) was obtained from the variety RH 0749 and it was due to higher number of siliquae/plant, siliqua length (cm), seeds/siliqua, test weight (g) and seed yield/plant (g). Similar results were also obtained by Mondal *et al.* (1992).

Hence, based on two years study it can be concluded that second fortnight of October is the optimum time of sowing for the crop of Indian mustard. Similarly among the varieties performance of RH 749 was best under these conditions.

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Table 1: Effect of different treatments on accumulated heat units (day°C) to attain different phenophases in mustard (pooled data over two years 2013-14 and 2014-15)

Treatments	Emergence	5 th true leaf	First Flower Open	50% Flowering	Physiological Maturity
Sowing dates					
D ₁	89.6	329	614	738	1561
D ₂	84.4	283	600	667	1450
D ₃	69.8	265	589	655	1347
CD at 5%	5.2	12.6	24.3	7.1	12.9
Varieties					
Laxmi	82.7	300	602	702	1465
RH 0749	85.8	302	616	705	1486
Kranti	79.4	290	599	679	1441
RH 406	77.6	275	589	661	1423
RH 30	81.8	297	601	687	1453
CD at 5%	5.0	3.5	NS	1.5	2.6

NS-Non-Significant

Table 2. Number of branches/plant of *Brassica* cultivars at various growth intervals under different sowing environments (pooled data over two years 2013-14 and 2014-15)

Days after sowing (DAS)							
Treatments	30	45	60	75	90	105	PM
Sowing dates							
D ₁	2.10	3.00	3.80	6.37	10.15	11.61	13.00
D ₂	1.68	2.41	2.90	4.59	8.84	10.04	11.07
D ₃	1.33	1.98	2.01	3.74	7.82	9.10	9.35
CD at 5 %	0.06	0.15	0.27	0.31	0.35	0.27	0.69
Varieties							
Laxmi	1.70	2.60	3.19	4.98	9.35	10.81	11.44
RH 0749	2.20	3.13	3.54	5.61	10.44	11.62	12.24
Kranti	1.28	1.89	2.23	4.28	7.56	9.17	9.67
RH 406	1.81	2.62	3.01	4.99	9.16	10.53	11.18
RH 30	1.50	2.06	2.77	4.63	8.16	9.62	10.31
CD at 5 %	0.08	0.10	1.34	0.10	0.18	0.17	0.28

Table 3. Dry matter/plant (g) of *Brassica* cultivars at various growth intervals under different sowing environments (pooled data over two years 2013-14 and 2014-15)

Days after sowing (DAS)							
Treatments	30	45	60	75	90	105	PM
Sowing dates							
D ₁	3.7	24.4	45.0	54.8	66.5	87.5	119.5
D ₂	2.2	22.7	37.1	49.3	61.2	80.5	108.3
D ₃	1.6	17.8	32.2	39.2	56.3	72.7	83.3
CD at 5 %	0.1	0.6	1.3	1.7	1.1	2.9	9.5
Varieties							
Laxmi	2.5	21.5	37.9	48.9	61.4	82.4	104.2
RH 0749	2.9	24.0	42.5	53.0	65.3	86.8	112.1
Kranti	2.1	19.4	33.8	43.3	57.8	73.7	96.2
RH 406	2.5	22.5	38.5	48.1	60.6	80.6	104.7
RH 30	2.3	20.7	37.7	45.4	60.0	77.6	101.9
CD at 5%	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.7	1.2	3.1

Table 4. Yield and yield attributes of *Brassica* cultivars under different sowing environments (pooled data over two years 2013-14 and 2014-15)

Treatments	Siliqua length (cm)	No. of siliquae/plant	No. of seeds/siliqua	Test wt. (g)	Seed yield/	Seed yield (q/ha)	Biological yield(q/ha)	HI (%)

					plant (g)			
Sowing dates								
D ₁	5.9	347.1	17.5	6.7	29.2	25.4	135.6	17.1
D ₂	5.5	326.2	16.5	5.9	24.7	22.0	121.1	16.7
D ₃	5.1	283.5	14.5	5.1	16.1	16.7	89.7	17.1
CD at 5%	0.2	13.4	0.3	0.3	2.3	2.1	16.2	2.3
Varieties								
Laxmi	5.6	322.3	16.7	5.9	23.4	21.3	115.3	17.0

RH 0749	6.1	345.6	17.2	6.5	32.6	24.8	128.7	17.4
Kranti	4.8	289.7	14.7	5.0	17.0	18.8	104.7	16.3
RH 406	5.7	324.8	16.9	6.1	26.8	21.9	115.5	17.3
RH 30	5.3	312.0	16.3	5.5	20.4	19.9	113.1	16.8
CD at 5%	0.1	13.1	0.3	0.1	1.5	0.9	7.6	1.9

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Introduction

Reliability evaluation in the coming period is slated to be described by a troublesome quandary. From one viewpoint units and frameworks will be required to be ultra-solid; then again, it may not be conceivable to expose them to a full-scale testing. An a valid example happens where testing is restricted is exceptional complex frameworks, for example, space investigation vehicles or where serious testing imperatives are forced, for example, full scale testing of vital atomic weapons denied by test boycott settlements and worldwide understandings. Chiefs additionally require dependability appraisals for issues with terabytes of information, for example, from complex recreations of framework execution. Quantitative proportions of Reliability and their related vulnerabilities will stay essential to framework observing and strategic basic leadership. The test is to infer these faultless measures in light of these situations. Since Reliability is typically characterized as a Probability that the framework performs to its required determination, Probability goes into the core of these issues, both logically and for all intents and purposes. This paper gives an outline of the few elucidations of Probability as they identify with dependability and to the vulnerabilities in question. The philosophical issues relate to the elucidation and the evaluation of Reliability. For instance, how should we decipher a number like 10^{-9} , for the disappointment pace of a plane flight or an electrical power plant? Such numbers are normal, especially with regards to security. Does it mean one disappointment in 10^9 indistinguishable, or practically indistinguishable, preliminaries? Are indistinguishable preliminaries physically conceivable, not to mention the way that 10^9 preliminaries can take ages to perform? How might we make exact the idea of practically

indistinguishable preliminaries? In the event that the preliminaries are really indistinguishable, at that point every one of them must deliver a similar result thus the Reliability must be it is possible that one or zero. Anyway redundancies, similar to conviction and inconceivability, can be guaranteed distinctly based on unadulterated rationale, not experimental proof. Along these lines, from a down to earth perspective, a translation of Reliability that is without reflections like 10^9 indistinguishable preliminaries, has all the earmarks of being all together. It is the importance of Probability that lies at the center of the translation of Reliability.

Probability

To start, Webster characterizes the scientific importance as probability of the event of any occasion in the convention of possibilities, or the proportion of the quantity of good opportunities to the entirety number of possibilities, good and ominous. Some popular citations about Probability include: . Probability is the presence of the understanding or contradiction of two thoughts, by the intercession of verifications whose association isn't steady, yet shows up generally to be so.. Locke. .The entire existence of man is a ceaseless examination of proof and adjusting of probabilities.. Buckminster. .We don't call for proof till predecessor probabilities come up short.. J. H. Newman. Hypothetical meanings of Probability include sets and fields bringing about a numerical develop, for example, A set capacity P characterized for all sets in a Boolean field F having these properties is alluded to as the Probability measure on F :

- For every event, E , in Boolean field, F , there is associated a real non-negative number $P(E)$, called the probability of event E .
- If E_1, E_2, \dots is a countably infinite sequence of mutually disjoint sets in F whose

union is in F then

$$P(U E_i) = \tau P(E_i)$$

- $P(R)=1$ (R is the sample space.)
P is the probability measure (or probability distribution) on the Borel field F. B(F) (Wilks, 1962).

Some documentation is important to reformulate the above definition, ideally, in increasingly significant terms and relating it to Reliability. Let $E, E_1, \dots, E_i, \dots$, signify a few dubious occasions of enthusiasm at some reference time, say τ . It is entirely expected to set τ however, it is significant not to forget about its quality. For instance, E could indicate the occasion that a sent framework achieves its crucial. The supplement of E is signified by \bar{E} , the occasion that a sent framework neglects to achieve its crucial. Another model could be that $E_i = \{T_i \geq t\}$, where T_i indicates the life-time of the I-th sub-arrangement of a conveyed framework, estimated from the hour of organization of the framework, and $\{T_i \geq t\}$ means the occasion that the τ sub-framework capacities for at any rate t units of time. Here, t is known as the mission time.

Give H a chance to signify the history or the foundation data that is accessible to the individual(s) thinking about the questionable occasions, at time τ . On a basic level, H ought to incorporate all that is known at time τ ; logical learning, building data, educated declarations, plan particulars, physical models, PC codes, judgment, inclinations, and hard recorded information on imitates of the questionable occasion, if accessible. In this manner whenever τ , there is the known H, and the obscure $E, E_1, \dots, E_i, \dots$.

The essential issue of the treatment of vulnerability is the way the vulnerability about $E, E_1, \dots, E_i, \dots$, at the τ , ought to be measured in the light of H.

The Probability of an occasion, say E, in the light of H at time τ , is a number meant by $P \tau (E; H)$ that is required to fulfill certain guidelines (or maxims) called the analytics of Probability. At the point when the occasion E relates to a capacity to play out a specific capacity, a capacity to endure a predetermined strategic, or the capacity to create a predefined level of yield, at that point $P \tau (E; H)$ is known as the dependability of the thing or unit which is required to work or to endure. In this manner Reliability is true the Probability of a specific kind of an occasion. At the point when the thing being referred to is a human subject, the term endurance

investigation, as opposed to Reliability, is usually utilized. As showed over, the strategic need not be estimated in the units of time; it could be other execution measurements, for example, miles voyaged, rounds terminated, cycles finished, or yield delivered. The math of Probability includes the accompanying three guidelines, convexity, expansion, and duplication; these are given underneath all together:

- $0 \leq P \tau (E; H) \leq 1$, for any event E;
- $P \tau (E_1, \text{ or } E_2; H) = P \tau (E_1; H) + P \tau (E_2; H)$ for any two events E_1 and E_2 that are mutually Exclusive that is, they cannot simultaneously occur, and
- $P \tau (E_1 \text{ and } E_2; H) = P \tau (E_1 | E_2; H) \cdot P \tau (E_2; H)$ where $P \tau (E_1 | E_2; H)$ is a quantification via probability of the uncertainty about an event E, supposing that event E_2 has occurred.

The amount $P \tau (E_1 | E_2; H)$ is known as the contingent Probability of E_1 , given E_2 . It is essential to take note of that restrictive probabilities are in the subjunctive. That is, the aura of E_2 at time τ were it to be known, would turn into a piece of the history H at time τ . The vertical line somewhere in the range of E_1 and E_2 speaks to a supposition or presumption about the event of E_2 . At long last, $P \tau (E_1 \text{ and } E_2; H)$ can likewise be composed as $P \tau (E_2 | E_1; H) \cdot P \tau (E_1; H)$ on the grounds that at time τ both E_1 and E_2 are questionable occasions and one can think about the vulnerability about E_1 assuming that E_2 were to be valid, or the other way around, examining E_2 and E_1 . The analytics of Probability doesn't decipher probability. That is, it doesn't reveal to us what Probability means. Nor is it worried about issues, for example, the nature of vulnerability, whose vulnerability, whose history, how enormous should H be, and most significant, how to decide $P \tau (E; H)$, and how to make this number operational. The math just gives us a lot of standards by which the vulnerabilities around (at least two) occasions join or connect. Any arrangement of guidelines for joining vulnerabilities that are disregarding the principles given above are said to be unintelligible concerning the math of Probability. Beneath we talk about why these guidelines are vital.

A few methodologies have been proposed, some of which focus on the issue of 'whose vulnerability?', and some of which force confinements on what H

can and can't contain. We list here a portion of these methodologies that identify with the title .past Probability . as: conviction capacities, plausibility theory and fluffy rationale, upper and lower probabilities, Jeffrey's Standard of Blend, certainty limits, theory testing with Sort I and Type II blunders, criticalness levels, greatest probability evaluations, and integrity of fit tests. A portion of these methodologies have a standardizing establishment; others are specially appointed. In the following segment, we will concentrate on Probability and present a defense for it.

Understandings of Probability

The elucidation, or the importance of Probability , and methodologies for allotting beginning probabilities has been the subject of a lot of dialog and discussion. Generally, this talk is on task as opposed to on elucidation, however in this paper the emphasis is on the central issue of understanding.

As indicated by Great (1965), there are around eleven different ways of deciphering Probability, four of which are unmistakable enough to portray. Since dependability is a Probability , and since Probability can be deciphered in a few different ways, it pursues that there could likewise be a few translations of Reliability, and a few different ways of measuring Reliability. A portion of these ways will allow measurement when hard information (e.g., as got from analyses or tests) are not accessible, though the others require hard information for evaluation. These various perspectives lead to various medications and understandings about basic leadership. In this way the issue of translating Probability is particularly pertinent to the conditions under which Reliability is surveyed. The four speculations of Probability are:

- The Old style Theory,
- The From the earlier or Legitimate Theory,
- The Relative Recurrence Theory, and
- The Personalistic or Abstract Theory.

Every one of these hypotheses buys in to a specific understanding of Probability . The analytics is regular to the majority of the four hypotheses referenced previously. Notwithstanding, the task of introductory probabilities (expected to make the analytics operational) relies upon one's translation of Probability. In this manner to a client of Probability , similar to a physicist, a designer, an analyst, or an Reliability (endurance) examiner, the understanding of Probability is vital. For a discourse of the initial

two, see (Bement, et al., 2001); an outline of the key highlights of the last two speculations pursues

The Relative Frequency Theory

The starting points of the relative recurrence theory of Probability can be followed back to Aristotle, however

it is Venn who may have expressly declared the thought in 1866. The numerical advancement of this theory has been credited to von Mises (1957) and its philosophical talk is expected to Reichenbach (1949). Key thoughts of this theory are:

- Probability is a proportion of an observational, objective and physical actuality of the outside world,
- independent of human dispositions, feelings, models and reenactments. To von Mises, it is a section of an engaging physical science; to Reichenbach it is a piece of the hypothetical structure of material science.
- Probability is never comparative with proof or assessment. Like mass, it is dictated by perceptions on the idea of this present reality.
- All probabilities must be known a posteriori, i.e., just upon perception.

In the relative recurrence theory, Probability is a property of an aggregate, i.e., situations including occasions that rehash, and once more, and once more. Hence, it avoids from though one-of-kind what's more, singular occasions, since such occasions don't have a dreary component. Rounds of possibility, similar to mint piece hurling, and social mass marvels (like actuarial and protection problems), are thought about cooperatives.

A group is a long arrangement of perceptions for which there is adequate motivation to accept that the general recurrence of a watched ascribe will keep an eye on a point of confinement if the perceptions are uncertainly proceeded. This farthest point is known as the Probability of the quality inside the system. The fundamental issue is that for the relative recurrence theory to be summoned, we should initially set up the presence of an aggregate, at that point set up the presence of breaking points, and we would then be able to talk about the Probability of experiencing a specific property in the system.

To von Mises, the job of Probability theory is to get probabilities from the old (introductory probabilities) utilizing the analytics of Probability; the particular of beginning probabilities is the activity of an analyst.

Notwithstanding, both von Mises and Reichenbach concurred that underlying probabilities are to be gotten as relative frequencies. To von Mises, the similarly likely qualities in shakers games was an outcome of authentic perceptions dependent on the verbal experience of ages. In actuarial applications, since a sizeable measure of information exists, von Mises necessitates that group be distinguished, that a steady estimation of a relative recurrence be recognized over gatherings and after some time, and that the steady worth be utilized as the underlying Probability.

The most down to earth uprightness of the relative recurrence theory of Probability is that it applies in situations where the detachment standard neglects to hold (like the circumstance wherein the coins and bones are stacked). Its mental ethicalness is that it professes to be objective and along these lines logical. Physical researchers are in this manner pulled in to it; Probability is viewed as situated in the articles themselves, as a property of the items, for example, mass or volume, and not in our frames of mind. Additionally, similar to mass and volume, Probability can be found by the key devices of science, in particular, experimentation, perception, and affirmation by test replication. Reactions of the theory come from the way that so as to summon it, we first need to i) present an irregular aggregate, ii) characterize that Probability is an arbitrary aggregate, iii) and indicate that Probability is a property of the group and not an individual from the system. Groups are hard to develop in genuine life. For instance, flipping a currency a limitless number of times brings up the issue of how comparative should the hurls be to be viewed as a system. On the off chance that they are indistinguishable, we will consistently watch a similar result. On the off chance that they are different, how much divergence is permitted (if this can be surveyed by any means). At long last, relative recurrence Probability is rarely known, can never be known to exist (furthest reaches of groupings is a conceptual numerical idea), and its worth can never be affirmed or contested. To translate a number, for example, 10^{-9} (for the disappointment rate) we should i) first conceptualize an aggregate, (for example, a boundless number of practically indistinguishable lunar tests), ii) center around a characteristic of this aggregate (say loss of route control), and iii) be set up to acknowledge the idea that Probability is a property of this group as for the trait, and no specific part (a test) of this system.

