

Dr. Laxmi Gupta

Saraswati Mahila Mahavidyalaya Palwal

Distt. Palwal, Haryana, India – 121102

Email: laxmi_gupta24@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT:

Non-Performing Assets can be defined as Assets which do not directly contribute to the bank's profitability. If an asset ceases to yield income for the bank, it ceases to be the performing asset and has to be treated as a Non-Performing Asset. The three letters strike terror in banking sector and business circle today. All the public sector banks are facing the problem of Non-Performing Assets (NPA) which requires recovery measures to increase the profitability as well as good image for these banks. In the present paper the results of a study on Non-Performing Assets (NPA) Management in Public Sector Banks (PSBs) of District Palwal have been presented.

Keywords: NPA, Bank, Asset, SARFAESI, Recovery

INTRODUCTION:

At present there are 28 public sector banks (PSBs) consisting of the State Bank of India (SBI), its 7 subsidiaries and 19 Nationalized Banks and the IDBI Bank Ltd. These 28 public sector banks are the backbone of the Indian economy which are playing a vital role in providing credit facilities in rural, semi-urban and urban areas. All the public sector banks are facing the problem of Non-Performing Assets (NPA) which requires recovery measures to increase the profitability as well as good image for these banks. With the identification of problem of bad debts in early 1990's, the accumulation of huge non-performing assets in all banks in general and public sector banks in particular has assumed greater importance in the recent past. The situation has further worsened in the era of globalization, liberalization and privatization and the magnitude of NPAs in banks and financial institutions is over Rs. 1,50,000 crore. There is a global competition and the PSBs have to compete with the private sector banks and in this situation, the effective and efficient management of NPA is of paramount importance for PSBs. While gross NPA reflects the quality of the loans made by banks, net NPA shows the actual burden of banks. Public sector banks figure prominently in the debate not only because they dominate the banking industries, but also since they have much larger NPAs compared with the private sector banks. NPA's impact is on banks **Profitability, Liquidity, Involvement of Management, Credit Loss** and this raises a concern in the industry and academia because it is generally felt that NPAs

reduce the profitability of a bank, weaken its financial health and erode its solving. The banks and financial institutions have to take the initiative to reduce NPAs in a time bound strategic approach. On the basis of the finding of the proposed work, some remedial measures have been suggested for the better management of NPAs.

NON-PERFORMING ASSETS – GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE:

The problem of non-performing assets (NPA) in the banking system has been regarded as one of the major challenges for the financial stability and sustainable economic development at the global level. NPA is regarded as a threat to financial stability because the mounting NPAs weaken the banking entity and the financial system and raises the possibility of contagion and resulting financial crisis. NPA is perceived as a challenge to sustainable economic development because it blocks the productive resources and its further use in the productive channel. The problem of NPA affects the financial health of bank, its profitability and also disrupts the credit cycle.

NPA in financial system has been a global problem. Ernst and Young in its 'Global NPL Report 2004' had estimated the non-performing loans at the global level to the tune of USD 1300 billion during 2003, of which around 77% was from the Asian region. Japan and China together constituted around 49% of the global NPA (RBI Occasional Papers Vol.24-No.3 Winter 2003). The NPA position in some of the major countries is given in the **Table 1**.

Table 1: Ratio of Non-Performing Assets to Total Loans (%)

Country	2001	2002	2003
United States	1.40	1.60	1.30
United kingdom	2.60	2.60	2.20
Japan	6.60	8.90	7.20
Germany	4.90	5.00	4.90
France	5.00	5.00	4.90
China	29.80	25.50	22.00
India	11.40	10.40	8.80

Sri Lanka	16.90	15.70	13.90
Pakistan	23.30	23.70	20.70
Thailand	10.50	15.80	15.50
Philippines	16.90	15.40	15.20

Source: RBI Occasional Papers Vol.24-No.3 Winter 2003.

The published data reveal that the ratio of NPAs to total assets of banking sector in Asian region is much higher than that of in Europe and USA. The ratio of non-performing loans to total loans in USA was 1.3% in 2003. However, the same was 22% in China, 20.7% in Pakistan, 15.5% in Thailand, 15.2% in Philippines and 8.8% in India. However, the technological revolution, particularly in the information technology, risk management under BASEL norms rapid globalization and integration of economies have helped in containing the NPAs in the banking system in a number of economies, particularly in the economies under transition.

NON-PERFORMING ASSETS – INDIAN SCENARIO:

An NPA account is defined as an account where the principal and interest remains overdue for more than 90 days. Once an account is categorized as NPA account it is categorized as Table 2.

sub-standard account upto one year from the date of account turning NPA if the account remains so. Thereafter, if the account remains NPA for three years it is categorized as doubtful assets and thereafter it is categorized as loss assets.

In India, the gross NPA of scheduled commercial banks (SCBs) in absolute terms was continuously increasing up to Financial Year (FY) 2002. However, the sustained reforms in the financial sector and the new enabling legislations have helped in containing the NPA position in Indian banking system and there has been a sustained decline in the gross NPA of the scheduled commercial banks after FY 2002. However, the gross NPA of scheduled commercial banks (SCBs) in absolute terms was again found to increase from Financial Year (FY) 2007 onwards. The status of gross NPA in scheduled commercial banks is given in the

Table 2: Gross NPA of Scheduled Commercial Banks

(Rs. crore)

Year (as at end March)	Public Sector Banks	Private Sector Banks	Foreign Banks	SCB's Total
2000	53,033	4,761	2,614	60,408
2001	54,672	5,963	3,106	63,741
2002	56,473	11,662	2,726	70,861
2003	54,090	11,782	2,845	68,717
2004	51,538	10,354	2,894	64,786
2005	48,399	8,782	2,192	59,373
2006	41,358	7,811	1,928	51,097
2007	38,968	9,256	2,263	50,486
2008	40,452	12,997	2,859	56,309
2009	44,957	16,926	6,444	68,328
2010	59,926	17,639	7,133	84,698
2011	74,614	18,240	5,068	97,922

Source: RBI Report on Trend and Progress of Banking in India (various issues)

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The unprecedented growth in Non-Performing Asset (NPAs) in public sector banks has been a concern to the bank itself as well as to the Reserve Bank of India & Govt. To manage the growth of NPAs in PSBs, it is necessary to know the factors responsible for this growth. This study basically aims at studying the NPA status of SBIs branches in District Palwal (Haryana). The objectives of the study will focus on.

- To evaluate NPAs (Gross and Net) in Branches under investigation.
- To evaluate profitability position of branches under investigation.
- To analyze the reasons for NPA and its relation with operating profit of the Bank.
- Studying internal arrangements related to internal systems, procedures and practices for monitoring the NPAs and recovering the advances.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

Two methods i.e. data collection and survey method have been adopted.

- Firstly the macro level data relating to NPAs was collected and for that data published in IBA Bulletin, the Journal of the banking studies and some other articles and papers were studied.
- A comprehensive field survey of managers/field officers related to loans and borrowers was conducted for which the data were collected from branches of State Bank of India, Palwal District.

PRESENT STUDY:

In the present study a study has been carried out on the Non-Performing Assets Management in Public Sector Banks (SBIs) in Palwal District of Haryana. On the basis of the finding of the proposed work, some remedial measures have been suggested for the better management of NPAs.

ABOUT THE STATE:

The State of Haryana came into existence on 1st of November 1966. Since then it has been achieving an all round development. Its importance lies in the fact that 30 per cent of its total area, comprising the districts of Faridabad, Mewat, Gurgaon, Rewari, Jhajjar, Rohtak, Sonipat and Panipat, falls into the National Capital Region (NCR) of India. Differently stated, 40 per cent of the total area of the

National Capital Region (NCR) is that of Haryana State. The State of Haryana is spread in the total area of 44,212 sq km. the total population of State of Haryana is around 2, 53,53,081 with a literacy rate of 76.64%.

A map indicating the State of Haryana is shown in fig. 1 and showing the location of its various districts and the state of infrastructure development in the State.



Fig. 1: Geographical Map of Haryana State

ABOUT THE DISTRICT:

The district of Palwal was carved out of district of Faridabad and district Nuh in the year 2008 as the 21st district of state of Haryana (shown in figure 2). It has the total area of 1359 sq km with around one million population. Palwal and Faridabad districts have monotonous physiography and have alluvium deposits. The alluvial plains have been divided into two units. Khadar that is the low lying flood plain of newer

alluvium and Banger, an upland plain made of older alluvial and is spread towards west. The general slope in the district is towards east. The levelled surface, fertile alluvial soil and facilities for irrigation make the district best suited for intensive cultivation. The district enjoys with perennial river Yamuna, bordering it on the east. The river forms narrow but consistent flood plains.

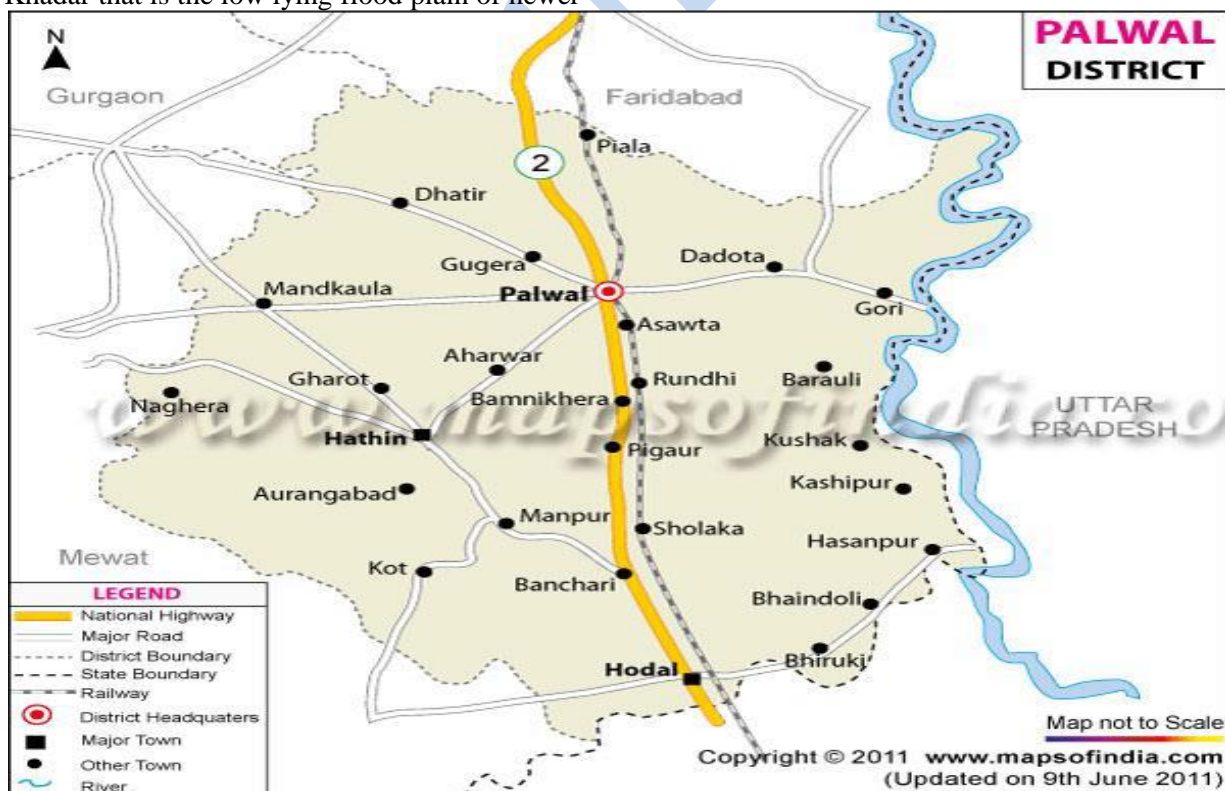


Fig. 2: Geographical Map of District Palwal

NON-PERFORMING ASSETS – SCENARIO IN HARYANA STATE:

Economy of Palwal district: The district of Palwal is dominated by the agriculture activities and it is located in the south-east part of the State of Haryana bordering Uttar Pradesh. There

are two main cropping seasons, namely Kharif and Rabi. Majority of the area is utilized for agriculture during Rabi and Kharif (double crop) season due to better irrigation facilities in the region; major kharif crops include rice, jowar, bajra, gaur, maize, sugarcane, groundnut and

pulses. Rabi crops include wheat, barley, gram rapeseed/mustard and pulses.