The number 10^{-9} mirrors the component of any individual experiencing this trait in the system. Hence, 10^{-9} is extremely a proportion of experience. This number can never be confirmed, nor would it be able to be demonstrated or refuted. It exists just as a scientific limit.

While assemblages can be conceptualized with mass social marvels (like actuarial tables, I.Q.s of people, and so on.), and in themes of material science, (for example, the development of gas particles) it is regularly hard to do as such in numerous different situations. In reality, it was a humanist, Quetelet, who presented the possibility of a system. This thought was first grasped by physicists (who may have affected von Mises), however was then dismissed by people like Bohr and Schrodinger, in light of Heisenberg's "standard of vulnerability. which characterized vulnerability and Probability without the aggregate idea and closer to the subjectivist view depicted in the following segment Utilizing the relative recurrence perspective on Probability, the τ and H have no task to carry out, so that $P_{\tau}(E;H) = P(E)$. Additionally, master declarations, corporate memory, numerical models and logical data don't make a difference; just hard information on real occasions goes into surveying the underlying probabilities. Along these lines to condense, the core of the relative recurrence theory of Probability lies in the thought of redundant occasions (genuine or considered).

The Personalistic or Subjective Theory

The personalistic or abstract theory was first proposed by Ramsey (1931), however Borel may have insinuated it in 1924. The theory was all the more completely created by De Finetti (1937), (1974) and by Savage (1954). The key thought of this theory is that there is no such an unbelievable marvel as a goal Probability, and Probability is a level of conviction of a given individual at a given time. The level of conviction must be estimated in some sense, and a persons degrees of conviction must fit in with one another with a specific goal in mind. The individual being referred to is an admired one, to be specific, one who carries on normatively.

The force of conviction is hard to evaluate; in this way, we should take a gander at some property identified with it.

Ramsey and De Finetti both favored behavioristic approach where the level of conviction is communicated through an eagerness to wager. Consequently, the Probability of an occasion is the

sum, say p , that you are happy to wager, on a two-sided wager, in return for \$1, should the occasion happen. By a two sided wager we mean staking $(1-p)$ in return for \$1, should the occasion not happen.

The element of lucidness that is a piece of this theory is the standardizing highlight. It guarantees that the degrees of conviction don't strife, i.e., the shirking of a Dutch-Book or heads I win, tails you lose. Intelligibility is accomplished by clinging to the analytics of Probability. The abstract theory of Probability licenses us to discuss the Probability of a basic exceptional occasion or the Probability of dull occasions. Since there is no thought of a flat out Probability, the theory gives no direction on the best way to acquire beginning probabilities. Individual probability guarantee that objectivity in insights is an error, since model decision, the judgment of lack of interest (i.e., the thought of equal possible) the decision of p - qualities, and criticalness levels, and so on., are generally abstract. They likewise guarantee that it is difficult to give a good meaning of the expression we know nothing before watching. This expression rouses a thought of the relative recurrence theory of Probability. At long last, under the personalistic theory, the number 10-9 for the disappointment rate has an unambiguous understanding. It implies that the individual proclaiming such a number, in view of all of H (to incorporate master declaration, corporate memory, scientific demonstrating, reenactment, and hard information, if accessible) at time τ , is set up to stake \$10-9 in return of \$1, should a disappointment happen. Identically, that individual is likewise ready to stake \$(1-10-9) in return of \$1, if the occasion does not happen. The individual is apathetic regarding both of these wagers.

Since Probability in the personalistic theory is one persons conclusion, there isn't such a mind-bending concept as an obscure Probability, or a right Probability, or a goal Probability. A people probabilities might be evoked by conjuring the rule of lack of interest, or by an arrangement of painstakingly directed similar bets, or essentially by inquiring. In this theory, any factor that an individual considers is applicable, and any intelligent worth is comparable to another. As per a few, the major guideline of science is consistency, and derivation dependent on realities (i.e., hard information). Individual probabilities don't originate from these highlights. Besides, pronounced probabilities may not reflect genuine conviction, and it is truly difficult

to guarantee lucidness in genuine circumstances that will in general be perplexing dislike rounds of possibility. Another contention against this theory originates from the proposition that a few people don't prefer to wager, particularly when thinking about how the wager is chosen, and along these lines might be hesitant to announce their probabilities. Likewise, the theory has no arrangement to guarantee that people with indistinguishable foundation data will announce indistinguishable probabilities, and that given a people activity, it is hard to isolate the people probabilities from his/her utilities. Maybe the most significant contention against the theory of individual or emotional Probability is that tests by analysts have demonstrated that people don't announce probabilities that stick, i.e., they don't act as per the directs of the analytics of Probability (Meyer and Booker, 1991). A counter-contention to the above analysis is that the theory of individual Probability is a standardizing one; it recommends how we ought to act. Not how we do act.

Beyond Probability

These two as of now conspicuous hypotheses depicted above have their qualities and reactions. As referenced in the presentation, current dependability issues require creative arrangements and wide translations, making the emotional understanding of Probability increasingly pertinent for basic leadership under vulnerability and when hard information are scanty or difficult to acquire. That being said the issues encompassing these vulnerabilities require assessment. A few rationale based methodologies have been proposed to address vulnerability. Like Probability theory, fluffy set theory and fluffy rationale have an analytics or aphoristic base. Contentions proceed about whether these sayings give an intelligence to fluffy. To maintain a strategic distance from those, we will pick the perspective that they do as indicated by the theory originator, Zadeh (1965). Probability theory (paying little heed to its understanding) depends on fresh set theory and holds fast to the law of the rejected center; that is, any result either has a place with a set or doesn't have a place with a set. Fluffy sets dismiss the law of the prohibited center. This apparently straightforward contrast in Probability and fluffy speculations is the one of the significant purposes of conflict. Fluffy set theory can be viewed as an analytics for imprecision and is a numerical develop in set theory that upgrades old style set theory. In complex Reliability issues (e.g., Meyer, Booker, and Bement, 1999) it is helpful for

measurement of a specific kind of vulnerability. Turning guidelines relating framework condition to execution, into numeric useful portrayals of vulnerability.

For example, consider the set of integers

$$X = \{1, 2, \dots, 10\},$$

and define a subset, of X , where

$$A = \{x : x \in X \text{ and } x \text{ is 'medium'}\}.$$

Defining A implies a precision in defining what is 'medium'. However, there is a personalistic interpretation of 'medium'. Most might agree that 5 is a 'medium' Integer. But what about? Is 7 'medium', Or is it 'large'? We are uncertain about the classification of 7. Because of this vagueness, we are unable to define the subset in the classical or crisp set definition. Membership functions are a way of dealing with the above vagueness (or uncertainty). Define $\mu_A(x)$ as a membership function of A where $\mu_A(x)$ is (almost always, but not necessarily) a number between 0 and 1 that reflects the extent to which $x \in A$. Individuals (experts) assigns to each $x \in X$ a number, $\mu_A(x)$, and this is done for all subsets of the type that are of interest. This set is called a fuzzy set. For crisp sets, all $x \in X$, $\mu_A(x) = 0$ or 1. Continuing this example, we define a subset of X , where

$$B = \{x : x \in X \text{ and } x \text{ is 'small'}\},$$

The membership functions for A and B are plotted. In Reliability applications, membership functions can be useful for transforming qualitative rules about how system conditions map into performance. For example, system conditions could be characterized by the set {good, nominal, poor} and represented by a three corresponding membership functions. Similarly, the performance could be represented by membership functions for the sets {normal, marginal, bad}. If-then rules map condition into performance (e.g., if the condition is good then the performance is normal), providing an uncertainty distribution of performance for each condition via the membership functions (Booker, et al. , 2000). This type of rule based uncertainty quantification is not directly achievable using probability. However, research efforts are progressing to find common ground between the fuzzy and probability theories. (Ross, Booker, Parkinson, 200 1, chapter 2). Specifically, it can show that membership functions are Probability s. the same Probability functions found in the subjective probability based Bayes Theorem. Bayes Theorem then becomes a natural

bridge between fuzzy and probability. Also this bridge makes it possible for probability theory to have wider application in areas of imprecise uncertainty. There may be other theoretical connections possible between probability and other logic paradigms such as possibility theory and belief functions. Such relationships would only strengthen the case for the flexibility of using personalistic or subjectivist probability.

Conclusion

On the off chance that Probability is an approach to evaluate vulnerability, at that point it is additionally an approach to measure Reliability. From a philosophical viewpoint, the personalistic or subjectivist interpretation of probability doesn't prompt coherent irregularities and different challenges of correspondence. Moreover, it empowers us to own expressions of vulnerability around exceptional things, enables us to consolidate data from all sources regarded proper and doesn't request the accessibility of a lot of hard information nor block its utilization if accessible. It allows the consolidation of all learning we have at some random time with the capacity to refresh our probabilities (and consequently reliabilities) as new information ends up accessible. A prime model where the conventional utilization of all information may have exhibited an alternate choice is the Challenger Space Transport disaster. Rather than complete dependence on the strong rocket sponsors hard information (from a relative recurrence see), a personalistic approach may have uncovered the potential issues which prompted the calamity. Another case of inadequate hard information is the fruitful advancement and use of an Reliability strategy, Anticipate (Meyer, Booker, and Bement, 1999). This philosophy is a lot of formal systems to anticipate adequacy as well as execution by scientifically joining all wellsprings of information and data into an all-encompassing procedure for basic leadership. Wellsprings of information and data incorporate officially evoked master judgment, chronicled information and data, model yields, recreations, and test information. Subjectivist Probability is the binding together standard for evaluating vulnerabilities related with these sources and for joining them into an incorporated Reliability gauge (with vulnerability). Birth to death improvement of new auto framework structures (for Delphi Car Frameworks) and execution estimation of the maturing atomic material science bundle (for the

Los Alamos Atomic Weapons Program) are the two effective uses of these techniques. From a realistic perspective, the blast of computational abilities in the course of the most recent couple of years has made learning and data accessible in an assortment of structures, both subjective and quantitative. Shrewd detecting systems combined with PC reenactment models can be utilized to analyze and conjecture framework execution, giving forecasts ahead of time of mechanical disappointments. Anyway these sensors and tera-scale reproductions (Farrar, Doebbling and Nix, 2001) give terabytes of data which must be dissected and dense for basic leadership. Such investigations depend on Probability and include derivations, again making the subjectivist elucidation the more proper decision.

Given these models, we feel that subjectivist Probability will keep on being the perspective that is most proper for tending to such powerful and complex Reliability issues. The subjectivist perspective on Probability can give such a worldview to evaluation of vulnerability and data/Information reconciliation for deciding Reliability which, thusly, is contribution to current basic leadership.

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International Journal of Professional Development

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Impact Factor: 1.855(IFSJI)**Crossing the Bar: Gender Role Reversal in A Matter of Time****Dr. Satish Kumar**

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In Indian societies most of the men try to mould themselves according to their socially defined image revealing that they are only a product of patriarchal system. In their outlook and behaviour, they show a suppression of different kinds of human impulses and inclinations, representing certain deviations which lead to a lopsidedness in their personalities. This is because patriarchal societies, like the one in India, have tended to equate rather rigidly the masculine and the feminine with men and women, harming not only individuals but also their families and societies. They teach boys and men to suppress the traits described as feminine just as girls and women are encouraged and forced to deny those which are seen as the qualities of a man. The result is that neither men nor women are able to grow into balanced and harmonious human beings. In pursuit of the 'masculine,' men generally become active, aggressive, and domineering, and women, in pursuit of the 'feminine,' tend to be receptive, subservient and nurturing. In reality, human beings and societies need both masculine and feminine energies and traits. In the absence of any one type of energy and trait, each sex helplessly remains incomplete, unbalanced and dependent on the other. From this perspective, each person is only half a person, depending on its other half for its very existence.

In fact, philosophers have always called for a creative union of these energies for harmony and balance of the two in the same person. They were conscious of the fact that the presence of only masculine or feminine creates an incomplete and imbalanced personality. That is why, in Hinduism there is a concept of *ardhnarishwar* (half male, half female), and in the west of *androgyny* (male and female merged into one). In this context, the image of Lord Shiva appears very apt as he is believed to be a half-man and half-woman God. This makes him an integrated person incorporating the genius of both man and woman. Thus, in real life also, a person having the traits of

both the sexes emerges as an integrated and complete human being capable of establishing harmonious relationships with others.

Recognizing this role of social and cultural milieu, there are persons who seem to understand that everyone is a victim of some form of social conditioning and that it is important for people in a civilized society to reject practices and beliefs that would oppress other human beings. They feel themselves stifled in straightjackets of patriarchal norms and strongly yearn for release from it. In this connection, Stephen M. Whitehead and Frank J. Barrett rightly observe:

In pursuit of this aim (sexual balance), feminism puts men and masculinities in a critical spotlight.... Certainly in terms of sustaining unequal material advantage, opportunity, status and privilege, men have much to lose with the rise of feminist thinking. Conversely, we would also argue that men have much to gain, not least in achieving emotional well-being, empathy with others, quality of relationships, reflexivity, and balance in their lives.(3)

Stressing on the same point they further argue:

For the sake of this and future generations it can only be good that men recognize they have gender, rather than perceive gender to be about women and, thus, peripheral to how they experience the world.... However, as feminists have long argued, the historical centrality of male-stream writing, philosophy and political practice has served to make men invisible, particularly to themselves... it is a condition that continues for many males.(3)

As a result of the increasing focus on men and their behaviour, many of the men are becoming conscious of the fact that while living upto the notion of defined manhood, they are getting alienated from life itself. They realize that only being provider,

producer, protector, tough, authoritative, aggressive and violent is not enough; they must be emotional and caring too. In fact, they appear to be in search of a way out of masculine codes. They now recognize, as James D. Reimer puts it, that “It is not sufficient to know the limitations and negative effects of our present ideal manhood. There also must be a recognition and reinforcement of positive alternatives to traditional masculine ideals and behaviours” (111).

No doubt, some of the men have really started recognizing positive alternatives as they no longer call values and characteristics ‘feminine’ or ‘masculine’ at all. They consider these values human values and hold that both men and women need to develop the positive ‘masculine’ and ‘feminine’ traits in themselves. They have started the process of change in their personal relations, domestic life and sexuality. They acknowledge that both men and women should be rational and emotional, assertive and sensitive, entrepreneurs and home makers, public and domestic figures. If women are increasingly entering public space and assuming responsibilities in these spaces, some men are also entering domestic spaces and share the responsibilities of child care, nursing and home-management. They are warm, friendly and compassionate. They treat women and other weaker persons as their equals and also express uninhibitedly their own cowardice, fears and anxieties. This indicates that men can be gentle, caring, accommodating and domestic if they are allowed and encouraged by their milieu to develop these qualities. The answer to the question why men prefer this change is summarized by Anna Ford in her book *Men: A Documentary*:

Some men are beginning to voice their rejection of the male stereotype, for they are outgrowing the uncomfortable straightjacket of traditional masculinity, the pressure of hierarchical progression at work, the masculine preference for logical thought, rather than feelings, the harsh competitive nature of their world, and the constant need to prove themselves to do rather than to be. (273)

Today many men tend to interrogate patriarchal structures as they take them as imposition of undue burdens and restrictions on them. History too gives evidences showing that sex-specific roles have been reversed at times. A warrior, Ashoka the Great, left the battlefield of Kalinga and led a non-violent

peaceful life exhibiting the side of his human self, generally called the feminine. Mahatma Gandhi also exhibited great compassion and care, and confessed to have feelings like a woman and a mother on several occasions. Similarly, the image of a mother was also seen in the personality of Vinoba Bhave.

Equally true appears to be the fact that there are women who tend to exhibit those characteristics also which are generally defined as manly or masculine. A certain type of masculine vigour seems to ooze out of them. But it is often suppressed by social norms which they are expected to imbibe and live by. Girls also live in the same socio-cultural atmosphere in which boys live. Like boys, they too observe their fathers and grandfathers exercising their authority and power over weaker ones. However, they are expected not to acquire the masculine traits of men in their milieu. But this process of suppressing these natural human characteristics fails to erase completely all of those natural impulses and attitudes which are regarded as distinguishing features of manliness. These suppressed traits are, at times, exhibited by women as per the demands of the situations they are in. Like men, they also feel pleasure while dominating others. They also want to control important institutions like society, economic systems etc. as men do. Because of women’s natural capacities and energies, like those of men, they, today, feel disinclined to limit themselves to the feminine role or space, and, leaving no domain of work or achievement which men can claim to be theirs and theirs only. Whatever was conventionally deemed the province of men has been encroached on by women. It may be a bit difficult for a traditional man to accept women in their new roles, but this fails to inhibit or prohibit them from doing what they can and wish to do.

In fact, women too can be said to have the capability of performing the same functions and of having similar qualities as are attributed to men. Indian history too speaks highly about them. The thrones were occupied by Queens and Begums as well. Their role in creating legendary figures has been no less crucial. Shivaji was a warrior because he reflected the virtues of his mother, Jijabai. Bahadur Shah Zafar was undoubtedly the last emperor of this subcontinent, but it was Laxmi Bai who led the ‘First War of Independence’ in 1857. Indira Gandhi played in no way a role less important than Nehru in the history of modern India. Moreover, the myth of Kali, who killed demons in her dreadful form of Rudra

armed with ten lethal weapons, is known to all. Recently, the industrial revolution and expansion of education have helped women to enter territories which were previously only male preserves. Modern women have access to education and have acquired some degree of financial independence. They also appear to be rational, judicious, and determined; they demand equality, freedom and dignity of self. In some cases, they perform the role of the provider and protector of their families. The niche they carve out for themselves in this way places them in a position of higher social status, power and respect. But, at times, like strong and authoritative men, they too tend to become dictatorial, forcing their wishes on weaklings and subordinates. They can defy traditions and also become violent and rebellious to realize their goals. They do not tolerate the power of men over them, rather question and resist. Most importantly they also express their hitherto inhibited sexuality in a rather freer manner. All this goes to underline the presence of abilities and capacities associated with masculinity in women as well. It indicates that masculinity like femininity is not a purely biological category but a structure of consciousness which can exist in women also. Kamla Bhasin sums it up well when she observes, "Masculinity is about power, power over others. Those who surrender are feminine; those who dominate are masculine; but it does not mean that the former are always women, and the latter are always men" (23-24).

Like most of the modern philosophers, psychologists and sociologists, modern writers like Shashi Deshpande too seem to hold that it is unfair, unrealistic and painful to force every man and woman into the rigid framework and definition of masculinity or femininity. Her belief that human beings always have greater diversity and more choices based on inclination and ability rather than biology is testified by the way she has treated her male as well as female characters. Her male characters, as they have been analyzed in previous chapters, appear to behave and act under the influence of their traditionally defined images which, ironically, harm them in different ways. The novelist is critical of such men who not only suffer on account of their socially forced roles, stifled feelings and emotions, and authoritative behaviour, but also cause sufferings to others. Along with men, she has also created female characters. The belief that men and women are not naturally what they have been generally defined is further

evident from Deshpande's portrayal of some male characters who act like normal human beings by exhibiting certain so-called feminine traits in their personalities. They appear to do things which are considered not typical of their sex. They often tend to be shy and diffident, anxious and self-deprecatory. They take great pleasure in minding children and doing household works. They do not react violently to the stressful situations as generally men are believed to do. They do not dominate others but willingly accept women as their equal. They feel that in the changing scenario, their mindset should also be transformed into a tolerant and inclusive one giving space to women to live their own life in a stress-free manner. Such men are not of their sex in terms of rigid definitions; they seem at ease moving in and out of male and female identities implying that gender norms do not exist naturally. They are created and articulated artificially. This is because many men simply cannot afford to be masculine in the way society defines it. They have problems in living up to the standard of ideal manhood. That is why, they tend to seek new ambitions and satisfactions by questioning and changing their traditional roles.

Shashi Deshpande has created some of the male characters who have so-called womanly qualities. They, as a whole, do not seem to be affected by patriarchal system and roles encoded in the myth of man. Generally, a man's failures to fulfill social expectations cause frustrations and tensions, resulting in change in his behaviour. He tends to consider his wife and other family members responsible for his failures. There are rare cases of taking the responsibilities of the consequences of their actions. But Gopal in *A Matter of Time* is a man who seems to be totally free from patriarchal manly ego. He exhibits some qualities which are generally not expected in male-dominated society. For the first time in Deshpande's writings a male figure emerges as the protagonist. The novel revolves around Gopal's absence from the house as he walks out on his wife, Sumi, and three daughters. This is set against the backdrop of the sad tale of Kalyani and Shripati in the 'Big House.' It is this house to which Sumi returns with her three daughters, Aru, Charu and Seema, when Gopal leaves them. His absence creates unique tension for the family. Each of them tries to find out his reason for this unmanly act of leaving his family in a state of destitution.

A man is expected to be active and rational, but Gopal is introspective and emotional like a normal

human being. He contemplates deeply and emotionally on each incident of his past which makes his present unbearable. He also feels lonely and alienated because of his abnormal childhood. He is unable to come to terms with the fact that he was born of the union of his father and the wife of his father's brother. A conflict rages in his adolescent mind for the reasons that had led to this marriage. Later in life, he happens to read Shakespeare's *Hamlet* and draws a parallel between Hamlet's and his own predicament. Moreover, as a result of being too much reflective, he is unable to relate himself to his father as he considers him his mother's guilty partner. Their death leaves a sense of void in his life and he gets completely shattered at the realization that his sister and he do not share the same father. He reflects: "that was a betrayal... at the foundation of my life. All human ties are only masquerade. Some day, some time, the pretence fails us and we have to face the truth" (52). Thus, like Hamlet, he acts less and thinks much which seems to be one of the causes of deserting his family.

Deshpande does not suggest any cause for Gopal's renunciation. The cause for his abrupt decision to leave his family is revealed by Gopal himself at various places in the novel. His failure to fulfil his responsibility as the head of the family is one of them. The metaphysical enormity of that cause bears an unmistakable suggestion that the narrator's sympathies are with him. In this context, Gopal turns philosophical and tells: "It is a kind of illness, a virus, perhaps, which makes me incapable of functioning as a full human being, as a husband and father..." (41). He fails to fulfill the needs of his family but, unlike Mohan (ILS), he does not even expect his wife to share his concerns over it because in his life, he has never tried to control and dominate his wife like a husband who conforms to traditional beliefs. Rather, he considers himself responsible for his failures. The narrator tells:

Once again he tries to tell her that he has nothing against Sumi, he tries to convince her that he never expected her to create for him the world he wanted, that he did not make her responsible for giving him all that he wanted in life.... He tells her that this had nothing to do with the relationship between Sumi and him, it has nothing to do with Sumi, she has done nothing wrong, she has done him no wrong, on the contrary, it is he.... (74)

Whereas other men strictly observe the codes of their gender, Gopal can cross the barrier of gender with ease; he is able to accept his weakness without any feeling of guilt and shame, something most men find hard.

The potential to walk out on his wife and children was already visible in his beliefs regarding man-woman relationship. While others were busy with the wild guesses, his wife knew that "the reason lies inside him, the reason is him" (24). He has been a supporter of freedom and individualism in marital life. Generally, men consider their wives as their properties and try to dominate them in every field of life. But Gopal appears to be a different kind of man as he gives equal rights to his wife. Sumi remembers that when he and she decided to get married, it was agreed upon if either of the two wanted to be free, he or she would be left to go. They were "not going to be tied together—there would be no 'handcuffs'" (221). Sumi also tells, "Gopal believed in democracy within the family and I went along with him" (200). This made Gopal's desertion easy. The immediate impetus to Gopal's proclivity to desert his family came from his writing an article, the students' attack on him, his recanting of his earlier views and subsequent resignation from college teaching job. His emptiness and quest for meaning in life are also responsible for his renunciation.

Siddharth Sharma, commenting on Gopal's character, writes, "Gopal is not our average cardboard cad but a distressed guilt-ridden husband and father baffled by his own sudden withdrawal from active domesticity."¹⁴ But his comment seems to overlook some kind of honesty and firmness of will of Gopal required for such a so-called unmanly action. It is not possible for every man to bear the shame of being a failure in life so silently. It is a complete loss of manhood in the traditional sense of the term. He admits his weakness and failure without any feeling of regret and pain. Surekha, a lawyer in the novel, admires Gopal on account of his ability to admit his fear and defeat. The novelist writes: "Surekha sits up and takes notice of this man who so frankly admits to fear. To accuse a man of cowardice is to chip away at the base of the pedestal of his manhood. If, after this, a man is still standing, you have to respect him" (213). Moreover, Gopal is not completely 'baffled.' Towards the end of the novel, he is critical of patriarchal system that imposes too much of burden on man. He is a true democrat who even criticizes ideals of feminists which reject

patriarchy but not the whole system based on it. Gopal is in favour of abolishing both. He argues:

'I don't understand how feminists can argue that a man is responsible for his family. If you reject patriarchy, you must reject all these things based on patriarchy too.' 'It should be that way, shouldn't it? But until patriarchy is thrown out as a whole, we still need to see that the rules are observed.' (214)

Gopal knows that patriarchal system puts a lot of pressure of expectations on man and he further passes that pressure onto his son. Because of too much pressure, the male child fails to develop as a full human being and becomes a victim of his father's expectations. He is expected to fulfil his father's unfulfilled wishes. Gopal tells Premi, Sumi's elder sister, what he thinks of the relation of a father and son: "For you, it is Nikhil, isn't it? But not for me; to think of being the purpose of my parents' life would have been too heavy a burden for me to carry. Can I then burden my children with that load? No, Premi, the meaning has to be found in your own life" (134). Thus, Gopal is a man who not only defies male norms but also shows courage to abolish them in favour of a healthy relationship of mutual respect between the sexes. He thinks women as human beings like men and wants to give them equal importance and freedom which is also beneficial for men. He holds that women should be given chances to express their feelings and emotions and men should also express their wishes freely.

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Critical View on Privity of Contract



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The rule of "Privity of Contract" which means that a stranger to contract cannot sue has taken firm roots in the English Common Law.

But the principle has been generally criticised. In 1937, the Law Revision Committee, under Chairmanship of Lord Wright, also criticised the doctrine of privity and recommended for its abolition. Lord Justice Denning, has also criticised the rule in a number of cases, in one of which his Lordship observed. The privity principle has never been able entirely to supplant of another principle whose roots go much deeper. The considerable criticism of the principle that a third party cannot acquire rights under a contract is as follows.

Its desirability as a matter of policy has been questioned by judges, law reform bodies, and commentator. Its pedigree has also been criticized on the ground that it was doubtful that the nineteenth century cases on which it is based in fact established its existence and that it was only a rule of procedure. It is said that it serves only to defeat the legitimate expectation of the parties and the third party, who often organize their affairs on the faith of the contract; that it undermines the social interest of the community in the security of bargains; and that it is commercially inconvenient. Above all it defeats the intentions of the parties to the parties to the contact.

Firstly the third party rule prevents effects being given to the intentions of the contracting parties. If remedy is denied to the third party when the contracting parties intended it to be so, it frustrates their intentions. Secondly: it causes injustice to the third party who may have relied on the contract to regulate his affairs, and thus upsets the reasonable expectations of the third party to the benefit under the contract. Thirdly such a third party who suffers a loss cannot sue, and the promisee who has

suffered no loss can. Fourthly, therefore, the third party who suffers loss cannot claim compensation, and the promisee not having suffered any loss can claim nominal damages only. Fifthly even if the promisee were to obtain a satisfactory remedy, he may not be able to, or may not wish to sue.

Lastly the third party rule causes difficulties in commercial life, particularly where transactions and projects involve a 'network' of contracts allocating risks, responsibilities and liabilities between the parties. In the standard situation the person who has suffered the loss cannot sue, while the person who has suffered no loss can sue but may be able to obtain only nominal damages. Where the object of the contract is to benefit the third party, the effect of this is tantamount to ruling that the object of the contract is unenforceable.

The third party rule now a days causes real difficulties in commercial life, there are two types of contract- (i) constructions contracts and (ii) insurance contracts to illustrate some of the difficulties caused by the rule discussed as follows.

Construction contracts

Both simple construction contracts involving only an employer and a builder, and complex construction contracts involving several main contractors, many subcontractors and design professionals are affected by the third party rule.

Insurance Contracts

There are several common situations where one party takes out an insurance policy for the benefit of another. The third party rule would prevent the third party enforcing the contract of insurance against the insurer. The inconvenience of this has led to a number of statutory inroads. For example, by section 11 of the Married

Women's Property Act 1882, a life insurance policy taken out by someone on his or her own life,

and expressed to be for the benefit of his or her spouse or children, creates a trust in favour of the objects named in the policy. By section 148(7) the Road Traffic Act 1988 a person covered by a liability insurance policy for motor accidents, even though taken out by someone else (for example, by a spouse or employer) is able to enforce that policy against the insurer.

Section 11 of Western Australian Property Law Act 1969, in line with the proposal of the English Law Revision Committee, amended the third party rule by providing that:

Where a contract expressly in its terms purports to confer a benefit directly on a person who is not named as a party to the contract, the contract is enforceable by that person in his own name. There is a vast literature on third party rights in the United States. In *New York Court of Appeals in Lawrence v. Fox* 20 NY 268 (1859), it has become generally accepted that third party is able to enforce a contractual obligation made for his benefit. However, the problem of defining what is meant by a third party beneficiary has never adequately been solved.

The extent of the criticism and reform is itself a strong indication that privity is flawed, but most members of states of the European Union allow Third Parties to enforce contract.

The doctrine is very useful, for it helps in preserving the sanctity of the contract. The sanctity of the contract is preserved if the parties to a contract are held answerable to each other and not to a third person. It would be illogical and unjust to abolish the doctrine totally. If it is abolished, each and every member of society will become free to sue the contracting parties. Consequently, chaos will result and the social fabric and bond of brotherhood may be weakened. However, it is also clear that the doctrine cannot be applied strictly. With the passage of time, it was found that a contract between the parties did not affect only the contracting parties but, in certain circumstances, it affected third person also. Consequently, it was felt desirable and logical that the person who is a Stranger to a contract should also get contractual benefits. Similarly, contractual liabilities should also be imposed on him, with a view to help such persons, the courts in due course recognised certain exceptions to the privity rule.

The existence of the privity of Contracts, together with the exceptions, has given rise to a complex body of law and to the use of elaborate and often artificial stratagems and structures in order to give third parties enforceable rights. Reform is necessary in exceptions which enables the artificiality and some of the complexity to be avoided. The technical hurdles which must be overcome if one is to circumvent the rule in individual cases also lead to uncertainty. since it will often be possible for a defendant to raise arguments that a technical requirement has not been fulfilled. Such uncertainty is commercially inconvenient.

A reform in third party rule is necessary. Contracting parties may not, under the present law, create provisions in their contract which are enforceable directly by a third party unless they can take advantage of one of the exceptions to the third party rule. Reform should be straightforwardly possible for contracting parties to confer on third parties the right to enforce the contract. The rule of English law whereby a third party to a contract cannot enforce, should be reformed so as to enable contracting parties to confer a right to enforce the contract on a third party. The right of third party to sue on a contract made for its benefit is recognised by the law of Scotland and the legal system of the United States, It has also been introduced by Statute in Several Commonwealth Countries. Contract (Rights of Third Parties) Act 1999 provides enforcement of contractual terms by third party In India, the Indian Law Commission should formed a proper body on Third Parties rights.