NPA Position in State Bank of India in District Palwal: State Bank of India has total 5 branches in Palwal district catering mainly to agriculture and allied sector. These five branches

are New Grain Market, Palwal Branch, Main Palwal Branch, ADB Palwal, Hodal Branch and Hathin Branch. The Branch-wise NPA position of SBI in district Palwal is summarised in table 3 to 8 below

Table 3: NPA position in SBI Branch (New Grain Market, Palwal)

(Rs. Crore)

Year	Gross Advances	Gross NPA	Net Advances	Net NPA
2010-11	10.71	0.02	10.71	0.01
2011-12	10.21	0.03	10.21	0.02
2012-13	14.95	0.09	14.95	0.07

Table 4: NPA position in SBI Branch (Main SBI, Palwal)

(Rs. Crore)

Year	Gross Advances	Gross NPA	Net Advances	Net NPA
2010-11	38.43	1.08	38.43	0.63
2011-12	36.99	0.86	36.99	0.45
2012-13	41.49	0.46	41.49	0.21

Table 5: NPA position in SBI Branch {Agriculture Development Branch (ADB) Palwal}

(Rs. Crore)

Year	Gross Advances	Gross NPA	Net Advances	Net NPA
2010-11	38.43	1.08	38.43	0.63
2011-12	36.99	0.86	36.99	0.45
2012-13	41.49	0.46	41.49	0.21

Table 6: NPA position in SBI Branch (Hathin, District Palwal)

(Rs. Crore)

Year	Gross Advances	Gross NPA	Net Advances	Net NPA
2010-11	16.10	6.09	16.10	4.82
2011-12	13.56	5.67	13.56	3.19
2012-13	15.35	4.58	15.35	1.57

Table 7: NPA position in SBI Branch (Hodal, District Palwal)

(Rs. Crore)

Year	Gross Advances	Gross NPA	Net Advances	Net NPA
2010-11	9.87	5.02	9.87	3.01
2011-12	12.36	5.87	12.36	3.19
2012-13	16.21	4.26	16.21	1.55

Table 8: Total NPA of SBI in Palwal District

(Rs. Crore)

Year	Gross Advances	Gross NPA
2010-11	102.59	21.14
2011-12	99.54	19.68
2012-13	120.65	15.79

Source: State Bank of India

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:

It may be observed from the above table that gross NPA constituted around 20.60% of the gross advances of SBI in district Palwal during 2010-11. During 2012-13 the ratio of gross NPA to gross advances declined to 13.08% which indicate a significant improvement in the quality of portfolio. BO-wise NPA analysis shows that the major portion of SBI NPA is concentrated in Hathin and Hodal branches. Around 29.83% of the gross advances at Hathin branch was NPA as on March 31, 2013 and around 26.28% of total portfolio of Hodal branch was NPA as on March 31, 2013. However, the notable fact was that there has been decline in the ratio of gross NPA to gross advances in all the branches during

2010-11 to 2012-13. The major NPA has been in the agriculture sector and other sectors which primarily include the government sponsored schemes. It was also observed that impact of default in the advances under Kisan Credit Card and Tractor loan was higher in certain branches. NPA has also been in the areas of MSME sector in New Grain Market branch. There has been several factors that have contributed to the reduction in NPA over the years which are analysed in the subsequent paragraph.

MAJOR CAUSES OF NPA IN SBI IN DISTRICT PALWAL:

In the course of completion of this minor project wide consultations were held with the bankers, farmers, traders and entrepreneurs to assess the causes of NPA in SBI in district Palwal. The

following causes were found for the NPA in SBI in district Palwal.

- Majority of the loans extended by SBI in district Palwal is agriculture advances. The agriculture is mainly dependent on monsoon. Deficient monsoon has created negative impact on agriculture and in turn affected the repaying capacity of farmers causing to default.
- It was found that the loans were availed by the by the borrowers for acquiring the tractor and other implements/machinery to generate income through job work. The slowdown in the infrastructure sector affected the earning prospects and the income and this lead to default and increase in NPA.
- The income generated through agriculture is not significant for several farmers on account of small land holdings. The farmers generally divert the fund drawn on Kisan Credit Card for the marriage and construction of pucca houses. As the loan is utilised for non productive purposes, repayment becomes a problem and account turns NPA.
- The effects of debt waiver/relief scheme 2008 have been highly negative in terms of willingness to repaying the debt to banks by the borrowers. After availing the loan, the borrowers tempt not to repay the loan in the hope that the Govt may waive the loan in near future. Infact such schemes act as catalyst for increasing the NPA in the banking sector.
- In the industrial sector it was observed that loans given to small enterprises were mainly to the units catering to the auto component sector. In view of the fact that the auto sector is currently passing through the slowdown, there has been growth in NPA in this sector.
- The loans extended under the government sponsored schemes such as Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana has not been able to generate successful ventures. It was observed that the defaults in this segment were largely wilful.
- The small trade loans were turned bad on account of emergence of more organised shops in the vicinity. It was observed that certain players availed the loan to establish shops and in view of the fact that some bigger shop came in the same locality which attracted the customers and over a period of time the small shopkeeper could not generate sufficient revenue to service the debt causing default.

CONCLUSIONS

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The banking system in India is facing the challenge of growing NPA on account of several factors. The current economic scenario is also not very bullish and the recent Financial Stability Report published by Reserve Bank of India reveals that deteriorating quality of assets in the Indian Banking system is causing a great challenge to the financial stability in the country. Several measures such as establishment of Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRT), Lok Adalats and passing of SARFAESI Act have been taken by Government and RBI to contain the NPA in the Indian banking system. These measures have yielded the positive results and since the passing of SARFAESI Act, there has been decline in NPA in the Indian banking system. The data analysis of SBI Branches in Palwal district also reveals that the NPA has declined in various SBI branches in the past three years.

In order to contain the NPA the following is recommended based on the survey and interaction held with the stakeholders in district Palwal:

- There is urgent need to sensitise the farmers and self employed persons availing the credit facility from the banking system regarding avoiding the use of the borrowed fund for the unproductive purpose. This adversely affects the repaying capacity of the borrower and pushes it to debt trap.
- The loan waiver scheme should be stopped. If at all government wish to help the borrowers it may be done through other channels such as direct transfer of subsidy, etc.
- During the time of adverse climatic conditions such as drought, flood, etc. the farmers should be suitably helped by the Government so that their financial position should not deteriorate significantly.
- Banks should enhance their follow up and monitoring mechanism to avoid the slippages. This would help both the bank and the borrower from turning the account bad as suitable steps such as restructuring of accounts may be undertaken at the appropriate time.
- Efforts should be made on the part of banks that wilful defaulters should be identified and such action should be taken so that wilful default must discourage.
- The credit availed under Kisan Credit Card and Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana and other government sponsored schemes should be more closely monitored.

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Dr. Sunita Tawner

Assistant Professor, Department of Management Studies

Central University Haryana, Haryana, India

E-mail: dr.sunitatanwar@gmail.com, Mob: 090502-27447

ABSTRACT:

Parenting style during early childhood period plays a significant role in development of psychosocial wellbeing of the individual. It's a literature review based study. Research is concluded on the bases of different research findings. The findings of the study shall be helpful to the child, developmental and social psychologists, researchers, counselors, social workers and parents in understanding the psychology of individuals. The study will provide strategies for families to cope up with the problems of the individual and their growth.

Keywords: *parenting style, psychosocial wellbeing, disorder,*

INTRODUCTION:

Parenting is a complex activity that includes many specific behaviors that work individually and together to influence child outcomes. Although specific parenting behaviors, such as spanking or reading aloud, may influence child development, looking at any specific behavior in isolation may be misleading. Many writers have noted that specific parenting practices are less important in predicting child well-being than is the broad pattern of parenting. Most researchers who attempt to describe this broad parental milieu rely on Diana Baumrind's concept of parenting style. The construct of parenting style is used to capture normal variations in parents' attempts to control and socialize their children (Baumrind, 1991). Two points are critical in understanding this definition. First, parenting style is meant to describe normal variations in parenting. In other words, the parenting style typology Baumrind developed should not be understood to include deviant parenting, such as might be observed in abusive or neglectful homes. Second, Baumrind assumes that normal parenting revolves around issues of *control*. Although parents may differ in how they try to control or socialize their children and the extent to which they do so, it is assumed that the primary role of all parents is to influence, teach, and control their children.

PARENTING STYLE:

Parenting style captures two important elements of parenting: parental responsiveness and parental demandingness (Maccoby & Martin, 1983). Parental responsiveness (also referred to as parental warmth or supportiveness) refers to "the extent to which parents intentionally foster individuality, self-regulation, and self-assertion by being attuned, supportive, and acquiescent to children's special needs and demands" (Baumrind, 1991, p. 62). Parental demandingness (also referred to as behavioral control) refers to "the claims parents make on children to become integrated into the family whole, by their maturity demands, supervision, disciplinary efforts and willingness to confront the child who disobeys" (Baumrind, 1991, pp. 61-62).

Growing up in a comforting home and experiencing a stable and secure relationship with one's parents is an important prerequisite for socialization (Vandeleur, Perez, & Schoebi, 2007). Parsons (1955) defined the family as the "factory where personality is made". The vehicle through which the parents' attitudes are experienced is parenting style.

Parenting style can be defined as the perception of the children about their parents' behaviours throughout their childhood. These behaviours should not be the real ones; the perception of the child is important. There are three kinds of parenting style; "rejection", "overprotection" and emotional warmth".

Darling and Steinberg (1993) conceptualized the parenting styles as a constellation of attitudes toward the child that are communicated to the child, and that, taken together, create an emotional climate in which the parents' behaviors are expressed.

According to Steinberg, Lamborn, Dornbusch, & Darling (1992) there are three styles of parenting including: "acceptance-involvement", "psychological autonomy-granting" and "behavioral strictness supervision". Acceptance-involvement is based on one's perception of amount of paying attention and responsiveness of parents; these parents are warm, firm, involved, and sensitive to their children's changing needs, and set realistic standards and clear rules (Jaffe, 1998). Psychological autonomy-granting parenting styles refer to parent's tolerance against children's opinions, and they use democratic discipline in parent-child relationship also the parents don't push their children to compliant the rules. In behavioral strictness-supervision style, parents shape, control and evaluate the behavior and attitudes of the child in accordance with a set of standards of conduct, usually the absolute standards (Baumrind 1996), and child is not allowed to express his opinions and there is little opportunity to think about situations or employ reasoning (Knight, et al., 2000).

Krohne (1988) defined parenting styles as a set of relatively stable behaviors through which parents interact with their child in relatively specific situations, thus emphasizing that parents

may show a relatively uniform set of behaviors in a given context. For example, a parent with low degree of support will not encourage his or her child to help with the housework, nor to achieve academic grades. In contrast, a parent with a high degree of support will give positive and encouraging feedback to his or her child regardless of whether the child has finished homework or is engaged in other activities such as challenging sports activities or making music. Many studies have documented that parenting has a powerful influence in child development. Parenting styles can be described as patterns of behaviour that primary caregivers use to interact with their children. These patterns of childrearing create an emotional climate in which the parent's behaviours are expressed (Baumrind, 1971, 1977; Coplan, Hastings, Lagace-Seguin, & Moulton, 2002; Darling & Steinberg, 1993).