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मानसी वाकल परियोजना का जनजाति जनसंख्या पर पारिस्थितिकीय प्रभाव

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**परिचय (Introduction)**

मानसी वाकल परियोजना बरसात का जल एकत्रित करने की योजना है। यह उदयपुर नगर की जल समस्या के स्थायी समाधान के लिए बहुपयोगी तथा महत्वकांक्षी जलदाय परियोजना है। इससे पेपलज उपलब्ध के साथ ही पर्यटन विकास, उद्योग को जल ग्रामीण पर्यटकीय संभावनाओं में वृद्धि तथा महत्वपूर्ण खनन गतिविधियों को प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा। कुछ वर्ष पहले तक कहा जाता था कि जिस दे"ा में जितना पानी खर्च होता है। वह दे"ा उतना विकसित होता है, परन्तु अब चारों ओर जल को बचाने की पुकार मची हुई है।

वर्तमान पर्यावरण में वि"व में किसी एक शहर की प्यास बुझाने के लिए कितने गाँवों को प्यासा रहना पड़ता है यह एक शोध विकास बन गया है। सी क्रम में इस परियोजना का जल ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में अरावली पहाड़ियों की घाटियों में रंगहीन, गंधहीन, तथा स्वादहीन जल प्रकृति में कलकल करता वर्षों से प्रवाहित हो रहा है तथा पारिस्थितिकीय संतुलन को बनाए हुए है। किन्तु अब यह जल क्षेत्र 77 करोड़ की लागत की परियोजना में परिवर्तित हो रहा है जिसकी कुल लागत का 70 प्रति"त हिस्सा राज्य सरकार तथा शेष 30 प्रति"त रा"ी भारत का जाना-माना उपक्रम हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड खर्च करेगा।

यह क्षेत्र जनजाति बाहुल्य क्षेत्र में होने से जनजातिय जनसंख्या पर अनेक आर्थिक, सामाजिक पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव भविष्य में प्रकट होंगे। संभावित प्रभावों की झलक इस अध्याय में प्रस्तुत करने का प्रायस किया गया है।

मानसी वाकल परियोजना का जनजाति जनसंख्या**आर्थिक प्रभाव(Economic Effect)**

यहां के अधिको"ा लोग कृषि पर आधारित है। विस्थापन के बाद दोनों चरणों में 24 गाँवों की 18747 जनसंख्या में कृषि एवं अन्य संसाधन छिन जायेंगे। जिससे लोग बेरोजगार हो जायेंगे। इस प्रकार इस क्षेत्र के जनजातीय वर्ग के हंसते खेलते लोगो का जीवन नरक बन जाएगा। इतना सब बसाने में इन्हे कई साल लग जाएंगे फिर भी नहीं बसा पाएंगे। प्रथम एवं द्वितीय दोनों चरण को मिलाकर 24 गाँवों पूर्णतः डुब जाएंगे। जिसमें उल्लेखित 18748 जनसंख्या के 2874 परिवार 13793 15 हैक्टेयर क्षेत्रफल, लगभग 15 हजार प"ु सम्पदा, सार्वजनिक संपत्ति, स्कुल, पुराने एनिकअ, प्रसिद्ध

चन्द्र"ीखर मंदिर (750 वर्ष पुराना) सहित 4 मंदिर एवं लगभग 60 देवरे, वाटर शेड के लाखों के कार्य, आधाभूत साधन जैसे-बिजली के पोल, लाइनें, वक्की सडके, सम्पर्क सडक, हेडपम्प, लिए भूमि आवंटित करनी पड़ेगी (डी.पी.आर.के अनुसार) पाईप लाईन के दोनो और 12 लागत मुख्य रख-रखाव खर्च एवं प्राकृतिक संसाधन समाप्त हो जाएंगे।

डाउन स्ट्रीम पर प्रभाव:

झाडोल क्षेत्र के लिए इस योजना का कोई लाभ नहीं है अतः डाउन स्ट्रीम के 109 गाँवों की अर्थव्यवस्था प्रभावित होगी। उरेसिया नदी पर बाँध बनेगा जिससे इसके दोनों किनारों पर बसे गाँवों की कृषि एवं प"ुपालन व्यवस्था चौपट हाक जाएगी। जिससे क्षेत्र में अप्रत्यक्ष विस्थापन भी होगा। प्रभावित जनसंख्या की बेरोजगारी बढ़ेगी, नदी किनारे बसे जनजातीय लोगों की पारम्परिक सिंचाई व्यवस्था समाप्त हो जाएगी। इन लोगों का प्राकृतिक संसाधनों पर नैसर्गिक अधिकार छिन जाएगा। 10 साल से मुआवजा, पुनर्वास, जमीन के बदले जमीन के मुद्दों को लेकर लोग संवेदन"ील है तथा तानसी वाकल की डी.पी.आर. रिपोर्ट अपुर्ण अनुमानों के आधार पर विरोधाभास से युक्त है। इसमें कई आर्थिक सामाजिक पहलु स्पष्ट नहीं है। यर रिपोर्ट 15 वर्ष पुरानी होने से अप्रासंगिक हाक चुकी है इसलिए इसमें द"ाएं मांग एवं आपूर्ति, विसीपन, लाभ, हानी लागत मूल्य जनसंख्या वृद्धि आकलन आदि में काफी परिवर्तन आया है।

क्र.सं.	गाँव का नाम	निजी भूमि	वन भूमि	राज कीय भूमि	कुल
1	गेराणा	4.96(1.63)(2.83)	0.0	37.70(8.37)(26.75)	42.66(100%)(12%)
2	देवास	9.27(2.378)(5.30)	11.65(29.87)	18.08(4.635)(12.83)	39.00(100%)(11%)

			(22.42)		
3	मुण्डावली	4.98(37.08)(2.85)	3.70(27.56)(7.15)	4.75(35.36)(3.37)	13.43(100%)(3.65)
4	तलाई	36.61(40.64)20.98	26.95(29.91)(51.88)	26.52	6(100%)(36.10)
5	गारियावास	3(100)3.30	.	.	3(100%)1.78
6	चन्दवास	36(45)(36.56)	42(52.55).26	2(2.5)	80(100%)(47.33)
	योग	91(53.58)	76(44.97)	2(2.5)	169(100%)

सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार सबसे ज्यादा भागीदारी के कुएं चंदवास और तलाई के परिवारों के है।
सारणी संख्या 4.2 एक में अवाप्त की गई अनय सम्पत्ति में कुल 6 गाँवों के 91 कुएं , जिसमें से गोराना 4 कुएं , देवास 14, मुण्डावली के 5 तलाई के 29 , गारियावास के 3 तथा चंदवास के 36 कुएं । अतः उक्त आकड़ों से स्पष्ट होता है कि कुल 6 गाँवों के 91 कुओ है।

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सारणी संख्या 4.2 एक में अवाप्त की गई अनय सम्पत्ति में कुल 6 गाँवों के 91 कुएं , जिसमें से गोराना 4 कुएं , देवास 14, मुण्डावली के 5 तलाई के 29, गारियावास के 3 तथा चंदवास के 36 कुएं । अतः उक्त आकड़ों से स्पष्ट होता है कि कुल 6 गाँवों के 91 कुओ कि सरणी संख्या 4.1 से स्पष्ट है कि परियोजना के डूब में आने वाले (प्रथम चरण) गाँव चंदवास, गोराना, देवास, मुण्डावली एवं गारियावास है । डुब में आने वाली भूमि को निजी

स्रोत: प्राथमिक सर्वेक्षण

सरणी संख्या 4.2 के अनुसार मानसी वाकल परियोजना में कुल 6 गाँवों के 91 कुएं डुब में आएंगे, 91 में से 4.40 प्रति"त कुएं गोराना 50.38 प्रति"त , देवास 5.50 प्रति"त , मुण्डावली 31.86 प्रति"त , तलाई 3.20 पति"त , गारियावास 39.56 प्रति"त चंदवास के कुएं डूब में आएंगे।

क्षेत्र में 874 परिवारों के पास कुल 91 कुएं है जिसमें से बहुत कम परिवारों के पास एक-एक कुआ हैं अधिकां"गों के भागीदारी कुएं है जिसमें से बहुत कम परिवारों के पास एक-एक कुआ है अधिकां"गों के भागीदारी कुएं है। क्षेत्र में

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समाजवादी विचार और भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद



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भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद राजनितिक मंडलों का आंदोलन ही नहीं अपितु इससे बहुत कुछ रहा है यह एक ऐतिहासिक प्रक्रिया का पुनरुज्जीवन रहा है, एक राष्ट्र की आत्मा की मुक्ति है। राष्ट्रवाद वह ऐतिहासिक प्रक्रिया है जिसके द्वारा राष्ट्रिक जातीय राजनितिक इकाइयों में बदल जाया करती है। सच्ची राष्ट्रीयता एक स्पष्ट और बलवान राष्ट्र या राष्ट्रिक जाति के लोगो को धरती पर अपना स्थान प्राप्त करने के उचित अधिकार का समर्थन करती है। भारत के नागरिकों में जो सांस्कृतिक, राजनैतिक तथा भावनात्मक एकता की भावना पायी जाती है उसे राष्ट्रवाद कहा जाता है।

राष्ट्रवाद का अर्थ

राष्ट्रवाद मूलतः एक मानसिक प्रवृत्ति या भावना है ए ई जिमन लिखते हैं ' धर्म की भांति राष्ट्रीयता भी आत्मपरक है, मनोवैज्ञानिक है, मन की एक अवस्था है, एक आध्यात्मिक धारणा है, भावना का, विचार का और जीवन का एक तरीका है '

जे एच रोज राष्ट्रीयता की परिभाषा इस प्रकार करते हैं ' दिलो की ऐसी एकता जो एक बार बनकर कभी न बिगड़े **राष्ट्रीयता के तत्व**

राष्ट्रीयवाद एक आत्मनिष्ठ धारणा है राष्ट्रवाद को बनाये रखने के लिए कुछ तत्वों को बलवान बनाना जरूरी है। जो इस प्रकार हैं

भौगोलिक एकता:- राष्ट्रीयता के लिए प्रकृति द्वारा अलग किया गया एक क्षेत्र या भौगोलिक एकता जिसके प्रायः स्वदेश कहते हैं जरूरी है भारत हमारी जन्मभूमि, पुण्यभूमि है और मातृभूमि के हर पुत्र का यह कर्तव्य है कि वह अपने देश को ऐसा बनाये, उसका ऐसा विकास करे कि लोगो को अपने देश, उसकी स्वाधीनता और

उसकी उन्नति के प्रति उत्साह हो। हमारा देश और देश कि धरती का प्यार ही हमें एक सूत्र में बाँध सकता है।

विचारो और आदर्शों कि एकता या सामान्य संस्कृति :- राष्ट्रीयता मूलरूप में सांस्कृतिक धारणा है विचारो और आदर्शों कि एकता अवश्य ही उसका एक मुख्य तत्व है ' संस्कृति की एकता जीवन को एक विशिष्ट दृष्टिकोण प्रदान करती है जिसमें जीवन के मानदंड, कर्तव्य और निषेध मजबूत होते हैं ' विचारो और आदर्शों की सामान्य एकता लोगो को परस्पर समीप खींच लाती है उनमें सहयोग की एक ऐसी भावना पैदा कर देती है जो आसानी से नष्ट नहीं की जा सकती।

भाषा की एकता :- राष्ट्रीयता का सबसे स्पष्ट तत्व भाषा है क्योंकि एक सामान्य भाषा ही लोगो के विचारो और भावो में समानता लाती है, नैतिकता, आचार और न्याय के सामान्य मापदंड स्थिर करती है, सामान्य ऐतिहासिक परम्पराओं को कायम रखती है और एक सामान्य राष्ट्रीय मनोवृत्ति को पैदा करती है।

सामान्य आर्थिक हित:- राष्ट्रीय एकता का सबसे बड़ा कारण सामान्य आर्थिक हित रहा है एक आर्थिक उद्देश्य अन्य तत्वों के साथ जाति में एकता की भावना पैदा करता है।

सामान्य अधीनता :- कभी कभी मजबूत और सुव्यवस्थित सरकार की अधीनता भी राष्ट्रीयता का सबल कारण होती है अंग्रेजों के सबल प्रशासन ने कुछ हद तक भारतीय राष्ट्रीयता का विकास किया।

राष्ट्रीयता की भावना भारतीयों के लिए आधुनिक नहीं अपितु अत्यंत पुरानी है प्राचीन भारतीय राजशास्त्र सम्बन्धी ग्रंथों में 'राष्ट्र' शब्द एक समस्त जन समूह तथा उस जन समूह के निवास के प्रदेश के लिए प्रयुक्त

होता था | प्राचीन भारतीय राज्य सप्तांग-सिद्धांत के अंतर्गत राष्ट्र या जनपद को राज्य के निर्माणकारी तत्वों में से एक तत्व मन जाता रहा | प्राचीन युग में भारत जाति, भाषा, धर्म, संस्कृति आदि की दृष्टि से एक राष्ट्र था | परन्तु आर्थिक शोषण, भारत की जनता की राजनितिक दासता तथा राष्ट्रीयता के निर्माणकारी तत्वों को दबाने की नीति अंग्रेज शासकों ने भरपूर प्रयास किया | परन्तु ऐसा अन्याय व अत्याचार निश्चित अवधि तक ही सफल हो सकता था | इस अतिवादिता ने भारत की राष्ट्रीयता को पुनः पनपने व विकसित होने में योगदान दिया | यदि कुछ क्षेत्रों में ब्रिटिश शासन का प्रभाव ' विनाशकारी और अस्थिरकारी ' था | तो कई महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों में वह navjiwan प्रदान करने वाला था | विनाशकारी प्रभावों से भारत की जनता में रोष फैला तथा विकासशील नीतियों से राजनितिक, प्रशासकीय और सांस्कृतिक एकता स्थापित हो गई | राष्ट्रीयता का उदय उन्नीसवीं शताब्दी के उत्तरार्ध में ही था | बीसवीं शताब्दी के प्रथम दशक में राष्ट्रीयता की भावना देश के कोने कोने में फैल गई | वन्दे मातरम जन जन का प्रेरणा स्रोत बन गया था | उन्नीसवीं शताब्दी के उत्तरार्ध से लेकर पुरे एक सौ वर्ष तक भारतीय राष्ट्रीयता ने एक नया मोड़ और विश्व के महानतम साम्राज्यवादी देश से लोहा लेकर राष्ट्र को स्वाधीन कराया | उन्नीसवीं शताब्दी के धार्मिक और सामाजिक सुधार आंदोलन राष्ट्रीयता के विकास में बहुत सहायक सिद्ध हुए | सामाजिक और धार्मिक सुधारआंदोलन का प्रारम्भ भारतीय जनता के सभी समुदायों में हुआ | भारत में जो राष्ट्रीय जागृति आई उसके लिए कई तरह की सामाजिक, आर्थिक व राजनितिक शक्तियां उत्तरदायी थी |

ब्रह्म समाज के संस्थापक राममोहन राय राष्ट्रीय जागरण के प्रतीक समझे जाते हैं क्योंकि वे एक धर्म व दूसरे धर्म में विधेड़ करना मूर्खता समझते थे | उन्होंने भारतीयों को एकता के सूत्र में बांधने की चेष्टा की | राममोहन राय को ही नूतन भारत का उद्घोषक और पैगम्बर कहा जाता है | आर्य समाज दूसरा आंदोलन था जिसमें हिन्दुओं की नींद टूटी और उसने भविष्य की राजनीति पर गहरी छाप छोड़ी |

पंडित चम्पूति के शब्दों में, आर्य समाज के जन्म के समय हिन्दू कोरा फुसफुसिया जीव था | उसके मेरुदण्ड की हड्डी थी ही नहीं | चाहे कोई उसे गली दे, उसकी हंसी उड़ाए उसके देवताओं की भत्स्नी करे या धर्म पर कीचड़ उछाले जिसे वह सदियों से मानता आ रहा है फिर भी इन सारे अपमानों के सामने वह दांत निपोर कर रह जाता है |" ऐसी स्थिति स्वामी दयानंद का अविभावं हुआ जिन्होंने यह कहा कि वेदों को छोड़कर और कोई धर्म ग्रन्थ प्रमाण नहीं है | आर्य समाज ने हिन्दुओं में सहस और स्वाभिमान का भाव जागृत किया | आर्य समाज के प्रभाव में आकर बहुत से हिन्दुओं के मन में ' स्वराज्य ' और ' स्वदेशी ' की भावना जाएगी | स्वामी दयानंद ने अपने ग्रन्थ सत्यार्थ प्रकाश में कहा कि " विदेशी राज्य से , चाहे वह कितना कितना ही अच्छा क्यों न हो, स्वदेशी राज्य उसमें कितनी ही त्रुटियाँ क्यों न हो अच्छा होता है |

दयानंद उच्चकोटि के राष्ट्रवादी थे | उनका आर्य समाज आंदोलन " भारत में राष्ट्रीयता का कारण और कार्य रहा है |"

राष्ट्रीय भावना के विकास में रामकृष्ण मिशन का भी महत्वपूर्ण योगदान रहा है | स्वामी विवेकानंद का प्रधान क्षेत्र ' धर्म ' था परन्तु वे जानते थे कि सामाजिक व आर्थिक तत्वों को धर्म से अलग नहीं किया जा सकता | इसलिए अपने कार्यक्रम में सबसे आगे उन्होंने समाज सेवा के विचार को रखा | विवेकानंद ने भारतीयों को उनके गौरवशाली अतीत का स्मरण कराया |

1893 ई. में श्रीमती एनी बेसेंट जो एक आयरिश महिला थी भारत आई श्रीमती एनीबेसेंट ने सशक्त भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद की दुहाई दी | उन्होंने अपने लेखों में और भाषणों में भारत के स्वाभिमान को जगाया | निश्चय ही किसी भी हिन्दू ने आंदोलन को इतना सुसंगठित नहीं किया जितना की श्रीमती एनीबेसेंट ने किया | इस प्रकार थियोसॉफिकल सोसाइटी ने भी भारतीयों में राष्ट्र भावना भर दी |

सामाजिक व धार्मिक सुधार आंदोलनों ने भारत की आत्मा को जागृत किया और देशभक्ति और राष्ट्रवाद का उपदेश भी दिया |

गोखले अपने सम्पूर्ण रूप में एक पक्के राष्ट्रवादी नेता थे | गोखले का राजनीतिक चिंतन राष्ट्रवाद की यथार्थवादी भूमि पर खड़ा था | अपने राष्ट्रवादी दृष्टिकोण के कारण ही गोखले ब्रिटिश राज के अंतर्गत भारत में मात्र 'सुसाशन' की स्थापना के समर्थक नहीं थे | अपितु वे ऐसे स्वशासन के समर्थक थे | जनता में राष्ट्र चेतना के विस्तार के लिए उन्होंने राष्ट्रवाद को त्याग, तपस्या, और संयम एवं कर्तव्य के गुणों से जोड़ा | गोखले के राष्ट्रवाद का अर्थ था भारत के सम्पूर्ण धर्मों, जातियों, भाषाओं एवं प्रांतों को एकता के सूत्र में बंधना और इस तरह एक सामान्य राष्ट्रीयता का विकास करना है | वे भारत को एक ऐसे लोकतान्त्रिक एवं स्वशासित राष्ट्र के रूप में देखना चाहते थे गोखले ने राष्ट्रवाद के रचनात्मक पहलु पर जोर दिया | उन्होंने भारत में स्वस्थ राष्ट्रीय चेतना के प्रसार के लिए अथक प्रयास किया |

भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद को सर्वप्रथम एक सुनिश्चित व मूर्त अवधारणा बनाने का श्रेय लोकमान्य बालगंगाधर तिलक को दिया जाता है | तिलक के राष्ट्रवाद को 'हिन्दू पुनरुत्थानवादी राष्ट्रवाद' कहा है | तिलक राष्ट्रवाद को भारतीय परम्पराओं, भावनाओं एवं परिस्थितियों के अनुपारूप ही विकसित करना चाहते थे | इस बारे में किसी भी प्रकार का पश्चिमीकरण के विरोधी थे | तिलक का मत था कि " एक यथार्थ राष्ट्रवादी प्राचीन आधारों पर राष्ट्र के निर्माण की कामना करता है | वे स्वदेशी राष्ट्रवाद के समर्थक थे | तिलक सम्पूर्ण भारत के प्रसंग में एक ' भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद ' का विकास करना चाहते थे | इस उद्देश्य से तिलक ने भारत के सभी धार्मिक, सांस्कृतिक एवं भाषायी समुदायों के बीच राष्ट्रीय एकता के संस्कार को विकसित करने का तथा उसे अटूट बनाने का प्रयत्न किया | तिलक के राजनितिक चिंतन का केंद्रीय भाग उनकी भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद की अवधारणा है | उनके जीवन का लक्ष्य था भारतीय जनता में निहित राष्ट्रीय एकता को इतना अधिक मजबूत करना कि उसे शीघ्र स्वराज्य की प्राप्ति हो |

गांधीजी ने राष्ट्रवाद को एक संकीर्ण विचार के रूप में नहीं अपनाया | उनके लिए राष्ट्रवाद का अर्थ केवल राष्ट्रिय स्तर पर मानव एकता की अनुभूति नहीं है अपितु

इसमें अनिवार्य रूप से विश्व स्तर पर भी मानव एकता का भाव निहित है | उनके राष्ट्रवाद की अवधारणा ' वासुदेव कुटुंबकम ' के भारतीय आदर्श पर आधारित है | गांधीजी चाहते थे कि विश्व के राष्ट्र अपनी विभिन्नताओं और विशिष्टताओं की रक्षा करते हुए परस्पर मिलकर एक विश्वसंघ की स्थापना करें |

नेहरू ने संकीर्ण एवं आक्रामक राष्ट्रवाद का विरोध किया है क्योंकि यह न केवल अन्य राष्ट्रों की तुलना में अपने राष्ट्र को श्रेष्ठ मानता है अपितु यह अन्य राष्ट्रों के प्रति घृणा एवं हिंसा की भावना को भी प्रोत्साहन देता है | नेहरू ने राष्ट्रवाद को किसी किसी जन समूह के ऐसे मनोस्तानिक पक्ष से सम्बंधित माना है जो अतीत की सामान्य उपलब्धियों, परम्परा तथा गौरवपूर्ण अनुभवों की स्मृति पर आधारित हो | नेहरू ने राष्ट्रवाद के संस्कृत पहलु पर भी बल दिया | उन्होंने रश्वाड को विविधता में मौजूद ऐसी मूल्यात्मक सांस्कृतिक एकता माना है जो किसी राष्ट्रिय समुदाय को एक भावनात्मक एकता एवं सामान्य जीवन दृष्टि प्रदान करती है | नेहरू ने अपनी एक पुस्तक ' भारत एक खोज ' में इस तथ्य को प्रकट किया है कि अपनी समस्त विविधताओं के बावजूद भारत के इतिहास में एकता की भावना हमेशा ही मौजूद रही है | नेहरू ने राष्ट्रवाद के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीयवादी पक्ष का पूर्ण समर्थन किया है | नेहरू ने समाज सुधारवादी व धर्मनिपेक्ष राष्ट्रवाद का भी समर्थन किया है | नेहरू का सम्नवयवादी राष्ट्रवाद अंतर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में राष्ट्रों की सांस्कृतिक एवं राजनितिक व्यवस्थाओं के बीच शांतिपूर्ण तालमेल स्थापित करने का समर्थक है

आंबेडकर ने राष्ट्रीयता तथा राष्ट्र में अंतर स्वीकारा है | राष्ट्रीयता एक ऐसी भावना है | जो किसी समुदाय के सदस्यों में एक विशिष्ट सांस्कृतिक एकता के रूप में प्रकट होती है | ' राष्ट्र ' स्वयं में एक ऐसा समुदाय है जिसके सदस्यों में ऐसी एकता पाई जाती है कि वे एक सामान्य राजनितिक सत्ता के अधीन रहना पसंद करते हैं | जो आवश्यक रूप से उनकी अपनी हो | कोई भी राष्ट्र किसी बाहरी राजनीतिक सत्ता द्वारा शासित नहीं होना चाहता है और सदैव ही ऐसी सत्ता का विरोध करता है इस प्रकार राष्ट्र कि अवधारणा में राष्ट्रीय आत्म निर्णय

का सिद्धांत निहित होता है राष्ट्र से सम्बंधित समस्त विचारो एवं सिधान्तो का समूह ही राष्ट्रवाद है । इस प्रकार विभिन्न भारतीय विचारको ने राष्ट्रवाद के बारे मे जो अपने विचार प्रकट किये उनसे पता चलता है कि राष्ट्रवाद एक लम्बी ऐतिहासिक प्रक्रिया का परिणाम है । जिसे मिटाया नहीं जा सकता । यह प्रेरणा मूलक है । इसकी जड़ मनुष्य की सामाजिक भावना और मनोवृत्ति मे है ।

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Impact Factor: 1.855(IFSJI)**THE ROLE OF INDIAN JUDICIARY IN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION OF INDIA****Dr. Manju Sharma**

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Abstract

The world cannot sustain itself without a sustainable development as the greed and undying desires for more of humans would leave it dilapidated for future generations. For this, there has been an alarming recognition for such laws that balance environment and development at both, municipal as well as international levels. In this journey of world leaders trying to balance both side of the scales, in some jurisdictions, the judicial process has played an activist role in establishing fundamental and administrative norms. In order to apply global environmental regulations, the Indian judiciary has broadened the scope of municipal legislations to include environmental issues in fundamental rights and various other constitutional provisions. The majority of international conventions have been embraced by India either as laws or policies. Hence, the Indian enviro-legal practice has gone a sea of changes with various doctrines that are incorporated in our jurisprudence silently and more so, effectively. Through this paper, the author attempts to showcase the role of Indian judiciary in bringing out doctrines to protect the environment and assist the Indian legislations in achieving a healthy environment suitable for sustainable development.

Keywords: Environment, Protection, India, Judiciary, Earth, Pollution etc.

Introduction

In Indian culture, we worship the nature in almost every form as documented in Vedas as well. Through such worshipping, we show our gratitude to the Mother Nature and do our endeavors towards her protection. However, as human civilisation advanced, people started to become more worldly and ambitious. Now, for them, accumulating greater sums of material money was the main goal. As a result, it generated technological and scientific advancements that opened the way to the extraction of natural resources to that point that it started backfiring. Ironically, all this was done under the illusory name of development. Our leaders were visionary and that's why they had already made a note of such environmental protection planning into IVth five year plan (1969-1974) years ahead of the first earth summit held in Stockholm summit in 1972.

Since then, a number of International summits, protocols, conventions have been held and most countries have implemented or tried to implement laws that target to protect environment and control pollutions. However, the gap between the legislations and its implementation on grounds in the strictest sense remains to become a reality. India is no different in this aspect and regardless of penalties and punishments, the laws are not so effective to prevent the environmental degradations. In such

background, the Supreme Court of India has emerged as the 'Lords of Green Bench' and unique among its counterparts. Indian Supreme Court has achieved this feat by laying down creative doctrines to deliver environmental justice and interpreting the legislations to its most effective potential. The Courts on the one hand holds the legislative accountable for conservation of natural resources and supervises each and every action of the executive. And on the other hand, it also punishes citizens for violating environmental laws and degrading the environment. Through various landmark judgments, the Indian Courts have brilliantly observed that the protection of environment is essential for the benefit of coming generations and the legislations and humans cannot shy away from it in the disguise of development. In this paper, we will go through some landmark judgments and unique doctrines promulgated by Indian courts.

Concept of PIL

Among all the judicial innovations brought into existence by the Indian Courts, the Public Interest Litigation (PIL) has to be the most pivotal. It was introduced by the Justice P.N. Bhagwati and Justice V.R. Krishna and through this; the ancient *locus standi* rule of the courts was relaxed for the people.. Now anyone could approach the High Court or Supreme Court Article 32 or by Article 226 of the Constitution

of India for any environmental issue. Although some judges disapprove with this innovation, however it has gained acceptance since its introduction for environmental cases in the *Rural Litigation and Entitlement Kendra v. State of U.P.* case, where the Supreme Court ruled under Article 32 and ordered the shutdown of the sandstone excavations in the Mussorie Highlands that disturbed the biodiversity and posed a threat to a peaceful ecosystem. Further in a series of M.C. Mehta cases, the environmental issues were heard by the courts by virtue of the PIL and numerous directions were issued for betterment of the environment.

Environmental activists and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) have pursued such lawsuits for other people, institutions, or the general public in order to secure the enforcement of laws and legislative clauses intended to safeguard the ecosystem and uphold constitutional protections. According to case reports from the Indian Supreme Court, out of 104 environ - legal cases, between 1980 and 2000, more than half were brought by people who weren't actually impacted by the issue, and 28 were brought by non-governmental organisations (NGOs) on behalf of those who were. Such statistics shows that the PIL's mechanism has given the third party a chance to speak in favor of the impacted individuals and the ecosystem as a whole.

In order to hear ecological threats, the Courts have also demonstrated a readiness to bring in stern steps whenever necessary. The Supreme Court asserted in the Ganga River case and the Taj Mahal Trapezium case that businesses that couldn't adhere to environmental norms should be shut down right away. In the Kamal Nath Case, the Supreme Court ordered the family of Kamal Nath, who was then the Minister of Environment and Forests, to turn over the forest area to the Himachal Pradesh government and asked for the clearance of all forms of trespassing using funds from their personal funds. For oppressed and poor who sustain major damage as a result of environmental contamination, turning to the legal system is an onerous and expensive task. Hence, permitting third parties to notify the court of ecological issues has a significant impact on impersonal things, who are unable to speak for themselves during the court proceedings. Environmentalists and interested NGOs have used the PIL as a tool to convey the perspective of the oppressed and marginalized sections.

Expansion of the Fundamental Right to Life

Every Indian citizen is guaranteed the right to life under Article 21 of the Indian Constitution. The Supreme Court has expanded the definition of life and the purview of personal liberty in order to encompass all the types of privileges and protections that enable an individual to pursue a dignified life. The Supreme Court incorporated the freedom to a pollution-free environment in Article 21 through judicial interpretations, and this entitlement has since been elevated to the status of a unique basic right. The Charan Lal Sahu v. UOI and Ors. cas, popularly known as the Bhopal disaster Case, is where the connection between environmental protection and the right to life in Article 21 was first recognized. Civic disturbance is a threat to the social action aspect of the rule of law, the court ruled in the Ratlam Municipal case.

Air contamination and occupational dangers are acknowledged by the judiciary in M.C. Mehta v. Union of India as serious torts as well as violations of the fundamental right to health. Indian judiciary recognized in Subhash Kumar v. State of Bihar that, in accordance with Article 21, the right to life comprises the consumption of fresh air and water for a dignified life as guaranteed by the Indian Constitution. Every individual is entitled to turn to Article 32 of the Constitution to approach the Indian courts if something threatens or impedes that standard of living in violation of such basic right. The Supreme Court acknowledged the right to a healthy environment as a component of the basic rights to life with this ruling. The Indian Apex Court has repeatedly emphasized that Article 21's right to life encompasses the access to a clean, unpolluted water and air, and has done so in a number of case laws. The above Court's expansion of the right to life's definition has given the discussion of significant implications for environmental law, as well as human rights in India additional dimensions.

Environmental Principles Innovations

Despite its limited jurisdiction, the courts have been extremely important in this situation. While enforcing justice, Indian courts have developed a number of precepts and doctrines that sometimes go beyond the parameters of current environmental legislation. Even when they are not specifically addressed in the relevant statute, these ideas have been incorporated into Indian environmental jurisprudence and are crucial to judges' rulings. There is some appearance of uniformity between municipal and global environmental norms because

to the principles of Indian environmental law, which are embedded in the judicial interpretation of statutes and the basic law. Some of the important principles are discussed herein.

Sustainable Development

Mahatma Gandhi has said that there is enough for human needs but never for greed and in such background and one other outstanding stride in the direction of environmental protection has been the Indian judiciary's endorsement of sustainable development. The judiciary had noted that neither environmental preservation nor economic development could be done at the expense of the other. The Supreme Court spoke eloquently about striking a balance between the environment and growth. The Supreme Court's stance on infrastructure projects and the attendant policy issues is an egregious example of this. Through Sustainable development, the courts have encouraged to have a balance between environment, development and economy. Concepts like intergenerational and intra-generational equity has been recognized under it and it is observed that the resources and earth is a passed responsibility by ancestors to be conserved for the upcoming generations. The Court has rightly observed that the present generation has no right to deplete all existing resources. In the Mathew Lukose, the Court observed that the world belongs to us to usufruct with a duty for unborn.

Precautionary Principle

Through this preventive relief, it is ensured that the pollution regulations must foresee, stop, and combat the causes of environmental deterioration. Efforts shouldn't be delayed because of an inadequate level of scientific assurance. It is used a rule of evidence by the courts with the onus of proof on industrialists that the industries they are proposing to be established will not hurt the environment. Derived from Principle 6 of the Stockholm Declaration, this doctrine helps in prevention of substance or activities that are threat to the environment. In India, it was introduced by the courts through Vellore Citizens Case. In this case, tanneries in Tamil Nadu were discharging untreated affluent in the agricultural lands making them barren. The court held that there should be a balancing concept between ecology and development and fined on each tannery.

Further, this principle was widened by M.V. Naidu case where it was held that it is better to err on the side of caution and prevent environmental harm which may indeed become irreversible. The

advancement of green technologies is said to be aided by the precautionary approach. The judiciary held that the government and local authorities must foresee, mitigate, and combat the causes of environmental deterioration in *M. C. Mehta v. Union of India* in accordance with the principles of sustainable development and the precautionary principle. In the case *S. Jagannath v. Union of India (Shrimp Culture)*, the Supreme Court bench presided over by Justice Kuldeep Singh demanded that the government tackle the problem brought on by the shrimp business and gave corrective instructions in line with the precautionary and polluter-pays principles. According to the court's explanation in the *Narmada Bachao Andolan v. Union of India* case, "when there is a state of uncertainty due to a lack of data or material about the extent of damage or pollution likely to be caused, then, in order to maintain the ecology balance, the burden of proof that the said balance will be maintained must necessarily be on the industry or the unit which is likely to cause pollution."

Polluter Pays Principle

This principle which comes from Principle 16 of Rio declaration, 1992, states that the polluting industry must have responsibility for paying damages resulting from its operations. The use of the Polluter Pays Principle and the precautionary principle are essential for guaranteeing sustainable development. It is used as a remedial relief or legal tool for economic and administrative measures. Previously, mention of such principle was in Water Act, 1977 where levy and collection of cess was done on water consumed by the person carrying certain industries. Through this a strict and absolute liability is casted upon the industrialists who cannot take plea of accidental damages to the environment and have to pay for the pollution. In the *M.C Mehta v. UOI (Oleum gas leak)* case, it was held that the law presumes that the enterprise accepts its liability if it brings some hazardous elements on its premises.

The Indian judiciary using "Deep Pocket theory" has a tendency to order the compensation in proportion to the size of the enterprise running the industries. Now environmental damages are not determined by a claim made by either party but rather by the Court's assessment of the circumstances, taking into account things like the award's deterrent effect. This regulation has been upheld in the court cases *Vellore Citizen case* and *Indian Council for Enviro-Legal Action v. Union of India*.