Baumrind (1971, 1989, and 1991) and Maccoby and Martin (1983) outlined demanding and responsiveness as two independent dimensions of parenting. Demanding refers to the extent to which parents show control, power assertion, maturity demands, and supervision in their parenting. Responsiveness refers to the extent to which parents show their children affective warmth, emotional expression, acceptance, and support. Based on the degree of parental demanding and responsiveness, four parenting styles have been described (Baumrind, 1991; Maccoby & Martin, 1983): *authoritative* (both demanding and responsive), *authoritarian* (demanding but not responsive), *permissive* (responsive but not demanding), and *neglectful* (neither demanding nor responsive). Each type of parenting is believed to differentially influence child perfectionist characteristics.

AUTHORITARIAN PARENTING STYLE:

According to Baumrind (1966, p. 890), the authoritarian parent "values obedience and restricts autonomy." Parents described as authoritarian believe in strict adherence to their rules, are unlikely to discuss rules with their children, and emphasize discipline and obedience. They typically score low on measures of parental warmth or responsiveness. These parents provide well-ordered and structured environments with clearly stated rules. Authoritarian parents can be divided into two types: nonauthoritarian-directive, who are directive, but not intrusive or autocratic in their use of power, and authoritarian-directive, who are highly intrusive.

Parents who practice the authoritarian style focus on their control of the child, and his/her obedience. They restrict the autonomy of their children and decide what appropriate behaviour is for them (Baumrind, 1983; Reitman, Rhode, Hupp, & Altobello, 2002). A variety of problems were identified among the children of authoritarian parents in the west. These children tend to be uncooperative and to suffer from depression, low self-esteem, low initiative, and

difficulties in making decisions in adulthood (Whitfield, 1987; Forward, 1989; Baumrind, 1991; Bigner, 1994; Wenar, 1994).

Authoritarian parenting has been associated with more negative outcomes in children and adolescents. Children of authoritarian parents have been described as less content, less affiliative toward peers, and more insecure, apprehensive, and hostile (Baumrind, 1971). A "firm but nonaccepting maternal style," characteristic of authoritarian homes, has been associated with an increase in acting-out behaviors (Forehand & Nousiainen, 1993). When conduct disordered and normal adolescents' ratings of perceived parenting were compared, juveniles with conduct disorder tended to view their parents as more overprotective and less caring (Rey & Plapp, 1990).

The authoritarian parenting style has acquired a negative connotation in Western literature, primarily because of the negative child and adolescent outcomes frequently associated with it. Parenting styles among Asian parents (in particular, Chinese parents) have been variously described as "authoritarian", "controlling", "restrictive" and "hostile" (Lin & Fu, 1990; Steinberg, Dornbusch, & Brown, 1992). Scoring high on authoritarianism may have different meanings and implications for Asians than for Caucasians due to their different cultural systems. For Caucasians, "strictness" may be equated with negative characteristics such as parental hostility, aggression, and dominance, but for Asians, "strictness" and some aspects of "control" may be equated with positive characteristics such as parental concern, caring, or involvement (Chao, 1994; Lau & Cheung, 1987).

PERMISSIVE PARENTING STYLE:

Parents who adopt the permissive style encourage their children's autonomy and enable them to make their own decisions and regulate their own activities. They avoid confrontation and tend to be warm, supportive people and do not care to be viewed by their children as figures of authority. Children raised by permissive parents have poor social skills and low self-esteem (Baumrind, 1991; Reitman et al., 2002) and are often seen as selfish, dependent, irresponsible, spoiled, unruly, inconsiderate of other's needs, and antisocial (Bigner, 1994; Wenar, 1994).

AUTHORITATIVE PARENTING STYLE

Authoritative parenting in Baumrind's classification is documented as being the optimal parenting style with regard to child outcomes. Specifically, authoritative parenting style has repeatedly been found to be correlated with positive self-perceptions while authoritarian parenting style has repeatedly been found to be correlated with negative self-perceptions (Buri, Lousielle, Misukanis, & Mueller, 1988; Klein, Bryant, & Hopkins, 1996; Lamborn et al., 1991; Pawlak & Klein, 1997).

Baumrind's early research, confirmed by more recent studies, identified authoritative parenting as a key determinant of children's and adolescents' psychosocial well-being (Lamborn, Mounts, Steinberg, & Dornbusch, 1991; Slicker, 1998). Interview and observational data collected by Baumrind (1967) suggested that the most well socialized and independent preschoolers were raised in authoritative households. More recently, adolescents who described their parents as authoritative scored highest on measures of psychosocial competence and maturity and lowest on measures of psychological and behavioral dysfunction (Lamborn et al., 1991; Mantzicopoulos & Oh-Hwang, 1998). They were less likely to be anxious or depressed and scored higher on measures of self-reliance (Radziszewska, Richardson, Dent, & Flay, 1996; Steinberg, Mounts, Lamborn, & Dornbusch, 1991).

The authoritative style is a compromise between the authoritarian and the permissive style. Parents who adopt this style tend to have good nurturing skills and exercise moderate parental control to allow the child to become progressively more autonomous (Baumrind, 1966, 1967, 1983, 1991; Reitman et al., 2002). Children raised according to this style of parent are not completely restricted but rather are allowed a reasonable degree of latitude in their behaviour. Parents do enforce limits in various ways such as reasoning, verbal give and take, overt power, and positive reinforcements. Children of authoritative parents display high self-esteem and tend to be self-reliant, self-controlled, secure, popular, and inquisitive (Buri, Louiselle, Misukanis, & Mueller, 1988; Wenar, 1994). They manifest fewer psychological and behavioural problems than youth who are raised by authoritarian or permissive parents (Lamborn, Mants, Steinberg, & Dornbusch, 1991). (For review of parental discipline, see Maccoby & Martin, 1983)

Authoritative parents are attuned to their child's needs [which] helps the child to master early stage-salient developmental tasks and on that base to build more differentiated, complex capacities needed to master significant environmental challenges (Wyman et al., 1999). Families can also be a risk. Adolescents who grow up in chronically distressed families are likely to develop serious social and emotional problems (Jaffe, 1998), impacting the adolescent's ability to cope with stress.

Uninvolved parents are low in both responsiveness and demandingness. In extreme cases, this parenting style might encompass both rejecting-neglecting and neglectful parents, although most parents of this type fall within the normal range.

Consequences for Children: Parenting style has been found to predict child well-being in the domains of social competence, academic performance, psychosocial development, and problem behavior. Research based on parent

interviews, child reports, and parent observations consistently finds:

Children and adolescents whose parents are *authoritative* rate themselves and are rated by objective measures as more socially and instrumentally competent than those whose parents are nonauthoritative (Baumrind, 1991; Weiss & Schwarz, 1996; Miller et al., 1993). Children and adolescents whose parents are *uninvolved* perform most poorly in all domains.

In general, parental responsiveness predicts social competence and psychosocial functioning, while parental demandingness is associated with instrumental competence and behavioral control (i.e., academic performance and deviance). These findings indicate:

Children and adolescents from *authoritarian* families (high in demandingness, but low in responsiveness) tend to perform moderately well in school and be uninvolved in problem behavior, but they have poorer social skills, lower self-esteem, and higher levels of depression. Children and adolescents from *indulgent* homes (high in responsiveness, low in demandingness) are more likely to be involved in problem behavior and perform less well in school, but they have higher self-esteem, better social skills, and lower levels of depression.

In reviewing the literature on parenting style, one is struck by the consistency with which authoritative upbringing is associated with both instrumental and social competence and lower levels of problem behavior in both boys and girls at all developmental stages. The benefits of authoritative parenting and the detrimental effects of uninvolved parenting are evident as early as the preschool years and continue throughout adolescence and into early adulthood. Although specific differences can be found in the competence evidenced by each group, the largest differences are found between children whose parents are unengaged and their peers with more involved parents. Differences between children from authoritative homes and their peers are equally consistent, but somewhat smaller (Weiss & Schwarz, 1996). Just as authoritative parents appear to be able to balance their conformity demands with their respect for their children's individuality, so children from authoritative homes appear to be able to balance the claims of external conformity and achievement demands with their need for individuation and autonomy.

Inconsistent results regarding the effects of parenting style on children have emerged from research among non-white cultures (Stewart & Bond, 2002). In some studies, levels of self-concept, self-esteem, and academic performance of African-Americans (Baumrind, 1972; Taylor, Hinton, & Wilson, 1995) and of Asian Americans (Steinberg, Lamborn, Darling, Mounts, & Dornbusch, 1992) have been shown to be lower, whether the authoritarian or the

permissive parenting style is implemented. Conversely, the results of some studies have shown that the authoritarian parenting style produced the most assertive and independent African American girls (Baumrind, 1972), and was related to higher competence in a high-risk environment (Baldwin, Baldwin, & Cole, 1990). According to the findings of Steinberg, Lamborn, Dornbusch, and Darling (1994), Asian Americans benefited more from the authoritarian than from the authoritative parenting style in terms of adjustment and academic performance. Among Chinese families in Hong Kong and the People's Republic of China, while the authoritarian parenting style was found to effect the achievement level of the children positively, the authoritative style had no effect in this regard (Leung, Lau, & Lam, 1998). The achievement levels of first-generation Chinese immigrants in USA also benefit less from the authoritative style than those of European Americans (Chao, 2001).

Additionally, authoritative parenting has also been shown to foster secure attachments between children and their caregiver and to contribute to a greater sense of autonomy (Karavasilis, Doyle, & Markiewicz, 2003).

General parenting styles have been found to relate to children's development (Collins, Maccoby, Steinberg, Hetherington, & Bornstein, 2000), and authoritative parenting in particular has been found to have beneficial effects on adolescent lifestyles. Adolescents being raised in an authoritative parenting climate eat more fruit, smoke less, drink less alcohol, and are less likely to use marijuana (e.g., Jackson, Henriksen, & Foshee, 1998; Kremers, Brug, De Vries, & Engels, 2003; Radziszewska, Richardson, Dent, & Flay, 1996). In addition, adolescents with authoritative parents show better psychosocial development greater academic competence, less delinquent behavior, and fewer somatic symptoms (e.g., Steinberg, Lamborn, Darling, Mounts, & Dornbusch, 1994).

Lamborn et al. (1991) found that adolescents who considered their parents to be authoritative had higher levels of psychological competence and lower levels of psychological and behavioral dysfunction in comparison to adolescents who perceived their parents as neglectful. Students who believe they have authoritarian parents do well with obedience and conformity to adult standards however, they show relatively poor self-conceptions. Adolescents with permissive/indulgent parents have a strong self-confidence but they also experience more problems with drug experimentation and misconduct in and outside of school. In a two year follow-up of the Lamborn et al. (1991) study, Steinberg et al. (1994) reported similar patterns of adjustment as a function of parenting style over time.

With respect to the association between perceived parenting style and psychopathological symptoms, Krohne (1988)

and Krohne and Pulsack (1995) proposed a concept of perceived parenting styles, which allows a differentiated approach and treatment assessment for parents undergoing family therapy or parenting counseling. Krohne and Pulsack's (1995) concept consists of two positive and three negative dimensions. Support, the degree to which a child feels supported in his or her activities, and Commendation, the degree with which a child feels he or she receives positive verbal feedback, are considered as positive parenting styles. Considered as negative parenting styles are: Reproach, the way parents give negative verbal reactions; Restriction, the way parents do not allow or encourage autonomous responsible behavior or decision making in their child; and Inconsistency, the degree with which a child perceives his or her parent's behavior as not consistent and therefore as not predictable over time with respect to his or her own behavior.