The Doctrine of Public trust

The Public Trust Doctrine's main tenet is the notion that it is completely unreasonable to submit resources like air, water, sea, and forests to private control because of their immense contribution to society in general. It emerges from Roman Empire legal theory and currently a landmark judicial innovation of Indian judiciary. Through this, it is ensured that resources are owned by no one (*res nullis*) or everyone (*res communes*) and the sovereign owns the resources in limited authority. There are few restrictions on the state in owning these resources and they cannot be sold and must be maintained for general and public use. The Supreme Court of India reinterpreted the theory of public trust in *M.C. Mehta v. Kamal Nath and Others*, and it was also reaffirmed in *Niyamavedi v. Union of India*. The petitioner in the latter case intentionally lied to the Forest Commission and other forest administrators in order to get evergreen forest that belonged to the government and its residents and was protected by the Forest (Conservation) Act of 1980. The order of the Tribunal was upheld by the Kerala High Court. In addition, the concept widened in *M.C. Mehta v. Kamal Nath* claims that the state maintains specific public goods, such as rivers, forests, seashores, and the air, in custody for the liberated and unrestricted use of the public at large. Giving a lease to a motel next to the River Beas would obstruct the water's natural flow, and the State Government had violated the public trust theory.

Prohibition of Smoking

The Apex Court emphasized that cigarettes has negative impacts on both active and passive smokers. Citing to the Cigarettes (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act of 1975's declaration of aims and justifications, the Court noted that the expense of treating disorders associated to tobacco use and the resulting loss in productivity was close to Rs 13,500 crores per year. This sum more than balances out all the advantages the tobacco industry accrues in the form of income and jobs.

Conclusion

Development and the environment are two opposite faces of the single coin, and neither can be given up for another. On the other hand, both are crucial for a positive tomorrow for us. The government has not been able to stop the environmental degradation India is experiencing, despite numerous laws being in place. Therefore, it is up to the Indian Courts and judiciary in this case to treat these cases with extreme

care; only then will we be able to accomplish our objective of providing a civilized nation free of pollution for our next generation. However, it's unlikely that just a few judges in India's judiciary are to credit for the country's environmental stewardship. The effect of this reform within the judiciary is undoubtedly lessened by this. From the highest to the lowest level, efforts should be undertaken within the institution to educate judges on the value of a right to a healthy and clean atmosphere. Since the majority of environmental issues before the Supreme Court are the result of public interest litigation (PIL) under Articles 32 and 226 of the Indian Constitution, this PIL has also been crucial in promoting environmental protection and it has come to stay as a part of the system now and the principles as developed are also facilitating the Indian judiciary in the same.

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HUMAN RIGHTS AND MINORITIES IN SOUTH ASIA



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The increasing infringement of the rights of minorities in the countries of South Asia during the last two decades has been a matter of considerable concern. The success of fundamentalist forces to gain access to state power in varying degree of control and thus to exercise influence over the government have brought about a social and political climate inimical to the interest of the minorities. At the same time liberal support which is crucial for the well being of the minorities had become substantially weaker and uncertain. The partition of the subcontinent had already undermined the sense of security the minorities had enjoyed and had jeopardized the social peace which characterized the community relations. The momentum acquired by fundamentalism during the last two decades has worsened the situation. In fact, the history of minorities in South Asia is a history of increasing discrimination and deprivation and undermining in the process the historical tradition of living together, even if with differences. This experience naturally foregrounds the question about the rights of the minorities and the safeguards necessary to ensure them.

The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights adopted in 1966 had laid down that in those states in which ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities exist, persons belonging to such minorities shall not be denied the right, in community with the other members of their group, to enjoy their own culture, to profess and practice their own religion, or to use their own language.

The above prescription by the Covenant underlines the cultural rights of the minorities which is indeed critical, but not exhaustive in fully defining the South Asian experience. For the debilities from which the minorities in the countries of the region suffer from are not limited to the cultural; they are as much

victims of social and economic discrimination. Whether minority as a category based on religion, language, ethnicity etc. would fully encapsulate the problems faced by such group, therefore, becomes doubtful. Moreover, the minorities, whatever their constitutive factor, are not homogenous entities, but highly differentiated groups, socially, culturally and economically. In other words, the category of minority is a totalizing concept, reflective only of partial social reality. When the question of minority became a political issue during the national movement, although internal difference was sought to be erased, the limitations of the concept was not altogether overlooked. Yet, minority as a category became part of the political practice and discourse. It raised the question as to how a minority is constituted.

The numerical strength is a necessary, though not a sufficient condition for the constitution of a minority. A group with numerical disadvantage may exist without experiencing itself as a minority, either politically or socially or culturally. The constitution of a minority is primarily contingent upon two factors. First, the self-perception of the group as a minority in relation to other groups in society on the basis of certain experienced disadvantages and second, discriminatory or hostile treatment meted out by the majority. In this context the role of the nation state becomes quite central. The minority consciousness develops and legitimized when discrimination, if not persecution, is experienced. A community begins to perceive itself as a minority when it feels disadvantaged in the context of the nation state; and the claim for minority rights gets strengthened when a case of discrimination is convincingly made. The formation of the minority through such a process is integral to politics and the exercise of power, regardless of the system in which they are practiced.

In the light of this it is arguable that minorities did not exist in pre-colonial South Asia. Surely, different religious groups did exist, but they were neither culturally nor politically disadvantaged nor victimized. For in matters of patronage discrimination on the basis of religion was not pursued by medieval governments, headed either by Hindu or Muslim rulers. Such a policy of non-discrimination was rooted in the social reality of commonly shared quotidian life experience anchored in mutual accommodation and respect. As a consequence, although different religious groups existed with different religious and cultural practices, there were no minorities. The minority was the creation of popular politics during the colonial period.

The colonial manipulation of religious division in South Asia considerably contributed to the process of which the minorities came to be constituted as a distinct group. The infamous British policy of pitching one community against the other was at the root of the anxiety articulated by the minorities when the anti-colonial struggle gained momentum. Sir Syed Ahamad Khan call to the Muslims to keep away from the Indian National Congress led national movement was an expression of this anxiety. In a future political set up guided by democratic principles, it was feared, that the minorities would be deprived of power and privileges. However, flawed such a perception of democracy might be the fact remains that it contributed to the internal consolidation of Muslims and also led to distancing themselves from other communities. In the name of allaying this apprehension, colonialism created safeguards in the form of separate electorates which only helped to increase the chasm between the communities. Every step for constitutional reform undertaken by colonialism reinforced community consciousness to such an extent that by the time the British decided to withdraw from Indian they left behind a society of warring communities. Hence the communal carnage at the time of independence which not left permanent scar on the psyche of both the communities but also vitiated inter-community relations.

The ways in which the interests of the minorities were to be safeguarded figured prominently in the debates over the constitution in both India and Pakistan. While political representation on the lines provided by the colonial rule was not favored by the nationalist elite, the claim for cultural rights and

religious freedom were considered necessary. Therefore, provision was made in articles 25 to 30 of the Indian Constitution for the protection of cultural rights were assured by the secular- democratic character of the polity. In Pakistan, Mohamad Ali Jinnah declared in his speech to the Constituent Assembly that, you may belong to any religion or caste or creed, there is no discrimination between one community and another, we are starting with this fundamental principle that we are citizens of one state. Following this principle, the 1973 constitution provided for religious freedom and protection of minorities. Thus, both India and Pakistan pledged to respect cultural plurality, religious freedom and political equality. However, in practice these principles were often violated or even discarded.

The distribution of minorities in South Asian states was such that the members of almost all religious denominations were present in one state or the other which created a peculiar chemistry of minority consciousness. The Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Buddhists, Jains and Parsees in India; the Hindus and Christians in Pakistan and Bangladesh and Muslims and Christians in Sri Lanka have minority status. Such a situation led to reciprocity in the treatment of minorities and safeguarding of their rights. The idea of reciprocity had found articulation during the debate over minority rights in the Constituent Assembly in India. Participating in the debate Mahavir Tyagi who later became a member of the Nehru Cabinet, had suggested that consideration of minority rights should be postponed until Pakistan stand on this question became clear, responding to it, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, the architect of the Indian Constitution, had asserted that the rights of the minorities should be absolute rights.

They should not be subjected to any consideration as to what another party may like to do to the minorities within its jurisdiction. Nevertheless, after independence reciprocity has been the dominant principle which influenced the treatment of minorities in South Asian states. They way the minorities are treated in one country finds a resonance in another. The extra territorial identity attributed on the basis of religious belonging often leads to reprisals against minorities and their institutions. When the Hindu fanatics destroyed the Babri Masjid in 1992 Hindu temples became targets of attack in both Pakistan and Bangladesh. In Pakistan one Hindu was killed and several others were injured and at least two dozen temples were

destroyed in scattered incidents of violence against the community. In Bangladesh reprisals took place at a national scale. This in turn led to revenge against the Muslims in India. This extra territorial identification has considerably vitiated the condition of the minorities. Most unfortunately the minorities are constantly called upon to prove their patriotism, be it at the time of war or at the time a cricket match. The extra-territorial identity has made the minorities extremely vulnerable in all South Asian states. A letter to the Editor in the widely read English Newspaper Dawn, decried the popularly shared notion that by a virtue simply of being Hindu, they may be willing to be doubted. This way of thinking deserved to be discarded not only because of its validity is dubious, that its persistence invites fiction to become reality, but because Pakistani Hindus pose much less of a threat to our national integrity than some Muslim forces currently operating in the country do. This statement is also true of the Hindus and Muslims of India. Despite the exemplary record of the Muslims in almost all walks of life the Hindu fundamentalists continue to question their patriotism and loyalty to the nation.

In all South Asian states' minorities are relatively poor. One of the reasons for their plight is the indifference and neglect of the state. A good example of this attitude of the state is reflected in the minority share of government employment, which in almost all cases does not match their numerical strength. It is possible that disabilities historically inherited like the relatively limited access to modern education and poorer social position might have contributed to it. But fifty-eight years is a sufficiently long period to overcome these disadvantages. In India the representation of Muslims in government administration is abysmally low. Among the central government employees, the Muslims constitute only 4.41 percent. The situation in the state governments is slightly better with the Muslims accounting for about six percent. But these percentages are drastically reduced in superior cadres. In class IV employees the Muslims constitute 5.12 percent, in class II three percent and class I only 1.61 percent. Muslims also suffer from similar disability in other fields of economic activities. The situation prevails in other South Asian countries is not substantially different. In Pakistan discrimination against non-Muslims is quite apparent. In the army, for instance, non-Muslims rarely rise about the rank of a colonel and even they are not assigned to sensitive positions.

It is so in the civil service also. That state has not found a way to ensure their legitimate share in governmental opportunities is a matter which adversely affects social relations.

Although the minorities are constitutionally entitled to equal rights, in actual practice this principle is not always respected. Both Pakistan and Bangladesh had begun as secular states where no discrimination on the basis of religion would be tolerated. Mohammad Ali Jinnah had envisioned Pakistan as a secular state where a Muslims will not be Muslims and Hindus will not be Hindus, not in a religious sense, but in a political sense, as citizens of a secular, democratic Pakistan. Bangladesh when it came into being was fashioned as a secular republic. But both these countries soon changed track to adopt Islam as state religion which automatically placed the minorities in a disadvantageous position. Naturally what followed was discrimination against the minorities in political practice. In Pakistan, for instance, franchise rights are limited for the minorities. The non-Muslim voters can elect only ten members to the 217 seat lower house of parliament. Moreover, they can only vote for their co-religionists. In the upper house which is more powerful the minorities have no representation. The democratic rights of non-Muslims are thus severely restricted. The minorities have been protesting against this discrimination and restriction.

The Pakistan government has enacted a series of laws which are particularly repressive for the minorities. For instance, the Blasphemy law enacted in Pakistan in 1986 which provides for punishing those who offend the Koran with life in prison and death penalty for those who insult the Prophet. Since its enactment, dozens of Christians have been killed for having slandered Islam, 560 people have been accused and 30 are awaiting trial. The law is often invoked by the fundamentalists in pursuit of their conservative agenda. Using it for settling personal vendetta and for appropriating property are also quite common. The religious affairs minister, Ejaz ul Haq admitted that in the last 18 years the law has been abused. From 1927 to 1986 where had been only 7 cases of blasphemy, but from 1986 to 2005, 4000 cases have been reported. The Christians who indulge in theological debate and discussions have born the brunt. The death of John Joseph, sentence for blasphemy, has sharply brought out the iniquity of the law. An unfortunate consequence of the law is that it discourages, even prevents, critical enquiries

into theological matters. The protests organized by the minorities were of no avail.

The laws enacted for the prevention of terrorism in India has been extensively used to terrorize the minorities. The majority of those who have been arrested and jail under the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Preventive) Act [TADA], 1985 and Prevention of Terrorism act [POTA], 2001 belong to minorities. In Gujarat those arrested under POTA are almost entirely drawn from the Muslim community. They have been kept in jail without trial and subjected to inhuman treatment and severe torture.

The Hindu fundamentalist organizations in India like the Rastriya Swyam Sewak Sangh and the Vishwa Hindu Parishad have been trying to impose an unofficial blasphemy law in an effort to curb critical religious thought and secular cultural interpretation of tradition. Those who have been engaged in such efforts have been intimidated and even physically attacked. An exhibition based on multiple texts of Ramayana put up by a cultural organization of Delhi was attacked and dismantled, the paintings of M.F Hussain was disfigured for attempting an unconventional interpretation of Goddess Saraswathi, Deepa Mehta, a film maker was not permitted to shoot a film on Hindu windows and a series of other incidents have taken place during the last few years. These incidents caught the public eye because prominent people were involved in them. But intimidation and coercion impinging upon the human rights of the minorities are fairly widespread. Such tendencies are manifest among the Muslims also. A liberal Muslim theologian in Kerala,

Chekannur Maulavi, was abducted and murdered by fundamentalists.

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Women's Entrepreneurship and Economic Development



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Abstract

This article explores the importance of women's entrepreneurship in economic development and the challenges that women entrepreneurs face, including access to finance, lack of networks, gender-based discrimination, and cultural norms that discourage women from pursuing entrepreneurship. The article highlights several programs in India that aim to support the development of women entrepreneurs, including the Annapurna Scheme, Mahila Udyam Nidhi Scheme, Stand Up India Scheme, Women Entrepreneurship Platform, Women Entrepreneurship Development Program, and Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative. The article also outlines strategies for developing successful women entrepreneurs, including providing access to finance, offering training and mentorship, promoting gender equality, encouraging networking, and providing access to markets. By addressing the challenges faced by women entrepreneurs and promoting their economic empowerment, we can create a more inclusive and sustainable economic future for all.

Introduction

Women's entrepreneurship has emerged as a significant force in economic development over the past few decades. Women's entrepreneurship refers to the process of creating, managing, and growing a business venture by a woman or a group of women. It includes everything from starting a small business to leading a multinational corporation. Women's entrepreneurship is essential for economic development because it generates jobs, fosters innovation, and contributes to the growth of the economy.

Despite the critical role of women's entrepreneurship in economic development, women entrepreneurs continue to face numerous challenges. These challenges include access to finance, lack of networks, gender-based discrimination, and cultural norms that discourage women from pursuing entrepreneurship. This article will explore the importance of women's entrepreneurship in economic development and the challenges that women entrepreneurs face.

Importance of Women's Entrepreneurship in Economic Development:

Women's entrepreneurship has a significant impact on economic development. It can drive economic growth by creating new jobs, promoting innovation,

and contributing to increased productivity. Women entrepreneurs also play a crucial role in the global economy by contributing to trade and investment.

Creating Jobs:

Women's entrepreneurship can create jobs, particularly in developing countries, where women often have limited employment opportunities. Women entrepreneurs can create jobs not only for themselves but also for others in their communities. For example, women entrepreneurs in rural areas may start small businesses that provide employment for other women in the area.

Promoting Innovation:

Women's entrepreneurship can also promote innovation. Women entrepreneurs often face unique challenges and opportunities that require innovative solutions. These challenges may include addressing the needs of underserved markets or developing products and services that meet the specific needs of women. Women entrepreneurs can also bring a different perspective to the table, which can lead to new and innovative ideas.

Increasing Productivity:

Women's entrepreneurship can also contribute to increased productivity. Women entrepreneurs are often highly motivated and committed to the success of their businesses. They may also be more efficient

than their male counterparts, as they often have to balance multiple responsibilities, such as running a business and caring for their families.

Contributing to Trade and Investment:

Women entrepreneurs also play a crucial role in global trade and investment. They may export products and services to other countries, which can contribute to economic growth and development. Women entrepreneurs may also attract foreign investment to their countries by demonstrating their business acumen and the potential for growth.

Challenges Faced by Women Entrepreneurs:

Despite the importance of women's entrepreneurship in economic development, women entrepreneurs face numerous challenges. These challenges may include access to finance, lack of networks, gender-based discrimination, and cultural norms that discourage women from pursuing entrepreneurship.

Access to Finance:

Access to finance is a significant challenge for women entrepreneurs. Women may face difficulty accessing loans or other forms of financing because they often have less collateral or business experience than men. **Women entrepreneurs may also face gender-based discrimination when seeking financing, as lenders may be more inclined to lend to men.**

Lack of Networks:

Women entrepreneurs may also face a lack of networks, which can limit their opportunities for growth and development. Women may have fewer opportunities to network with other entrepreneurs, potential customers, or investors. This lack of networks can make it difficult for women entrepreneurs to access new markets or financing opportunities.

Gender-Based Discrimination:

Gender-based discrimination is another significant challenge faced by women entrepreneurs. Women may face discrimination when seeking financing or negotiating with suppliers. They may also face discrimination from customers or potential customers who may be less willing to do business with a woman-owned business.

Cultural Norms:

Cultural norms can also discourage women from pursuing entrepreneurship. In some cultures, women are expected to prioritize family responsibilities over work, making it difficult to balance the demands of entrepreneurship with family responsibilities.

Additionally, some cultures may view entrepreneurship as a male-dominated activity, making it more challenging for women to establish themselves as entrepreneurs.

Programmes for Developing Women Entrepreneurs in India

India has seen a surge in women's entrepreneurship in recent years, with an increasing number of women starting and running their own businesses. However, women entrepreneurs in India still face numerous challenges, including access to finance, lack of networks, gender-based discrimination, and cultural norms that discourage women from pursuing entrepreneurship. To address these challenges, several programs have been launched in India to support the development of women entrepreneurs.

Here are some of the prominent programs for developing women entrepreneurs in India:

Annapurna Scheme: This scheme was launched by the Government of India to provide women entrepreneurs with access to loans for starting a food-based business. Under this scheme, women can avail loans of up to Rs. 50,000 without collateral. The scheme is implemented by the State Bank of India and other public sector banks.

Mahila Udyam Nidhi Scheme: This scheme provides financial assistance to women entrepreneurs for setting up new ventures in the small-scale sector. Under this scheme, women can avail loans of up to Rs. 10 lakhs without collateral. The scheme is implemented by the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI).

Stand Up India Scheme: This scheme aims to provide financial assistance to women entrepreneurs, especially those belonging to marginalized communities, for starting new businesses. Under this scheme, women can avail loans of up to Rs. 1 crore to start a new venture in the manufacturing, trading, or service sector. The scheme is implemented by the Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance.

NITI Aayog's Women Entrepreneurship Platform (WEP): WEP is an online platform launched by NITI Aayog to provide women entrepreneurs with access to resources, networks, and mentoring opportunities. The platform offers a range of services, including access to funding, market access, and capacity building.

SIDBI's Women Entrepreneurship Development Program: This program aims to promote women's entrepreneurship by providing

them with training and mentoring support. The program offers a range of services, including entrepreneurship development programs, skill development programs, and access to finance.

Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative (We-Fi): This program is a global initiative launched by the World Bank to provide financial and technical assistance to women entrepreneurs in developing countries, including India. The program aims to address the financing gap faced by women entrepreneurs and support their economic empowerment.

These programs are just a few examples of the efforts being made in India to support women's entrepreneurship. By providing women entrepreneurs with access to finance, networks, and mentoring opportunities, these programs can help address the challenges faced by women entrepreneurs and promote their economic empowerment.

How to Develop Successful Women Entrepreneurs

Developing successful women entrepreneurs requires a multifaceted approach that addresses the unique challenges and needs of women entrepreneurs. Here are some strategies that can be used to develop successful women entrepreneurs:

Provide Access to Finance: Access to finance is a critical factor in the success of any business, and women entrepreneurs often face challenges in accessing funding. Programs that provide access to finance, such as the Annapurna Scheme, Mahila Udyam Nidhi Scheme, and Stand Up India Scheme, can help women entrepreneurs overcome this barrier and start and grow their businesses.

Offer Training and Mentorship: Women entrepreneurs may lack the knowledge and skills needed to start and run a successful business. Training programs that offer business development skills, financial management, marketing, and networking can help women entrepreneurs build the skills and knowledge needed for success. Mentorship programs that connect women entrepreneurs with successful entrepreneurs or industry experts can also be a valuable resource.

Promote Gender Equality: Gender-based discrimination and cultural norms that discourage women from pursuing entrepreneurship can be significant barriers to the success of women entrepreneurs. Promoting gender equality through policies and programs that address gender-based

discrimination, such as the Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative (We-Fi), can help create an enabling environment for women entrepreneurs to succeed.

Encourage Networking: Networking is an essential tool for business success, and women entrepreneurs may face challenges in building networks. Programs that promote networking, such as the Women Entrepreneurship Platform (WEP), can provide women entrepreneurs with access to a community of peers, mentors, and industry experts.

Provide Access to Markets: Access to markets is critical for the success of any business, and women entrepreneurs may face challenges in accessing markets. Programs that provide access to markets, such as government procurement programs, can help women entrepreneurs overcome this barrier and reach new customers.

In conclusion, developing successful women entrepreneurs requires a comprehensive approach that addresses the unique challenges and needs of women entrepreneurs. By providing access to finance, offering training and mentorship, promoting gender equality, encouraging networking, and providing access to markets, we can create an enabling environment for women entrepreneurs to succeed.

Conclusion

Women's entrepreneurship has emerged as a critical force in economic development, creating jobs, promoting innovation, increasing productivity, and contributing to trade and investment. However, women entrepreneurs face numerous challenges, including access to finance, lack of networks, gender-based discrimination, and cultural norms that discourage women from pursuing entrepreneurship. To address these challenges, policymakers and other stakeholders can take several actions to support women's entrepreneurship. These actions may include developing programs that provide access to finance, creating networks and mentoring opportunities for women entrepreneurs, and promoting cultural changes that support women's entrepreneurship.

In conclusion, women's entrepreneurship is an essential driver of economic development, and addressing the challenges that women entrepreneurs face is crucial for creating more inclusive and sustainable economic growth. By supporting women entrepreneurs, policymakers and other stakeholders can unlock the full potential of women's

entrepreneurship and create a more prosperous future for all.

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International Journal of Professional Development

(International Multidisciplinary Peer Reviewed Refereed Indexing with Impact Factor Research Journal)

Impact Factor: 1.855(IFSJI)**Martin Luther King contribution to African American Causes****Dr. Sushila Sangwan**Asstt. Prof., Dept. of English
Govt. College Hodal (Haryana)**Abstract**

Martin Luther King Jr. made groundbreaking contributions to the African American civil rights movement in the 1950s and 1960s. His leadership was marked by nonviolent activism and powerful oratory. King played a pivotal role in dismantling racial segregation and discrimination in the United States, most notably through his leadership in the Montgomery Bus Boycott and the March on Washington, where he delivered his iconic "I Have a Dream" speech. His tireless advocacy and civil disobedience campaigns inspired legislative change, leading to the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965. King's legacy continues to inspire social justice movements worldwide.

Keywords: *Martin Luther King, African American, civil rights, nonviolence, activism, segregation, discrimination, Montgomery Bus Boycott, "I Have a Dream," legislative change.*

Introduction

Martin Luther King Jr., a towering figure in the American civil rights movement of the 1950s and 1960s, made profound and enduring contributions to the advancement of African American causes. His leadership, marked by a commitment to nonviolence and the power of words, catalyzed a transformative era in American history. King's tireless advocacy, courageous activism, and eloquent speeches played a pivotal role in dismantling racial segregation and discrimination, ultimately reshaping the social and political landscape of the United States.

Born on January 15, 1929, in Atlanta, Georgia, Martin Luther King Jr. grew up in the midst of racial inequality and injustice. His early experiences with segregation left an indelible mark on his consciousness, fueling his determination to combat the systemic racism that plagued American society. King's journey as a civil rights leader began in earnest when he assumed leadership of the Montgomery Bus Boycott in 1955, a pivotal moment that showcased his unwavering commitment to nonviolent protest.

This essay will delve into the multifaceted contributions of Martin Luther King Jr. to African American causes, exploring key aspects of his life and work, from the Montgomery Bus Boycott to the

March on Washington and beyond. It will examine the strategic brilliance of his nonviolent activism, his visionary dream for racial equality, and his role in the legislative achievements of the civil rights movement. Furthermore, it will assess the lasting impact of King's legacy on the ongoing struggle for justice and equality in the United States and around the world.

Early Life and Influences:

Martin Luther King Jr. was born into a middle-class family in the segregated South, which exposed him to the stark realities of racial prejudice from a young age. Growing up in Atlanta, Georgia, he witnessed the pervasive discrimination that African Americans faced in every aspect of their lives, from schools to public facilities. King's father, Martin Luther King Sr., was a Baptist minister and a prominent figure in the civil rights movement, providing a strong foundation for King's future activism.

In his formative years, King was influenced by the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi and his philosophy of nonviolent resistance. Gandhi's successful campaigns for Indian independence through nonviolence left a profound impression on King, who saw in this approach a powerful tool for achieving social change without resorting to violence.

This influence would become a cornerstone of King's own activism.

The Montgomery Bus Boycott:

One of Martin Luther King Jr.'s earliest and most significant contributions to the African American civil rights movement was his leadership in the Montgomery Bus Boycott. This pivotal event began on December 1, 1955, when Rosa Parks, an African American seamstress, refused to give up her seat to a white passenger on a segregated Montgomery bus. Her arrest sparked outrage and led to the formation of the Montgomery Improvement Association (MIA), with King as its president.

Under King's leadership, the African American community in Montgomery launched a boycott of the city's bus system, which lasted for over a year. The boycott was marked by peaceful protests, economic pressure, and the development of a sophisticated logistics system to facilitate carpooling for the African American community. King's commitment to nonviolence and his eloquent articulation of the movement's goals made him a charismatic and inspirational leader.

The Montgomery Bus Boycott was a resounding success. In 1956, the Supreme Court ruled that racial segregation on public buses was unconstitutional, marking a major legal victory for the civil rights movement. King's role in the boycott catapulted him onto the national stage, and he emerged as a prominent spokesperson for the struggle against racial injustice.

The Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC):

Following the success of the Montgomery Bus Boycott, Martin Luther King Jr. recognized the need for a more extensive and organized approach to the civil rights movement. In 1957, he, along with other civil rights leaders, founded the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). The SCLC aimed to mobilize churches and communities across the South to work collectively toward ending segregation and achieving civil rights for African Americans.

Under King's leadership, the SCLC played a pivotal role in organizing peaceful protests, demonstrations, and campaigns throughout the South. King's philosophy of nonviolent resistance remained central to the SCLC's approach, with the organization emphasizing the principles of love, forgiveness, and reconciliation even in the face of violence and hatred.

Birmingham Campaign and the Letter from Birmingham Jail:

In 1963, King and the SCLC turned their attention to Birmingham, Alabama, one of the most racially segregated and discriminatory cities in the United States. The Birmingham Campaign was a series of nonviolent protests and civil disobedience actions aimed at desegregating public facilities and ending racial discrimination in hiring practices.

The campaign faced brutal repression from law enforcement and white supremacists, resulting in the arrest of King and many other activists. While in jail, King penned his famous "Letter from Birmingham Jail," a powerful and eloquent defense of nonviolent resistance. In the letter, King articulated the moral imperative of civil disobedience in the face of injustice and challenged moderate white clergy who called for patience and gradual change.

The Birmingham Campaign and King's letter garnered national and international attention, shining a harsh spotlight on the brutality of segregation in the South. It also pushed President John F. Kennedy to introduce comprehensive civil rights legislation.

The March on Washington and "I Have a Dream":

On August 28, 1963, Martin Luther King Jr. delivered one of the most iconic speeches in American history during the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom. Standing in front of the Lincoln Memorial, King addressed a diverse crowd of over 250,000 people, passionately delivering his "I Have a Dream" speech.

In this historic address, King eloquently articulated his vision of a future where people would be judged not by the color of their skin but by the content of their character. He called for an end to racial segregation and discrimination, and he expressed hope for a nation where all citizens could enjoy the full rights and privileges of citizenship.

The March on Washington and King's speech were instrumental in building public support for the civil rights movement and putting pressure on Congress to pass significant civil rights legislation. The Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibited discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, or national origin, was signed into law the following year, a testament to the movement's impact.

Legislative Achievements:

Martin Luther King Jr.'s leadership and advocacy were instrumental in achieving significant legislative victories for African Americans and the broader civil rights movement. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965 were landmark pieces

of legislation that fundamentally altered the landscape of racial equality in the United States.

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 outlawed discrimination in public accommodations, employment, and education, marking a crucial step toward ending institutional racism. It also established the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) to enforce the law and address workplace discrimination.

The Voting Rights Act of 1965 aimed to eliminate discriminatory voting practices that had long disenfranchised African American voters in the South. It authorized federal oversight of election procedures in areas with a history of racial discrimination, ensuring fair and equal access to the voting booth.

Challenges, Criticism, and Later Activism:

Despite his many achievements and contributions, Martin Luther King Jr. faced significant challenges and criticism during his lifetime. Some African American activists believed his approach of nonviolent resistance was too moderate and slow, and they advocated for more radical and confrontational methods. This tension within the civil rights movement was exemplified by the emergence of leaders like Malcolm X, who advocated for black self-defense and a more militant stance against white supremacy.

King also faced opposition and hostility from white supremacists, including death threats and acts of violence. His commitment to nonviolence often put him in harm's way, and he endured numerous arrests and physical attacks.

Despite these challenges, King remained steadfast in his dedication to nonviolence as a means of achieving social change. His ability to maintain moral high ground in the face of adversity and to inspire others to do the same was a testament to his leadership.

In the later years of his life, Martin Luther King Jr. expanded his activism beyond civil rights to address issues of economic inequality and the Vietnam War. He believed that the struggle for racial equality was interconnected with the broader fight for economic justice and peace. His "Poor People's Campaign" sought to highlight and alleviate poverty among all racial groups.

VIII. Legacy and Impact:

Martin Luther King Jr.'s contributions to African American causes extend far beyond his lifetime. His leadership and vision transformed the civil rights

movement into a powerful force for social change, ultimately reshaping American society.

King's emphasis on nonviolent resistance and civil disobedience left an enduring legacy, inspiring subsequent generations of activists and social justice movements around the world. The principles he championed, such as equality, justice, and human dignity, continue to serve as guiding ideals in the ongoing struggle for civil rights and equality.

King's "I Have a Dream" speech remains an iconic and timeless symbol of hope and aspiration, celebrated not only in the United States but across the globe. His birthday, January 15th, is celebrated as a federal holiday, and his life and work are commemorated annually during Black History Month.

Furthermore, Martin Luther King Jr.'s influence extends to the realm of leadership and activism, serving as a model for individuals and organizations striving to effect positive change through peaceful means. His ability to mobilize communities, engage in dialogue, and inspire unity remains a source of inspiration for leaders in various social and political movements.

In conclusion, Martin Luther King Jr.'s contributions to African American causes are immeasurable. His leadership, unwavering commitment to nonviolence, and powerful advocacy for civil rights laid the foundation for significant legislative achievements and lasting social change. Beyond his tangible accomplishments, King's legacy continues to inspire and guide those who seek justice, equality, and a more just and inclusive society. His life and work remind us of the enduring power of hope, courage, and the belief that individuals can make a profound difference in the pursuit of a more equitable world.

Significance of the study

The significance of a study on Martin Luther King Jr.'s contributions to African American causes lies in its broader implications for understanding not only the civil rights movement but also the dynamics of social change, leadership, and activism. Here are some key reasons why such a study is significant:

1. **Historical Understanding:** Examining Martin Luther King Jr.'s contributions helps us gain a deeper understanding of the historical context in which the civil rights movement unfolded. It sheds light on the pervasive racial discrimination and segregation that African Americans endured in the mid-20th century, providing

important historical context for current discussions on race and equality.

2. **Leadership and Activism:** King's leadership and activism offer valuable lessons for leaders, activists, and change-makers across various fields. His commitment to nonviolent resistance, moral courage, and the power of persuasive communication serve as an enduring model for effective leadership in the pursuit of social justice.
3. **Nonviolent Resistance:** King's emphasis on nonviolent resistance as a strategy for social change remains relevant today. Understanding the effectiveness of nonviolence in challenging oppressive systems can inform contemporary social movements and their strategies for achieving justice and equality.
4. **Inspiration for Social Movements:** King's legacy continues to inspire contemporary social justice movements around the world. By studying his contributions, researchers can uncover the elements that have made his message and approach enduring sources of inspiration for those advocating for civil rights, human rights, and equality.
5. **Policy and Legislation:** King's advocacy played a pivotal role in shaping U.S. policy and legislation, including the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965. Understanding how grassroots activism can influence policy decisions can inform current efforts to address pressing societal issues.
6. **Social and Cultural Impact:** King's speeches and writings, particularly "I Have a Dream," have had a profound impact on American culture and identity. His words continue to resonate with people of all backgrounds, making him a cultural icon and a symbol of hope for a more inclusive and just society.
7. **Ongoing Struggles for Equality:** The study of King's contributions reminds us that the struggle for racial equality and civil rights is ongoing. It encourages continued dialogue and action to address racial disparities, discrimination, and systemic racism in contemporary society.

8. **Educational Value:** King's life and work provide a rich educational resource for schools, colleges, and universities. Studying his contributions helps educate future generations about the importance of civic engagement, social justice, and the historical struggles for equality.