Recent research confirmed the influences of parenting styles on adolescent's mental health (Fletcher, Steinberg, & Sellers, 1999). Parents facilitate positive adjustment of children when they are exposed to threatening and stressful conditions by emotional and behavioral supports (Werner, 1989). Werner and Smith (1982) founded out that the mothers who dealt with their children in a positive way by acceptance, kindness, control and support, in comparison with the children who had not these experiences, showed high or level of resilience.

Parenting practices consist of several important parenting constructs, such as parental expectations and parental beliefs (see Jeynes 2010a, b). Parents' expectations for their children's educational future and parental beliefs about the importance of good grades and schooling beyond the high school level are important antecedents of children's school performance (see Aunola et al. 2003; Bronstein et al. 2005; Davis-Kean 2005; Spera et al. 2009; Scott-Jones 1995).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

Adolescents exposed to authoritative parents rather than to authoritarian or permissive parents may be protected from a number of problematic behavioral outcomes. Authoritative parenting has been positively linked to psychosocial competence, academic success, fewer internalizing problems (Steinberg, 2001), fewer externalizing problems (Patock-Peckham & Morgan-Lopez, 2006; Steinberg, 2001), and higher levels of self-regulatory skills among young women (Patock-Peckham et al., 2001).

Adolescents whose relationships are characterized by insecurity are at risk of adverse outcomes including the development of a sense of learned helplessness. Such dysfunctional relationships also impair progress towards independence and are predictive of compromised social and personality development (Bowlby, 1977; Parker, 1993) all

of which place the individual at risk for the development of depression.

Jackson (2002) found that when compared with adolescents exposed to authoritative parenting, “those exposed to permissive, authoritarian, and indifferent parenting were 1.8 to 5.9 times as likely to deny parental authority regarding alcohol use”. Because an authoritative parenting style encompasses both clear direction and emotional warmth, we expected that this style would be positively linked to positive bonds (perceptions of caring) with one’s parents and negatively linked to negative bonds (perceptions of rejection) with one’s parents.

Warm bonds with one’s parents can have a lasting impact on one’s life and are reasonably stable over time (Wel, Linssen, & Abma, 2000). Parents play a significant role in their children’s development of personal identity (Allen, Hauser, Bell, & O’Connor, 1994), positive self-image (Wenk, Hardesty, Morgan, & Blair, 1994), expressions of implicit self-esteem (DeHart, Pelham, & Tennen, 2006), life satisfaction (Leung & Leung, 1992), and social competence (Paterson, Pryor, & Field, 1995), which in turn, are linked with level of depression.

In contrast, rejecting parenting (characterized by a lack of emotional warmth) has been significantly associated with a lack of self-acceptance, low self-esteem, and an inability to be self-directed (Schlette et al., 1998). Moreover, poor parental bonds have been linked to internalizing problems, stress, depression (Burstein, Stanger, Kamon, & Dumenci, 2006; Lasko et al., 1996; Nada Raja, McGee, & Stanton, 1992); problems with alcohol (Barnow et al., 2002); problem behavior (Windle & Miller-Tutzauer, 1992); and higher levels of aggression in female offspring (Brook, Whiteman, & Finch, 1993). Although investigators have reported that the influence of the mother may be more important than that of the father (Field, Lang, Yando, & Bendell, 1995; LeCroy, 1988; Thornton, Orbuch, & Axinn, 1995), it is unclear whether this is the case regarding depressive symptoms (Pedersen, 1994).

Relationships with parents and the family environment have been strongly linked to depressive outcomes and problematic drinking. In a longitudinal study that observed infants until the age of 15 years, Nada Raja et al. (1992) found that those who reported low perceived attachment to parents were also more likely to experience a greater number of negative life events and have conduct problems such as inattention and depression.

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Roop Kishore

Email: vashistroop@gmail.com

Contact: 9802734134

Assistant Librarian, M.D.University, Rohtak-124001.

ABSTRACT:

The term knowledge management describes the ways to capture, develop, share, and utilizing the knowledge. It is a multidisciplinary approach being considered in library sciences, business administration, and information systems etc. Knowledge management is the integral part of library from acquisition to its retrieval by the knowledge seeker/user. This paper focuses over the various perspectives and approaches of knowledge management. It will generalize the role of knowledge management in libraries. It will through light over the various aspects for which knowledge management is needed in the libraries. The procedure of managing knowledge in the library has also been discussed in brief.

Keywords: Knowledge, Multidisciplinary, Information, Perspectives

INTRODUCTION:

KM is a process that helps organizations finds, select, organize, disseminate, and transfer important information and expertise necessary for activities (Gupta, Iyer & Aronson, 2000). (Bell, 175) defines knowledge as “a set of organized statements of facts or ideas, presenting a reasoned judgment or an experimental result, which is transmitted to others through some communication medium in some systematic form. Knowledge management can be broadly divided into two types i.e. tactic knowledge and explicit knowledge. Explicit knowledge is described as documented or codified knowledge while tacit knowledge is non-documented or non codified one. Explicit knowledge may be shared among others while tactic knowledge is highly personalized and may be gained through personal experience. This is the basic difference between tactic and explicit knowledge. The captured knowledge should be organized using indexing, cataloguing, filtering, codifying etc. for its easy access and retrieval. Then knowledge should be refined, and disseminated or transferred to the concerned people for effective use (Roknuzzaman, Kanai & Umemoto, 2009). (Wiig, 1997) has described the importance of managing the knowledge as to become competitive and successful, experience shows that enterprises must create and sustain a balanced intellectual capital portfolio. They need to set broad priorities and integrate the goals of managing intellectual capital and the corresponding effective knowledge processes. As a learning organization, libraries should provide a strong leadership in knowledge management. Unlike those business organizations whose goal for knowledge management is for competitive advantage, most public, academic, and research libraries, with the exception of company libraries (which may be known or called corporate libraries, special libraries, or knowledge centres), have a different orientation and value. Instead of competition, internal use only, and little sharing of knowledge with others outside, the most important mission of public, academic, and research libraries is to expand the access of knowledge for their users

(Lee, 2005). (Laurent, 2010) has described the two approaches of KM as incremental and global. The first begins from specific problem solving. Knowledge relative to problem solving can be reused for other activities such as training, design improvement or innovation. In the second approach, the involvement of top-management and stakeholders is vital for the success of the global strategy. Knowledge is predictive and future oriented, which guides for future planning and actions, while information is only organised data in a meaningful milieu. Knowledge is a form of information, which can exist only within an individual’s mind and KM captures this tacit knowledge that people hold with them. It, being subjective, cannot be directly transferred or communicated from one person to another and needs to be converted into information first. Information can then be regarded as the objective and therefore communicable and recordable form of knowledge. Academic libraries and their associated institutions can work in close relationship to collaborate, share and disseminate knowledge. Similarly, librarians can liaise with their customers to select appropriate information resources and organise them in most accessible way to make them readily available when required. These information resources are instruments to satisfy customer knowledge craving. This partnership of librarians and academia will transform librarians’ status from service oriented to value oriented (Jain, 2006).

KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT PERSPECTIVES:

Knowledge management focuses over the aspects like competitive advantage, innovation, integration, learning and improved performance. It may be taken as a strategic asset which affects the overall performance of any organisation. Elena describes the three aspects in KM process as data management, IT management and strategic use of IT and KM technologies. Integration among these three will define the application of KM concept in the libraries or organisation. Through data management the data is managed through repositories and a required database is maintained. In the present era technologies play a significant role in getting the

data organised and classified in a systematic manner. IT is to be inculcated at every step of KM i.e. collecting the data, its organisation and classification. The disposal of data may also be done through the use of information technologies. Both IT and KM must be implemented strategically so as the interested parties may get the desired information for its optimal utilization. Cristea & Capatina have concluded that knowledge is not present only in the mind of the people, but also in the connections (links) between them. As a representation of this network, the collective mind will be formed, which represents the core of organizational knowledge management. They also discussed the perspectives of KM given by Krogh and Roos which were employees, communication, organizational structure, links between members and management of human resources. Christensen, & Bukh have discussed the two perspectives of knowledge management as artefact oriented perspective and the process oriented perspective. Artefact perspective basically focuses over information technology and the ways in which technology may be applied for the codification of knowledge. Knowledge management is therefore mostly based on collecting, storing and distributing knowledge. While process oriented knowledge focuses the process in which knowledge is created and not on the documents or the rules, based on the process. This implies that continuous and dynamic adaptation to 'real life' takes place. (Staudt, 2003) has described two perspectives of knowledge management i.e. codification and personalization for the professional needs. Codification will produce efficiencies repetitive work that can benefit from automated document assembly. While personalization, as a knowledge management goal, will help to deliver a good list of experienced young lawyers/professionals to staff a new engagement even if the firm's personnel assets become too large to hold in his own memory.

KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT IN LIBRARIES:

Library may be considered as a warehouse of knowledge. It is a place where knowledge is stored in an organised and classified manner which may be easily retrieved when required. Academic libraries are information centres established in support of the mission of their parent institutions to generate knowledge, and people equipped with knowledge in order to serve the society and advance the well-being of mankind (Raja, Ahmad & Sinha, 2009). But managing knowledge is not an easy task. A well defined procedure is followed for managing the knowledge. In libraries it is recorded in form of books, journals, magazines, newspapers, DVDs & CDs, e-books, e-journals, charts etc. It is the responsibility of the librarian to preserve the knowledge in best condition and disseminate it to the information seeker. Reference services are

also provided through the libraries to the seekers. These may be provided instantly to the research scholars, professors etc. In the present era of latest technologies, library has also become a technology centric concept. To make the knowledge available to everyone in the least possible time and economically, the digitalization of libraries has been done. Information system software is used to generalize the knowledge and present it on demand. Digital libraries have gone for LAN to get the data sharing over a limited accessible area. Only the authorised persons are allowed to access the information over LAN. The overall knowledge management in the library is done through OPAC. Open Public Access Catalogue (OPAC) module is used in libraries for cataloguing the information. Knowledge management in libraries is done through two broad procedures. Firstly, the knowledge is managed in the form of documents. It is the physical aspect of the knowledge management. Secondly, the knowledge may also be in digital form. IT in libraries has become an indispensable part. It has become a basic requirement to manage a large depository of knowledge in the library. The term e-library is used very common because the seeker may not be able to present physically in all the libraries. So the rich and reputed libraries are providing e-library portals to their users. (Wani, 2010) in his research paper has contributed the concept of web based knowledge systems in libraries. According to him the components of knowledge management are human resource management, financial management, knowledge resource management, interoperability (among two terminals), information retrieval tools and the Meta data. He has described four steps of knowledge management in web based systems as knowledge capture, knowledge organization, knowledge filtration and knowledge preservation.

A brief procedure of managing the documents in library has been described below.

Acquisition committee issues the supply order of the document on the recommendation of the concerned authoritariate. After receiving the order, the documents are accessioned in the Accession Register. Then they are forwarded to the Technical section. There documents are classified and a call number is provided to the documents which includes the class number and the book number. Then cataloguing of the documents is done either manually or direct entry is made in OPAC. Catalogue cards are prepared as per Author, Title and Subject according to the catalogue code followed by the library. The catalogue cards are arranged in order. A label of call number is pasted over the spine of the document. Then documents are sent to the stack area where they are arranged according to call number. User may get the call number of the required document from the catalogue and get the document with the help of

the call number. Through the circulation section he may get the document issued.

NEED FOR KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT IN LIBRARIES:

We have gone through the concept and various perspectives of knowledge management. The two basic ways of knowledge management have also been discussed. Now the major question arises that what is the need for this knowledge management?

To create the knowledge repositories: The term repository is used to define a storage location. In libraries a repository of knowledge is maintained in form of documents and in digitalized form. A well defined cataloguing is done so as to classify the material to ease the access. This knowledge repository is like a knowledge database where documented and digitalized knowledge is managed to serve the seeker.