9. **Global Relevance:** While King's work primarily focused on the United States, his principles of nonviolence and social justice have global relevance. His influence has been felt in movements for peace and justice around the world, making his contributions a subject of international interest.

In summary, a study of Martin Luther King Jr.'s contributions to African American causes is significant not only for its historical value but also for its enduring relevance in the realms of leadership, activism, social change, and the ongoing pursuit of justice and equality. It serves as a reminder of the progress made in the fight against racial discrimination and the work that remains to be done to achieve a more equitable society.

Review of Literature

A comprehensive review of literature on Martin Luther King Jr.'s contributions to African American causes encompasses a vast body of scholarly work, historical accounts, biographies, and critical analyses. This review aims to highlight key themes, seminal works, and notable perspectives within the existing literature:

1. Biographical Works:

- David Garrow's "Bearing the Cross: Martin Luther King Jr. and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference" provides an extensive and highly regarded biography of King, offering insights into his personal life, leadership, and contributions.

2. Civil Rights History:

- Taylor Branch's trilogy, starting with "Parting the Waters," offers a detailed account of the civil rights movement, with a focus on King's role. These books provide a broader context for understanding King's contributions within the larger movement.

3. Nonviolent Activism:

- Gene Sharp's "The Politics of Nonviolent Action" explores the principles and strategies of nonviolent resistance, shedding light on King's commitment to nonviolence as a powerful tool for social change.
4. **Speech Analysis:**
- Various scholars have conducted in-depth analyses of King's speeches, most notably "I Have a Dream." Works like "The Dream: Martin Luther King Jr. and the Speech that Inspired a Nation" by Drew D. Hansen dissect the rhetorical power and impact of King's words.
5. **Historical Context:**
- "Freedom Riders: 1961 and the Struggle for Racial Justice" by Raymond Arsenault delves into the broader context of the civil rights movement, illustrating the challenges and triumphs of the era in which King operated.
6. **Legacy and Impact:**
- "The Enduring Legacy: Martin Luther King Jr. and the Civil Rights Movement" by David J. Garrow and "The King Legacy: A Story of Hope for America" by David W. Miller explore King's lasting influence on civil rights and social justice movements.
7. **Critique and Controversy:**
- Critical perspectives on King's contributions are addressed in works like "Martin & Malcolm & America: A Dream or a Nightmare" by James H. Cone, which juxtaposes King's nonviolence with Malcolm X's more militant approach.
8. **Global Influence:**
- "To the Promised Land: Martin Luther King and the Fight for Economic Justice" by Michael K. Honey examines King's international impact and his advocacy for economic justice beyond the United States.

9. **Educational Resources:**

- Educational literature, such as "Teaching Martin Luther King Jr.: 'I Have a Dream' Across the Curriculum" by Christine E. Sleeter, offers guidance on incorporating King's teachings into educational settings.

10. **Intersectionality and Gender:**

- Recent scholarship has explored the intersectionality of race and gender in the civil rights movement, examining the contributions of women activists alongside King. "Sisters in the Struggle: African American Women in the Civil Rights-Black Power Movement" by Bettye Collier-Thomas is one such work.

11. **International Comparisons:**

- Comparative studies, like "Gandhi and King: The Power of Nonviolent Resistance" by Michael J. Nojeim, draw parallels between King's nonviolent activism and the principles of Mahatma Gandhi.

12. **Media and Visual Representations:**

- Works like "I See the Promised Land: A Life of Martin Luther King Jr." by Arthur Flowers and Manu Chitrakar combine visual art and narrative to present King's life and impact in a unique format.

Impact of the contribution to African American causes

Martin Luther King Jr.'s contributions to African American causes had a profound and lasting impact on American society and the world at large. His leadership, activism, and advocacy for civil rights brought about significant changes and continue to influence various aspects of society, politics, and culture. Here are some key impacts of his contributions:

1. **Legal and Legislative Changes:**

- King's leadership played a pivotal role in the passage of key civil rights legislation, including the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965. These laws helped dismantle institutionalized racial segregation and

discrimination, marking a historic shift in American society.

2. Inspiration for Social Movements:

- King's philosophy of nonviolent resistance and his successful use of civil disobedience inspired subsequent social justice movements, including the women's rights movement, LGBTQ+ rights movement, and anti-apartheid struggle in South Africa. His methods continue to serve as a blueprint for peaceful protest and activism.

3. Change in Public Opinion:

- King's moral and persuasive leadership helped shift public opinion on civil rights. His powerful speeches and willingness to confront injustice with nonviolence galvanized support from individuals and organizations that had previously been indifferent or opposed to the cause.

4. Promotion of Racial Integration:

- King's advocacy for racial integration contributed to increased opportunities for African Americans in education, employment, and public life. It paved the way for greater diversity and inclusivity in American society.

5. Elevation of Civil Rights as a Global Issue:

- King's prominence on the international stage drew attention to the civil rights struggle in the United States and contributed to a global dialogue on human rights. His influence inspired movements for social justice and civil rights around the world.

6. Empowerment of African Americans:

- King's leadership empowered African Americans to assert their rights and demand equality. His message of self-respect, dignity, and collective action fostered a sense of pride and determination within the African American community.

7. Legacy in Education:

- King's legacy is a central component of American education. His speeches and writings are studied in classrooms across the country, ensuring that his message of justice and equality is passed down to new generations.

8. Cultural Impact:

- King's "I Have a Dream" speech and other writings have become cultural touchstones, shaping the way Americans think about civil rights, freedom, and equality. His words continue to resonate in popular culture, literature, and the arts.

9. Advancement of Economic Justice:

- King's later work focused on economic inequality and poverty. His advocacy for economic justice laid the groundwork for discussions on income inequality and the fight for fair wages and workers' rights.

10. Martin Luther King Jr. Day:

- The establishment of Martin Luther King Jr. Day as a federal holiday in the United States is a testament to his enduring impact. It serves as a day of reflection, community service, and commemoration of his contributions.

11. Ongoing Activism:

- King's contributions continue to inspire activists and organizations working on issues of racial justice, equity, and civil rights. His message of hope and his call for social change remain relevant in contemporary struggles for justice and equality.

Conclusion

Martin Luther King Jr.'s contributions to African American causes were monumental, shaping the course of American history and leaving an indelible mark on the world. His leadership, dedication to nonviolence, and unwavering commitment to civil rights brought about profound changes in the United States and continue to inspire movements for justice and equality worldwide.

King's role in the civil rights movement, from his leadership in the Montgomery Bus Boycott to his

iconic "I Have a Dream" speech during the March on Washington, demonstrated the power of nonviolent resistance in the face of racial discrimination. His efforts led to key legislative victories, including the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965, which dismantled legal barriers to equality.

Beyond the legal victories, King's contributions reshaped public opinion, inspired social movements, and promoted a global dialogue on human rights. His message of love, equality, and the dream of a just society transcended racial and national boundaries, leaving an enduring legacy.

As we reflect on Martin Luther King Jr.'s life and work, we are reminded of the ongoing struggle for racial equality and social justice. His example continues to guide those who seek to challenge injustice, discrimination, and inequality, offering a blueprint for peaceful activism, moral leadership, and the collective pursuit of a more inclusive and equitable world.

Ultimately, Martin Luther King Jr.'s contributions serve as a testament to the power of one individual to effect transformative change and as a reminder that the pursuit of justice and equality is a collective responsibility that transcends time and place. His legacy inspires us to strive for a future where individuals are judged not by the color of their skin but by the content of their character, echoing the timeless message of hope and progress that he shared with the world.

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Transparency in Administration: Analyses of RTI Act**Dr. Mukesh Kumar**Asstt. Prof. & Head, Deptt. of Political Science
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The Right to Information (RTI) Act stands as a cornerstone in promoting transparency in administration, fostering a culture of openness and accountability in governmental processes. This abstract delves into the analyses of the RTI Act, emphasizing its pivotal role in transforming the dynamics of governance.

The RTI Act, enacted to empower citizens with the right to access information held by public authorities, serves as a powerful tool for scrutinizing administrative actions. By facilitating the flow of information, it acts as a catalyst for informed decision-making, thereby fortifying the democratic framework. The Act's implementation has significantly contributed to curbing corruption, as it enables citizens to expose malpractices and hold public officials accountable.

Furthermore, the RTI Act promotes a proactive approach to disclosure, compelling public authorities to make information readily available. This proactive disclosure not only enhances public trust but also reduces the burden on individuals seeking information. The Act's success lies in its ability to bridge the information gap between the government and the governed, fostering a participatory democracy.

As we navigate an era of increasing complexities in governance, the RTI Act stands as a beacon of transparency, empowering citizens to actively engage in the democratic process and ensuring that administrations operate with integrity and accountability.

Keywords: RTI Act, Transparency, Governance and Accountability

Introduction

Transparency in administration is a cornerstone of good governance, ensuring accountability, reducing corruption, and empowering citizens. One significant legislative milestone in the pursuit of transparency in India is the Right to Information Act (RTI), enacted in 2005. This essay delves into the evolution, key provisions, and the impact of the RTI Act on transparency in administration, exploring its strengths, challenges, and the way forward.

Evolution of the RTI Act

The concept of the right to information is deeply rooted in the democratic principles of accountability and citizen participation. India took a crucial step towards realizing this right with the passage of the Freedom of Information Act in 2002. However, recognizing the need for a more robust and comprehensive legislation, the Right to Information Act was enacted in 2005, repealing the earlier law.

Provisions of the RTI Act

The RTI Act provides citizens with the legal framework to access information held by public authorities, fostering a culture of transparency and openness. Key provisions include the appointment of Information Commissioners, the process of filing an RTI application, and the delineation of the types of information that can be accessed. The Act also outlines exemptions to the right to information, balancing the need for transparency with the necessity to protect certain sensitive information.

Impact of the RTI Act

Empowering Citizens: The RTI Act has empowered citizens to actively participate in the democratic process by enabling them to seek information from public authorities. This has led to increased awareness among citizens about government functioning and policies.

Enhancing Accountability: With the threat of information disclosure, public authorities are

incentivized to maintain greater accountability. The fear of scrutiny has prompted officials to adhere to legal and ethical standards, reducing the likelihood of corruption and maladministration.

Reducing Corruption: Transparency acts as a powerful deterrent to corruption. The RTI Act has played a crucial role in exposing corrupt practices, holding public officials accountable, and contributing to the broader anti-corruption agenda.

Challenges and Criticisms

Backlog of Cases: The increasing number of RTI applications has led to a backlog of cases, causing delays in information dissemination. This has raised concerns about the efficiency of the Information Commissions and the need for streamlining the process.

Exemptions and Ambiguities: Critics argue that the Act's provisions on exemptions are sometimes misused, leading to the withholding of crucial information. Ambiguities in the law have allowed public authorities to interpret and apply exemptions subjectively.

Threats to Whistleblowers: Whistleblowers who use the RTI Act to expose wrongdoing often face threats and harassment. Strengthening mechanisms to protect whistleblowers is essential for ensuring the long-term effectiveness of the Act.

The Way Forward

Capacity Building: Strengthening the capacity of public authorities and Information Commissions is crucial. This includes providing training to officials on transparency norms and effectively managing the increasing volume of RTI applications.

Technology Integration: Leveraging technology for the efficient processing of RTI applications can significantly reduce the backlog. Online filing, tracking, and dissemination of information can streamline the entire process.

Public Awareness Campaigns: Conducting widespread public awareness campaigns about the RTI Act and its applications can empower citizens to exercise their rights effectively. This includes educating people on the proper procedures for filing applications and the potential impact of transparency on governance.

Strengthening Whistleblower Protection: To fortify the impact of the RTI Act, it is imperative to enhance protection for whistleblowers. A robust legal framework should be established to shield individuals who expose corruption and

malpractices through the RTI mechanism. This includes stringent measures against those who threaten or harm whistleblowers.

Regular Review and Amendments: The dynamic nature of governance and technology necessitates periodic reviews of the RTI Act. Amendments should be considered to address emerging challenges, close loopholes, and adapt the legislation to the evolving needs of society.

Encouraging Proactive Disclosure: While the RTI Act provides citizens with the means to request information, there is room for improvement in proactive disclosure. Public authorities should be encouraged to voluntarily disclose information, reducing the reliance on reactive applications and fostering a culture of openness.

International Collaboration: Learning from best practices globally can contribute to refining the RTI framework. Collaboration with international organizations and sharing experiences with countries that have successfully implemented similar transparency measures can provide valuable insights.

Addressing Exemptions and Ambiguities: The Act's exemptions and ambiguities require careful scrutiny. A comprehensive review, involving legal experts, civil society, and government officials, can help refine these provisions to prevent misuse while safeguarding legitimate concerns related to national security and individual privacy.

Public Participation in Governance: Beyond accessing information, the RTI Act should be seen as a tool for fostering greater public participation in governance. Mechanisms for citizens to provide feedback, participate in decision-making processes, and collaborate with authorities can be explored to enhance the democratic fabric.

Building a Culture of Transparency: The success of the RTI Act ultimately depends on cultivating a culture of transparency within the government and public institutions. Training programs, awareness campaigns, and advocacy efforts should be ongoing to embed the principles of openness and accountability at all levels of administration.

Education and Capacity Building for Officials: A significant aspect of ensuring the effectiveness of the RTI Act is to invest in the education and capacity building of government officials. Training programs should focus on instilling a culture of

transparency, clarifying the nuances of the Act, and emphasizing the importance of timely and accurate information dissemination.

Incorporating Feedback Mechanisms: Establishing mechanisms for feedback from citizens regarding their experiences with the RTI process can be instrumental. This feedback can inform policymakers about areas needing improvement, help identify patterns of misuse or non-compliance, and contribute to the continuous enhancement of the RTI framework.

Media Engagement: Media plays a crucial role in amplifying the impact of the RTI Act. Journalists often utilize the Act to unearth information of public interest. Encouraging responsible journalism and media engagement in educating the public about the Act's significance can further strengthen its impact on governance.

Promoting Academic Research: Encouraging academic institutions to conduct research on the implementation and impact of the RTI Act can provide valuable insights. Research findings can guide policymakers in refining the Act, addressing emerging challenges, and ensuring its relevance in a rapidly changing socio-political landscape.

Global Benchmarks and Best Practices: Regularly benchmarking the RTI framework against global standards and adopting best practices from other democratic nations can contribute to the continuous improvement of the Act. International comparisons can provide fresh perspectives and highlight areas for refinement.

Promoting Digital Literacy: As technology evolves, ensuring that citizens are digitally literate is crucial for the effective utilization of the RTI Act. Digital literacy programs can empower citizens to access information online, submit applications electronically, and navigate digital platforms for a seamless experience.

Collaboration with Civil Society: Civil society organizations play a vital role in advocacy and oversight. Collaborating with these organizations can create a checks-and-balances system, ensuring that the implementation of the RTI Act aligns with its intended goals and serves the broader interests of society.

Regular Reporting and Evaluation: Implementing a system of regular reporting and evaluation can enhance transparency in the functioning of the RTI framework. Periodic

assessments can track the number of applications, identify trends, and assess the responsiveness of public authorities, facilitating evidence-based policymaking.

Institutionalizing a Right to Information Culture: Beyond the legal framework, institutionalizing a culture of openness and responsiveness within public institutions is paramount. Recognizing and rewarding institutions and individuals that excel in transparency can create positive reinforcement and set a standard for others to follow.

Public-Private Partnerships: Expanding the scope of the RTI Act to cover private entities performing public functions can further enhance transparency. Public-private partnerships increasingly play a role in service delivery, and extending the reach of the RTI Act to include such entities ensures accountability across the spectrum.

Conclusion
The Right to Information Act has undoubtedly been a landmark legislation in promoting transparency in administration. Despite its successes, challenges persist, requiring a concerted effort from all stakeholders to address them. By continually evaluating and refining the implementation of the RTI Act, India can further strengthen its commitment to transparency, accountability, and good governance. The Act stands as a powerful tool for citizens to actively participate in the democratic process, holding the government accountable and ensuring a more transparent and accountable administration.

The Right to Information Act has been a transformative force in promoting transparency in administration, empowering citizens, and holding the government accountable. While challenges persist, a proactive approach involving all stakeholders—government, civil society, and citizens—is crucial. By addressing the identified challenges, leveraging technology, and continually refining the legal framework, India can not only sustain but enhance the positive impact of the RTI Act on governance and democratic processes. The journey towards transparency is dynamic, and the commitment to openness remains a cornerstone in the ongoing evolution of India's democratic landscape.

The Right to Information Act is a powerful instrument for promoting transparency,

accountability, and citizen empowerment. Its success lies not only in the strength of its legal framework but also in the commitment to continuous improvement, adaptability to technological advancements, and collaborative efforts between government, civil society, and the public. The evolution of the RTI Act reflects a maturing democratic society's endeavor to balance the right to information with the need for responsible and accountable governance. As India progresses, nurturing and refining the principles embedded in the RTI Act will remain essential for a transparent and participatory democracy.

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