For effortless access to required knowledge: Through maintaining a systematic repository of knowledge, it becomes easy to access the required knowledge on demand. A detailed procedure is followed in both documented and digitalized knowledge so as to classify it according to call no. Through call no. provided to the books or digital material in OPAC they may be traced easily with least efforts.

To facilitate the dissemination of knowledge: The basic function of a library is to make the knowledge available to the user. It helps in delivery of knowledge to the seeker and provides them the opportunities to use that knowledge in the best possible way. Various steps of knowledge management in the libraries are headed towards its proper dissemination to its ultimate user. It facilitates person-to-person knowledge transfer.

Create a well structured knowledge environment: A knowledge environment refers to the whole ecosystem supporting a knowledge domain. A rich knowledge environment will facilitate the flow of information and knowledge from documents and database to the ultimate users. This will also facilitate an integrated & collaborative knowledge sharing atmosphere.

To serve the users in best possible time: Timely access is the priority in today's hustle lives. No one wants to wait. Like quality service time is also a very important element of service delivery. So to ensure the timely delivery of knowledge the documents and data must be managed in a best versed way so as the user may access it on demand in the least possible time. A proper cataloguing reduces the time

slots for searching any document or article.

CONCLUSION:

Librarians deserve a central role in the development of processes and policies that harness an organization's knowledge base. As keepers and disseminators of information within organization, librarians make substantial contributions to the successful implementation of knowledge management projects. There is an incredible increase in qualitative management of knowledge in libraries so as to serve the seeker in the most optimal way. Through a structured management of knowledge in the libraries a lot of benefits may be availed like reduced transaction time, less efforts, knowledge environment etc. Nowadays various web based knowledge management technologies are also available in the market so as to create a well organised knowledge environment. A flood of documents and information may be managed with the help of them for an effective knowledge management in the libraries.

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www.ijpd.co.in

Dr. Madhu Gupta

117 C, MayurVihar, Phase II, Delhi-110091

Abhishek

House No.860, Sector 22-B, Gurgaon-122015

ABSTRACT:

People behave a certain way in an organization environment. There are many factors affect job performance, employee interaction, job commitment, leadership and managerial styles. Individuals have studied this very topic for decades in order to find ways of increasing organizational performance. This article describes organizational behavior is the study of both group and individual performance and activity within an organization.

Keywords: Organizational Behaviour, Factor, Motivation

Organizational behavior (OB) is a term relate to the study of individual and group dynamics in an organizational setting, as the nature of the organizations themselves. Whenever people interact in organizations, many factors come into play. The subject of Organizational Studies attempts to understand and model these factors. This subject is becoming more important as people with diverse backgrounds and cultural values have to work together effectively and efficiently. OB seeks to emphasize the understanding of behavior in organizations so as to develop competencies in foreseeing how people are likely to behave. This knowledge may then help in controlling those behaviors that are not befitting the objectives of the organizations. Factors like objectivity, reliability and sustainability are important while selecting the methods for this purpose. Questionnaire, interview, simulation are important while selecting the methods for this purpose. Questionnaire, interview, simulation and survey are generally used to elicit personalities affect the nature of their responses.

As understanding personality is crucial for knowing behavior of an individual in an organization. It refers to some qualities, characteristics skills and competencies of individuals along with certain other traits like grooming and attitude. Personality means very specific patterns of behavior of an individual in a defined situation. But there are certain uniform characteristics, which always emerge in a person on the basis of which certain inferences can be drawn. Examples could be dominant or submissive nature, aggressiveness or politeness. Personality consists of organization of feelings, thoughts, cognitions and visible behavior. However certain patterns of behavior are not visible and are known only after proper testing. Let us therefore discuss how to measure personality.

A number of theories of personality developed to study individual personality have been proposed. We will now discuss some of these theories.

Trail Theory: It assumes that there is a common set of traits on which individual can be compared such as extroverts and introverts.

Psycho-analysis Theory: It emphasizes the contribution of the “unconscious” as a component of personality, which motivates a variety of behavior pattern. Propagated by Sigmund Freud (1973). Psycho-analysis theory holds that powerful unconscious biological drives motivate human behavior and therefore people often find themselves in conflict with social reality.

Behaviorism Theory: Behaviorism theory focuses on behavior that can be measured, and recorded. It looks for the immediate, observable factors that cause a particular behavior. Understanding what causes certain behavior pattern can assist managers to generate conditions that would reinforce desirable work behavior or eliminate undesirable work behavior.

Humanistic Theory: It emphasizes the importance of individual growth, improvement and self-concept to personality. It maintains that human nature is either neutral or good and any bad characteristics are result of damages that might have been inflicted on the developing individual. It assumes that people have the potential for positive development, creativity, and self-realization.

Measuring Personality: Since personality of an individual plays a crucial role in shaping an organization, several methods have been evolved to measure personality. By and large three methods of assessment are being used. These are Personality Inventories, Projective Tests and Assessment Centre. Let us now briefly discuss each method.

Personality Inventories: As a widely used of measuring personality, it consists of several statements related with a specific dimensions of personality and individuals are asked to indicate their degree of agreement or disagreement. This is usually done by asking both and positively worded statements on selected common themes.

Projective Tests: This test is conducted to investigate more difficult and sophisticated aspects of an individual’s personality. The

assumptions is that some of the dormant fantasies, feelings, hopes and aspirations can be measured to assess a personality. The test consists of ten pictures; one half being the same as other half. These are ambiguous, unstructured inkblots and the individuals are asked to indicate what they see in these pictures. Another projective method is the thematic appreciation, which was developed by Morgan and Murray in 1935 and consists twenty pictures each represents a social setting. These pictures provide a relatively defined situations and the individuals is asked to write a story of what might be happening in that social situation.

Assessment Centre: This test consists of a variety of methods used to evaluate the personality of employees in organizations. It may consist of situational tests, management problems, in-basket exercises, business plan presentations, letter and memo writing etc. It is followed by developing behavior categories to assess the performance on the key result areas. The dimensions assessed are personality characteristics such as sensitivity to others, career ambition, integrity, independence etc.

Most OB strategies is are eventually meant to optimally utilize the capabilities of individuals and groups towards achievement of organizational objectives. The performance of an individual is a function of his or her ability and willingness or desire to use one's ability to achieve certain goals. However, it is important that staff is adequately motivated to fulfill these objectives. Once a manager is able to understand the traits of personality of an individual worker, he can use different methods of motivation. A brief description of motivation is given here.

Work Motivation: Motivation is a process that starts with physiological or psychological urge or need. It activates a behavior or a drive that is aimed at a goal or incentive. All individuals have a number of basic needs, which can be thought as outlets that channel and regulate the flow of potential energy from the reservoir. Most individuals have, within a given socio-cultural system, a similar set of motives or energy outlets; but differ greatly in the relative strength or readiness of various motives and actualization of motives depends on specific situations in which a person finds himself or herself.

There are several theories to identify certain motives that play an important role in determining individual and group performance. Maslow (1954) has identified five basic needs.

- the physiological needs such as hunger thirst and sex
- the safety needs for protection against danger, threat and deprivation
- the love needs for satisfactory association with others, for belonging to groups etc.
- the esteem needs for self respect, ego or status need

- the self-actualization or self-fulfillment needs to achieve the potential within him.

Motivation: Improving Factors: there are several ways in which motivation level of employees can be augmented and improved. Some of these factors are described as:

Job Enrichment: Jobs must be redesigned to provide opportunities for achievement, recognition, responsibility and growth. It comprises of variety in work contents, greater use of skills and opportunity for growth by providing employee with a complete unit of work and increased authority.

Flexi Time: the concept of flexi time is designed to provide employees some control on their work schedule. Entire work time is divided into "core time" and "Flexi Time. During core time, all employees are compulsorily present while during flexi time they are free to choose their own timings.

Empowerment: Empowerment essentially means providing authority to employees in their area of operation for resolving their work related problems with out seeking approval from above.

Quality Circles: Quality circles are semi autonomous work groups which meet regularly to discuss and solve problems related to their specific are which aims at improving working conditions and self development.

Employees Stock Ownership Plan: It has become a major tool in retaining and motivating employees in business organizations. It is an Organization's established benefit plan in which employees are offered company stock as part of their benefit package. It makes employees work harder as it directly affects the performance of the company and the value of their work also raises.

Work motivation and job satisfaction are closely linked with the overall performance of workers and subsequent rewards. A well motivated employee is likely to feel more satisfied and vice-versa. Hence, it is essential to understand the relationship between these concepts so as to apply them in the day to day management for better performance.

Job Satisfaction and Reward Management: Job satisfaction can be defined as an individual's overall attitude towards his or her job. It is a positive state resulting from the appraisal of once job or job experience. It is regarded both as a general attitude as well as satisfaction with specific dimensions of the job such as pay, the work itself, promotion opportunities, supervision, co-workers etc. The degree of satisfaction may vary with how well outcomes fulfill or exceed expectations.

There are various theories of job satisfaction. The human relations movement suggested that real satisfaction with job could only be provided by allowing individuals enough responsibility and freedom to enable them to grow mentally while physical/economic school emphasized the role of the physical agreement of work, physical

working conditions and pay. In recent years, the attitude of job satisfaction has come to be linked with broader approach to improve the job design, work organization and quality of life. Measuring job satisfaction has been a challenging process to managers. Several techniques have been developed over the years, which are used extensively and are of great importance for practitioners. For instance individuals are made to recall some of the important and critical incidents, which have caused satisfaction or dissatisfaction to them and conclusions, are drawn from such exercises. In another method a small group of employees are brought together and encouraged to openly share their feeling regarding their job. In group environment people feel free to talk about various things. Researchers have identified several factors leading to job satisfaction, which are broadly divided into two categories, namely, Organisational factors and Individual Determinants.

ORGANIZATIONAL FACTORS:

Reward System: the organizational reward system has been found to be related to job satisfaction. This pertains to how fairly pay benefits and promotions are distributed.

Work: The nature of work contributes heavily. The factors such as flexibility, freedom and discretion available in the performance of one's job bring a lot of job satisfaction.

Supervisory Behaviour: satisfaction tends to be higher when employees believe that their supervisor is competent and considerate.

Working Conditions: overall working conditions in an organization have a direct bearing on the level of satisfaction, comfort, salary challenge and resource availability are main components of working conditions.

Individual Factors: Various individual and socio-economic variables are linked to job satisfaction. Researchers have found that younger people are more satisfied. Similarly men are more influenced than women if they are provided more autonomy in their work. There is direct link between job satisfaction and performance of an employee. A satisfied worker makes extra efforts leading to better performance in his or her work. There is higher outcome in an organization if employees are more satisfied in their jobs. It also leads to

creativity among employees and better mental health.

Effective Reward Management: Employee recognition is a communication tool that reinforces and rewards the most important outcomes people create for your organization. When you recognize people effectively, you reinforce, with your chosen means of recognition, the actions and behaviors you must want to see people repeat. An effective employee recognition system is simple, immediate, and powerful tool. When you consider employee recognition processes, you need to develop recognition that is equally powerful for both the organization and the employee.

Reward and recognition that help both the employer and the employee get what they need from work are a win-win situation. Avoid employee recognition system that Singles out a few employees who are mysteriously selected for the recognition, Saps the morale of the many who failed to understand the criteria enough to complete and win, and Seeks votes or other personalized, subjective criteria to determine winner.

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Dr. Geeta Gupta

Asst. Prof. in English
Aggarwal College Ballabgarh

ABSTRACT:

*Fiction, the most powerful form of literary expression, has acquired a prestigious portion in the Indo-English Literature. It is in fact the latest of literary form to be evolved and the most dominant in 20th Century. Indian Creative Writers in English have been attracted to adopt this form generously and skillfully. Fiction by women writers contributes a major segment of the contemporary Indian writing in English. It provides insight, a wealth of understanding, a reservoir of meaning and a basis of discussion. They have heralded new consciousness, particularly the pathetic plight of the Indian Women. Manju Kapur's debut novel **Difficult Daughters** won her international acclaim and commonwealth prize for the best first book (Eurasia) published in 1998. Manju Kapur is a professor of English Literature at Miranda House College, New Delhi. Kapur has taken profound insight into woman's inner turmoil to find a place, an identity and individuality of her own in society. For centuries, women are always back staged by patriarchal world. Literature and art - and scriptures too - consider women as a meek and docile creature. One who appears to be against this ideological of a framework of a feminine is considered as immoral. In **Difficult Daughters**, Kapur's Protagonist **Virmati**, an educated middle class girl expounds her rebellious ideas against this male-dominated society and tries to gain her identity. The present paper highlights the journey of inner self of **Virmati** and her struggle for identity.*

Fiction, the most powerful form of literary expression, has acquired a prestigious portion in the Indo-English Literature. It is in fact the latest of literary form to be evolved and the most dominant in 20th Century. Indian Creative Writers in English have been attracted to adopt this form generously and skillfully. Fiction by women writers contributes a major segment of the contemporary Indian writing in English. It provides insight, a wealth of understanding, a reservoir of meaning and a basis of discussion. Women writers like R.P. Jhabvala, Nayantara Sahgal, Kamala Markandaya, Anita Desai, Shashi Deshpande, Arundhati Roy, Shobha De, Bharti Mukherjee, Jhumpa Lahiri and Manju Kapoor have heralded new consciousness, particularly the pathetic plight of the Indian Women. In the realm of fiction, they are progressing by leaps and bounds.

Manju Kapur's debut novel **Difficult Daughters** won her international acclaim and commonwealth prize for the best first book (Eurasia) published in 1998. Manju Kapur is a professor of English Literature at Miranda House College, New Delhi. As a woman writer she says that she writes in a female voice because she knows no other voice. She received her education in India and abroad. She is an avid reader and a widely travelled person. By projecting journey as motif, Kapur has taken profound insight into woman's inner turmoil to find a place, an identity and individuality of her own in society. For centuries, women are always back staged by patriarchal world. Literature and art - and scriptures too - consider women as a meek and docile creature. One who appears to be against this ideological of a framework of a feminine is considered as immoral. In **Difficult Daughters**, Kapur's Protagonist **Virmati**, an educated middle class girl expounds her rebellious ideas against this male-dominated society and tries to gain her identity. She experiences a journey to her inner

self.

Difficult Daughters stresses on the woman's need for self-fulfillment autonomy, self-realization, independence individuality and self-actualization. Located primarily in the India of the 1940's, Manju Kapur speaks of the idea of independence - independence aspired to and obtained by a nation and independence yearned after by a woman. Among the writers who have portrayed the 'new woman' who is inclined to take the 'road not taken', and walking on their 'own road', Manju Kapur undoubtedly arrests attention. Kapur says that she is interested in the lives of women, whether in the political arena or in domestic spaces. One of the main preoccupations in all her books is how women manage to negotiate both inner and outer spaces in their lives - what sacrifices do they have to make in order to keep the home fires burning and at what cost to their personal lives do they find some kind of fulfillment outside the home.

Difficult Daughters represents the emergence of new woman who is no longer the "chaste wife whose suffering can only make her more virtuous, the nurturing mother who denies her own self, the avenging Kali or a titillating strumpet". Based partially on the life of Kapur's own mother, the novel movingly evokes the multiple frustrations encountered by the central character, **Virmati**, in her efforts to educate herself and establish a domestic space, she can call home. Born in Amritsar in Punjab in 1940, **Virmati**, the daughter of a father of progressive ideas and a traditionalist mother seeks human relations that would allow her to be herself. Her desire for self expression and self realization is condemned to failure by her own family as well as that of the man she marries. Through **Virmati's** character, Manju Kapur has dealt with the theme of travails in self-identity vis-à-vis socio-cultural identity.

Difficult Daughters, set against the bloody

backdrop of partition in the cities of Amritsar and Lahore, remains a powerful portrait of a society where shame is more important than grief; the novel spans three generations of women and unveils their sense of disillusionment. The three generation of women (Kasturi, Virmati and Ida) symbolize the three stages of Indian independence. Kasturi, the mother represents the preindependence and is shown as a victim of the offensive control of patriarchy. In the beginning, Kasturi is being presented as an epitome of motherhood who bears pain and suffering. "Kasturi could not remember a time when she was not tired, when her feet and legs did not ache". Through these three female protagonists, Manju Kapur has revealed the life circle of a woman who is devoted from beginning of her life. As a child, a girl has to do domestic, house hold activities [as Virmati does], after marriage, she has to bear pain to give birth to child [as Kasturi's condition is revealed after having 11 children] and after being mother, her whole life is dedicated to her whole family. A very pointed statement brings attention: "How trapped could nature make a woman?" Virmati, the daughter, symbolizes the country's struggle for independence on macro level. Psychologically, she reveals her rebellious nature against deep-rooted conventions of morality especially for a girl. She undertakes her journey to the path leading to one's individuality but to her, it leaves in the midway with no achievement. But her image is of a woman unfettered.

Ida, Virmati's daughter is the product of post independence era and establishes herself as an independent woman. She starts her journey to find an insight into her mother's past, denies her and revolts against the ways and follies. The opening line reveals her anguish:

"The one thing I had wanted was not to be like my mother. Now she was gone and I started at the fire that rose from her shriveled body, dry-eyed, leaden, half dead myself, while my relatives clustered around the pyre and wept."

The novel traces Virmati's quest for freedom and identity, her desperation for a space of her own to study. Her desire to shed the surrogate motherhood, imposed on her. Being the eldest daughter she is burdened with family duties because of her mother's incessant pregnancies. The girls: Virmati, Indumati, Gunvati, Hemavati, Vidyavati and Parvati. The boys: Kailashnath, Gopinath, Krishnanath, Parkashnath and Hiranath. "Ever since Virmati could remember she had been looking after children. It wasn't only baby Parvati to whom she was indispensable; to her younger siblings she was second mother as well". The one cause for Virmati's frustration was her mother's continuous breeding. Virmati was never remained free. At times Virmati yearned for affection, for some sign that she was special. But

-. . . When she put her head next to the youngest

baby, feeding in the mother's arms, Kasturi would get irritated and push her away. 'Have you seen to their food – milk – clothes – studies?' . . . 'I am just going', protest Virmati finally. 'Why can't Indumati also take responsibility? Why does it always have to be me?' 'You know they don't listen to her', snapped Kasturi. 'You are the eldest. If you don't see to things, who will?'

A constant sufferer Virmati, nurses a desire of being as independent, defiant and assertive as her cousin Shakuntala. Shakuntala sows the seeds of freedom in Virmati. She symbolizes modernity as not following the conventional norms which limits daughter to an early marriage and then home and family. She encourages her for independence and for equal rights for women, thus epitomizing the post colonial emancipated 'New Woman'. New woman breaks the customs of the tradition bound society. Both Shakuntala and Virmati come out of this ideological framework of being typical Indian woman. Shakuntala takes part in the political Gandhian movement whereas Kasturi's ideology is confined to patriarchy and she thinks 'marriage' as the duty of every girl rather than studies. She remarks – "Hai re, beti! What is need to do a job? A woman's shaan is in her home. Now you have studied and worked enough Shaadi. After you get married, Viru can follow.' For Kasturi, Education means developing the mind for the benefit of the family and nothing more than that. But Shakuntala, like new woman, shares her view with Virmati: "These people don't really understand Viru . . . women are still supposed to marry and nothing else". Lajwanti and Kasturi, on the opposite, get into clash with Shakuntala's ideas. They behold the stereotypical opinion that only a man is free to do a job, to go outside and to do his desired task whereas a girl has to take every step according to the norms of society. She does not have her own life. Virmati feels influential impact of Shakuntala and at once blurts: 'I want to be like you, Pehnji . . . I wish I too could do things. But I am not clever'. Virmati comes to know about her inner desire to find a self identity. So it was now useless looking for answers inside the home. One had to look outside to education, freedom and the bright lights of Lahore colleges. Thus, Shakuntala's visit plants the seeds of aspiration in Virmati, seeds to find her true place in society.

Family, the fundamental unit of society, can be seen as perpetrating the larger patriarchal power structure. The institution of marriage makes woman an object of barter and subverts the right of woman to name children after the man. In this way, an entire sex lost its identity, in terms of socio-political and economic position and was vulnerable to exploitation. Virmati, in the novel, rejects both institutions family and marriage. She rebels against stereotypical ideas provoking the honour of family relating to daughter. She goes against her family's will of arrange

marriage with an engineer, Inderjit and falls in love with a Professor, Harish who is already married, first appears in her life as her parent's tenant. The Professor was married as a child to an illiterate woman, whom he had tried to educate and had miserably failed. By giving the educated Virmati an advantage over an illiterate Ganga, Kapur highlights the importance of female education and the adverse effects of child marriage in this modern world. Like Shakuntala, Virmati herself demands to go to Lahore for further studies. Kasturi is shocked to see this transformation in Virmati. Kasturi curses her by saying: "God has put you on earth to punish me". In Lahore, Virmati, like Shakuntala, finds 'autonomy' and 'freedom'. Here, she is also under the impact of Swarnalata who is an ultra committed feminist and who takes her to a meeting in Punjab Women's Students Conference where she, after listening to her speech joins a combat in her mind. She feels – "Am I free, thought Virmati? I came here to be free, but I am not like these women. They are using their minds, organizing, participating in conferences, politically active, while my time is spent being in love. She felt out of place, an outcaste amongst all these women. She thought of Harish who loved her. She must be satisfied with that".

Harish comes to meet her in Lahore. They meet and enjoy their life. Virmati, gets pregnant. Then she goes to Amritsar and manages a gold bangle from her father but only to sell it for abortion. Harish enjoys with her but he neither takes the responsibility of the child nor the abortion. After this depressing incident, she decides not to entertain the Professor any more. She goes to Siramaur, a hill station in Nahan to become a principal in Pratibha Kanya Vidyalaya. Virmati enjoys a free life here like a bee and tastes the honey of life here; her quest for identity was satisfying. She has to exercise her responsibilities entirely by herself. In the micro-state she has no family or close friends. She attains a near exemplary level of female-autonomy. For the first and only time, she has her own place to live, like Virginia Woolf's famous 'room of one's own' and yet she falls. Harish comes to meet her in Nahan. They meet secretly in Virmati's room in the dark night. But this news flatters in the air, and Virmati loses her employees' confidence and leaves the job.

She still has another option Shantiniketan, where she decides to go. She could have remade her life and maintained her identity and independence if she could have succeeded in this journey. Unfortunately, she has to change the train in Delhi and she contacts a friend of Harish and her dreams of a spiritual awakening, of a renewed autonomy fades. She marries Harish; she is unwelcomed by Harish's family members. His mother and wife Ganga compel Virmati to lead a suffocating life in the tight walls of the

house.

There is an unresolved dichotomy in the character portrayal of Virmati, the female protagonist. While she is strong willed so as to resist all kinds of social and family pressure, she is not strong enough to stay away from professor's influence. Perhaps, lack of maternal love and loss of familial affection, explains the protagonist's weakness. She needed love and identity but missed it. The professor symbolized the only hope of fulfilling this need and achieving the desired identity. It could be possible that she was in love with the concept of love rather than the professor. Thus Virmati is an example of feminine suffering. This suffering is also largely due to the individual awareness in a conservative community, becoming a outcaste in the family as if in exile, due to a woman's rejection of the mythical model of an ideal daughter.

The title *Difficult Daughters*, perhaps, is a pointer to the message that a woman, who tries to forge a self identity impelled by her unique needs, is branded a difficult daughter by the family and the society. Ida, the narrator of the novel states at the very outset the one thing she has wanted, she was not to be like her mother and in the end, after having traced her mother's legacy, asks it to haunt her no more. Though, at the center of the narrative we see a woman who fights, but falls and fails, Kapur's novel shows that what happens to Virmati is the representative destiny of Indian woman. However, Gur Pyari Jandial correctly points out that it is a mistake to devalue Virmati's struggle just because she failed, for what mattered was to have made the attempt, "to break the patriarchal mould, and for Virmati to have tried to do that in the forties was a great achievement. Unlike Swarna Late, her cousin Sakuntala and even her daughter Ida, Virmati fails to earn a recognition in the society but she must be applauded for her valiant struggle against patriarchy and colonialism throughout the novel. Kapur's message is loud and clear that "society would be better off if its females were effective and capable".

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Kalyan Singh

Assistant Professor

Dept. of Political Science,

Dronacharya Govt. College, Gurgaon (HR)

Email : kalyansingh1234@gmail.com

ABSTRACT:

We have entered global era of 21st century, is a new phenomenon, in the sense of optimism prevails for attaining peace building and prosperity through effective role of SAARC. The SAARC was established on 8 Dec., 1985 in Dhaka. Thereby has been announced the vision of cooperation in different areas. Because South Asian countries are facing many of problems like inflation poverty, starvation and unemployment. It was decided unanimously to gain the regional cooperation, mutual benefits for promoting economic development. They accepted to keep a meeting in a year for their future projects to review the progress of SAARC. The SAARC summits were held at proper time but after some time, some problems appeared before us because of it, the regional cooperation, development and vision was effected. It has been described in the research paper emerging trends , aims, objectives , problems and prospects of SAARC

Keywords: Regionalism, Cooperation, Collective, Development, Problems, Prospects, SAARC.

INTRODUCTION:

The world today is at a turning point. The changes that we are undergoing are global in scope, revolutionary, fundamental and structural in content. As we have entered the 21st century a sense of optimism prevails for attaining peace and prosperity through effective role of regional and global organization.

Regionalism as a means on consolidating relation with the countries of a particular geographical area or like mind ones, to preserve and promote their common politico-strategic economics interests, gained momentum in South Asia immediately after the end of the second World War a large number of Asian countries secured independence from the clutches of their European masters. These countries were economically poor and socially backward. All of them had determined to develop their societies in all respects and the path towards progress was not that easy. Due to a number of interstate hostilities particularly between India and Pakistan storming from the paradoxical nature of the constituents and the different and mutually incompatible external military and security factors.² The idea of regional cooperation in South Asia first mooted by President Zia-ur-Rehman of Bangladesh in 1980 at the time, when the South Asian countries were Facing many problems like inflation, poverty starvation and unemployment , President Zia-ur-Rehman visited South Asian countries: India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Maldives and Pakistan to discuss common problems and prepare ground for cooperation at the regional level.

After consultation, the Foreign Secretaries of the seven countries met for the first time in Colombo in April, 1981. They decided to include only five areas of cooperation namely agriculture, rural development, telecommunication, meteorology and health and population.⁴ The Head of States or Government held their first SAARC Summit in Dhaka on 7-8 Dec. 1985 adopted charter formally establish

the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC).⁵ **According to SAARC Charter** “In an increasingly inter dependent world, the objective of peace, freedom, social justice and economic prosperity are best achieved in the South Asian region by fostering mutual understanding; good neighborly relation and meaningful cooperation among the Member States which are bound by ties of history and culture.” They decided to meet annually. They held their some summits in right time, but after 1987 some problems of the member countries, which effected the regional cooperation. This paper is an Endeavour of find out the proper solution of some problem such as, what is the historical background of SAARC? What were the problems into SAARC Countries? What were the impacts of these problems into region? What was the prospect of SAARC? What is the achievement of SAARC?

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF SAARC:

The first concrete proposal for establishing a framework for regional cooperation in South Asia was made by the Late President of Bangladesh , Zia-ur-Rehman, on May 2, 1980. The idea of regional cooperation in South Asia was discussed in at least three conferences, the Asian Relations conference in New Delhi in April 1947, the Baguio Conference in the Philippines in May 1950, and the Colombo Powers Conference in April 1954. Since 1977, the Bangladesh President seemed to have been working on the idea of an ASEAN- like organization in South Asia. During his visit to India in December 1977, Zia- ur-Rehman discussed the issue of regional cooperation with the New Indian Prime Minister, Morarji Desai. In the inaugural speech to the Colombo Plan Consultative Committee (CPCC) which met in Kathmandu in December 1977, King Birendra of Nepal gave a call for close regional cooperation among South Asian countries in sharing river waters. President Zia-ur-Rehaman welcomed

the King's call during the former's visit to Bangladesh in January, 1978. President Zia ur Rehman had also informally discussed the idea of regional cooperation with the leaders of South Asian countries during the Commonwealth Summit in Lusaka (1979) and the Non-Aligned Summit in Havana (1979). However, the Bangladesh President seems to have given a concrete shape to the proposal after his visit to Sri Lanka and discussion with the Sri Lankan President J.R. Jayawardene, in November 1979. Several factors seem to have influenced President Zia-ur-Rehman's thinking about establishing a regional organization in South Asia during 1975-1979: (1) change in the political leadership in South Asian countries and demonstration of accommodative diplomacy by the new leaders; (2) Zia-ur-Rehman's need for Indian support to legitimize his coup d'etat regime; (3) an acute balance of payment crises of almost all South Asian countries which was further aggravated by the second oil crisis in 1979; (4) failure of the North-South dialogues, and increasing protectionism by the developed countries.

The idea of SAARC was initiated by the Late President of Bangladesh, Zia-ur-Rehman on May 2, 1980. This gained momentum in the form of series of consultative meeting of Foreign Secretaries of the seven nations, was held in Colombo, Sri Lanka on April 21-23, 1981 which set the stage for further comprehensive series of meeting by planning a source of action for regional cooperation. After this, a series of meeting of the Foreign Secretaries level were held in Nepal (Kathmandu) November 2-4, 1981; Pakistan (Islamabad) August 7-8, 1982, Bangladesh (Dhaka) March 28-30, 1983 and India (Delhi) July, 1983. These meetings proved a select ground in formulating the conceptual framework for regional cooperation.⁹ As scheduled the first meeting of the Foreign Ministers level was held of New Delhi August 1-2, 1983 adopted the declaration on South Asian Regional Cooperation (SARC) and formally launched the Integrated Programme of Action (IPA) in the five agreed areas of cooperation namely agriculture rural development, telecommunication metrology, health and population. The number of the areas included in the Integrated Programme of Action (IPA) has since grown considerably and now covers: sports, arts, culture, postal services, terrorism, transport, education, scientific and technological collaboration, women and child development, suppression of terrorism, control of drugs abuse, environment, disaster management, food security, audio – visual exchanges etc.¹⁰ In joint Communiqué they agreed to meet at least once a year and recommended their level at an appropriate time in order to review the progress of SARC.

The second meeting of SAARC countries Foreign Ministers held at Male in July 10-11,

1984 and third meeting held at Thimpu in May 13-14, 1985, respectively to greater cooperation and interdependence through regional cooperation. These meetings reviewed the progress on already agreed areas of cooperation. However these meeting failed to reach on any major consensus due to the existence of some differences among the member countries. The SAARC is an India nation of regional cooperation among the countries of the region. The scope of this regional cooperation is very vast for all the countries of the region for their mutual regional cooperation. The countries of the region can achieve their objective of economic development more cozily and speedily, if they begin the from themselves into a regional economic group.¹¹ The launching of SAARC on December 8, 1985 in Dhaka was the culmination of five years efforts formulize regional cooperation in South Asia. At this Summit, South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was formally launched in place of SARC. The Dhaka Summit was the testimony of will and desire of the South Asian countries to embark on the path of cooperation and collective development.¹² The Late Indian Prime Minister, Shri Rajive Gandhi said at this occasion that "we of the SAARC constitute one fifth of the world population, cooperation amongst us constitutes cooperation with in a vast segment of humanity. SAARC cooperation is an important step towards realizing the largest Asian Consciousness."¹³ It was agreed that regional cooperation was mutually beneficial, desirable and necessary for promoting economic development.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVE OF SAARC:

The South Asia Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) comprising Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan & Sri Lanka. It is a dynamic institutionalized regional cooperation in South Asia. Basically perceived as an economic grouping to work together for accelerating the place of socio-economic and cultural development. SAARC is a manifestation of the determination of the people's of South Asia to cooperate regionally and to work together towards finding solutions to their common problems in a spirit of friendship, trust and understanding based on mutual respect, equity and shared benefits. The objectives of the association as defined in the SAARC Charter are : (1) to promote the welfare of the people of South Asia and to improve their quality of life; (2) to accelerate economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region and to provide all individuals the opportunity to live in dignity and to realize their full potential; (3) to promote and strengthen collective self-reliance among the countries of South Asia; (4) to contribute to develop mutual trust understanding and appreciation of one another's problem; (5) to promote active collaboration and

mutual assistance in the economic, several, cultural, technical and scientific fields; (6) to strengthen cooperation with other developing countries; (7) to strengthen cooperation among themselves in international forums on matters of common interest; and (8) to cooperate with international and regional organization with similar aims and purposes. Cooperation in the SAARC is based on respect for the principles of Sovereign equality, territorial integrity, political independence, non-interference in internal affairs of the member states and mutual benefit. Regional cooperation is seen as a complement to the bilateral and multilateral relations of SAARC members. Decisions are taken on the basis of unanimity. Bilateral and contentions issues are excluded from the deliberations of SAARC.

PROBLEMS OF SAARC:

There are many problems in the region, between India and Pakistan like Jammu and Kashmir, Terrorism, Drug Trafficking, Wular Barrage, Sir Creek Siachin, Baluchistan, Pakistan and Afghanistan terrorism, refugees and boundary disputes. Between India and Bangladesh Telepathy, new Moor Island, Chankma, illegal immigration, water sharing and north east insurgency, Tamil refugees, Kachateevu Island and fisherman problem importing on India, Sri Lanka relation. Perhaps there is no state in South Asia which is free from inter state conflicts except Maldives but Maldives also faces the challenge of the climate change.¹⁴ After the mooted of SAARC, the first problem of Tamils between India and Sri Lanka which was effected their relation in 1987,¹⁵ The Tamils problem, impacted on the regional cooperation. The fifth SAARC summit which was held on 1989 in Male was postponed and held on November 1990.¹⁵ India has adapted new policy of non intervention with active interest in the ethnic conflict of Sri Lanka and focused an economic cooperation. Domestic problems of SAARC countries some time affected its continuity. In 1991 domestic problems in Bhutan effected the regional cooperation. The Sixth SAARC summit which was held in November 1991 not held on its time, because the King of Bhutan Jigme Singhye Wangchuk stated his inability to attend the meeting. The meeting was held on 21st December, 1991 in Colombo. Communal and political tension in India sparked by the destruction in December 1992 of Babri –Masjid in Ayodhya in the state of Utter Pradesh, effected regional cooperation. The 7th SAARC summit which was held in January 13-14, 1993 not held behalf of this problems and the summit post pond and again held on April 10-11 1993 in Dhaka. India faced problem with Bangladesh, 4000Km. long Boarder is shared, apart from West Bengal with the sensitive north eastern states have the problem of insurgency. India has open border with Nepal and Bhutan and gives national treatment to each other citizens without visas. The open India, Nepal borders are being used by Pakistan's ISI, who through Nepal gain

easy access into India and carry out terror activities and those detrimental to its security. Insurgents from North East India had setup campus in southern Bhutan in mid 1990. Those were finally dismantled by Bhutan in 2003. Thus, close and cordial India – Bhutan bilateral relations did not result in absence of security concerns.²⁰ Problems with Bangladesh was Tim Bigha Galiyara and dispute of Ganga water at Farakha effected their relation which was resolved in 1992 and 1996.²¹ India –Pakistan disputes and terror activity from the soil of Pakistan effected the process of SAARC. Pakistan attacked on Kargil Mountain of India in May 1999. Terror activity derail peace process between India and Pakistan as is the case of Parliament attack in December 13, 2001. Mumbai Bomb Blast that saw the cancellation of India – Pakistan security level talks in 2006.²³ This misfust was further augmented by the 26/11 incident in Mumbai. After this attack India break up her relation to Pakistan. They met after this attack in Thimpu SAARC summit on April 28, 2010. Many times India – Pakistan conflicts effected the process of SAARC. Afghanistan which was entry into SAARC as a member in 2007, faced the problems of Talibani and Pakistani terror attacks. Pakistan wants to make an anti India environment in Afghanistan. The attack on the Indian road construction team Nimroz province in 12th April 2008 killed two Boarder Rowls Organization personal an Indian citizen working for Dubai based HEB International logistics was Kidnapped in Hirat on 21st April, 2008. Another eye opener attack on Indian Embassy by suicide bombers on 7th July 2008, in which bring Ravi Dutt Mehta and IFS officer V/s Venkateswara Rao were killed. This was followed by another attack on October 8, 2009 India held's ISI for planning and the Haqqani network of terrorist operating from Pakistan responsible for carrying out these attacks.²⁶ The big challenge for India is security and safety of its interests and personal in Afghanistan. There are more than 4000 workers, security personnel and about \$ 100 million worth of equipment working on different aid and reconstruction project in Afghanistan. South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) constituter one of the most popular regional organizations accounting for more than 1.5 billion people. The South Asian region with its large population and expanding economics provides a huge market for goods with immense scope for growth. But the track record of intra-regional trade with on SAARC Countries has been dismal. We compare the percentage of intra regional growth between the member states of SAARC it grew from 3.2% 1980 to only 5.5% in 2008. There are two main factors responsible for kind ring the expansion of intra-regional trade. One is the lacks of complimentarily and presence of competitiveness in the South Asian regional economic status of India viz a viz the

smaller South Asian states. The economics of the South Asian Countries are basically competitive rather than complementary. India and Bangladesh compete in the world markets for jute goods. India, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka compete in respect of rice and tea. All countries compete in respect of manpower exports to West Asia. The other factor which is responsible for the hindering of expansion of inter regional trade is economic potential and technology of India. Its gross domestic product is triple that of the rest of the countries of the region taken together. The structure of production and technology base of India covers the entire range of modern industry. Pakistan and several other neighbors are of said that once the trade barriers are removed, Indian goods will swap the market in the region. These problems of South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, effected its development and progress. It is true that SAARC has failed to top its full potential.

PROSPECTS OF SAARC:

Before the mooted of any regional organization, a member state expects some prospects to their organization. Some prospects were expected by SAARC member states. The debate about SAARC future prospects started much before SAARC was formally launched.³² The heads of seven states decided to promote mutual cooperation in the fields of Agriculture, health and population control, meteorology, postal services, rural development, science and technology, sports, art and culture, telecommunications and transport³³. They decide to prevention of drug trafficking in the region and promote child health and provision of safe drinking water. They agree to adopt a convention on suppression of terrorism in the Kathmandu Summit.³⁵ They regards some economic prospects like, establishment of a common market, SAARC Real Pass on liner of on Euro Rail Pass, free employment in the nongovernmental sector, SAARC control Bank for controlling an currency.³⁶ They want to establish a region wide trade facilitation region that allows factor and more cost effective follow of goods services and capital by them to accelerate the trade Liberalization program. Member states have made a programme like a flow of information, free and un restricted travel within the region for all people of SAARC. This could be achieved in two stages firstly as an experimented step the system could be applicable to journalists academicians, artists, students and other intellectuals, after that for the people of SAARC. They want to make a SAARC Ecology Commission for full cooperation on ecology. SAARC permits for Road Transport, SAARC Neuritis and Drug Control Commission. South Asian University, SAARC Power and Energy Commission and a SAARC Food and Seed Bank Will the SAARC leaders have the necessary wisdom and political courage to achieve the above? Will they at least dues to dream of it?

In its twenty six years of history, SAARC's performance has been mixed and its political leaders have met regularly and banked of informal discussions to address their mutual problems. This is no mean achievements, given South Asia post history and low level of interaction among regional countries since their independence. Informal talks among the leaders at regularly held SAARC meeting have led to enter elite reconciliation on many sensitive issues producing some noteworthy. Results in South Asia.

The informal talks between the Indian and Pakistani Prime Ministers at the second SAARC summit meeting at Bangalore in November 1986, led to the diffusion of bilateral tensions on the issue of India's military exercise, operation Brass-tacks conducted in the Indo-Pakistan border. The India, Sri Lank talks at the 1987 SAARC Foreign Ministers meeting leading to their accord on the Tamil problem. For the suppression of terrorism they make SAARC convention on suppression of Terrorism had been ratified and had come into effect on 22 August, 1988.⁴⁰ An informal meeting and discussion between Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan, Narasimha Rao and Nawaz Sharif respectively, at Davs (Switzerland), in 1992 the Pakistani Government took action to prevent the move of Jammu & Kashmir Liberation Front (JKLF) to cross the ceasefire line in Kashmir later that year. The Davos meeting was possible because of an earlier informal agreement between the two leaders at the Sixth SAARC Summit at Colombo in December, 1991. Given this utility, SAARC on many occasions had displayed its expending role. One of the very important achievement of SAARC, was manifested when t he Agreement on SAARC Preferential Trading Arrangement (SAPTA) was signed in 1993 in Dhaka. Unfortunately the SAPTA experiment offered a limited scope for trade liberalization and admittedly, was not an effective building-block to integrating trade among the member countries. Subsequently the South Asian Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA) was signed in 2004 and came into operation on Ist January, 2006, as effort to sustain the momentum of improvised regional trade. Moreover, signing of the Social Charter and Additional Protocol on Terrorism in the 12th SAARC Summit meeting of 2004, held in Islamabad testified to significant achievements of SAARC. The issues embraced in the Social Charter include poverty alleviation, population stabilization, empowerment of women, promoting of health, youth mobilization, human resource developments nutrition and protection of children. Afghanistan joined the regional organization as its 8th member in Dhaka in 2005 and China got status of observer state in SAARC. The most important achievement of SAARC in 6th Summit, which was held in Thimpu (Bhutan) on 28 April, 2010, is the operationalization of the South Asian University

in New Delhi, which will be open in August, 2014. They agreed on root out terrorism at any cost and emphasized the linkages between terrorism, illegal drug and human trafficking and firearms etc. In the 17th SAARC Summit, which was held in Addu (Maldives) on 10-11 November, 2011 adopted four agreements, SAARC agreement on implementation of Regional Standards and Rapid Response of the respective member and SAARC Seed Bank agreement. These are the achievements of SAARC in the environment of regional problems and entrust of the members on each other. There are many problems in South Asian nations before the SAARC. Including boundary disputes between India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan and Nepal, Hindu problem in Pakistan, Kashmir issue between India and Pakistan, terrorism, trafficking of drugs and arms into region. After the mooted of SAARC Tamil problem between India and Sri Lanka, domestic problems in Bangladesh and India in 1991 and 1992. Many times India – Pakistan relations made difficulty in the way of SAARC. The regional cooperation was affected by terrorist activities in Kashmir Kargil War in May, 1999, Parliament attack in 2001, Mumbai bomb blast in 2006 and terrorist attack in 26/11. Along with it Taliban attack and Pakistani terrorist activities in Afghanistan in 2008 and Oct. 2009 also hindered the progress of regional cooperation. These problems and domestic tensions same time stopped SAARC Summits. Therefore SAARC didn't achieve its prospects with in time of organization and still doing efforts for prohibition of terrorism, drug, trafficking, SAARC visa scheme, postal service and equal currency. SAARC took some important steps Inter Government Group, SAPTA signed in 1993 which was changed in SAPTA in 2004. Its aim was liberalization of trade, social charter protocol on terrorism and Afghanistan as a member and China as an observer in 2005 in Dhaka in 2007 and South Asia University in Delhi opened before August, 2014 was signed in Thimpu in 2010. They agreed for making a SAARC seed Bank in Addu in November 2011. Since its inception in 1984 there have also been serious differences among member countries over the arms and functioning of SAARC. Such differences have been pronounced in verbal bickering in several SAARC meetings. The social, economic and cultural ties (the espoused ideals of SAARC) are considered the one and only hope for building regional cooperation efforts in South Asia in the coming years. Indeed, increasing rationalization of world trade and the fluidity of the emerging global system has increased trade within each trade bloc and those countries that do not belong to any trade block are likely to be the losers. This also provides a strong rationale for sustaining the SAARC vis-à-vis future trade prospects of South Asia. The assumption that peace can be achieved through SAARC without

addressing the political problems of the region has neither been able to cultivate peace nor to invigorate the SAARC process successfully. Though since its very inception it has been regularly able to hold summit meetings yet these have been interruptions in between owing mainly to interstate conflicts between the member countries.

CONCLUSION:

SAARC gets some important achievements in the environment of inter-states problems, but it is true that SAARC has failed to make its full potential efforts, just as every organization needs a gestation period to grow and evolve. The same need to be applied to the growth and evolution of SAARC and not dismiss it as a failure. Thirty years along period in the life of an individual, but not in the life of an organization. In the modern democratic era, SAARC has completed its 30 years. SAARC developed its self an integrated confederation to achieve its valuable goals. But the period of SAARC has been failure with depression. SAARC could not gain any special achievement with own efforts. Even today SAARC is facing the problems of unbelief, heterogenetical approaches and diverse environment because of prevailing terrorism, political instability, military dictatorship, brutality, violence, economic backwardness, mutual dishonesty, poverty, illiteracy in the sphere of South Asia. SAARC Countries will have to pave the way of social-economic and cultural cooperation, socio-economic development and cordial relations sinking their differences so that SAARC can achieve their determinant goals of unbreakable beliefs, collective sovereignty, socio-economic cultural integration, positive socio-political approaches for pragmatic inspiration of the betterment of South Asia.

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A BRIEF REVIEW OF THE INDIA- CHINA BORDER DISPUTE

Rakesh

Assit. Professor, Govt. College, Jatuali, HailiMandi (HR)

Dushyant

Assit. Profesor, Dept. of Political Science
Dronacharya Govt College, Gurgaon (HR)

ABSTRACT:

After cold war, global order has been shifting because Soviet Union and Unipolar political system have collapsed. World order has pro geo-economic rather than geo-political. There are some critical global challenges emerged before international politics and humanity as like economy recession, environmental challenge, danger disease, terrorism, weapon of mass destruction and United nations reform. Chinese economy is the second large economy in the world and it has been growing rapidly in contest it has first position. China has played major role in the contest of geo political and its role can be seen in United Nations and other urbanization. China is a neighbor state of India. China is constantly in the process of decreasing the impact of India in South Asian region by providing economic, nuclear and military assistance to Pakistan and wants to imbalance the power equation in South Asia and China has been playing role in counter balancing in against India in Indian Ocean region by its policy 'String of Pearls'. China has been assisting Bangladesh, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Madagascar and all the neighboring countries by every possible means in term of investing heavily in their infrastructure development programs and by technological and financial assistance

Keyword – McMohan Line, Ladakh, Origin of Border dispute, major irritants in India-China border issue, political parameters and guiding principles,

INTRODUCTION:

India-China political relations have witnessed major swings since the heyday of close cooperation in early 1950s and the nadir of the 1962 border war. Though both countries profess a desire to work closely to resolve disagreements, have rapidly expanding economic relations, and often engage in strategic cooperation in several arenas, their bilateral relationship is, by most accounts, fragile. Some of the factors that contribute to testy India-China political relations are: mutual suspicion of each other's intentions, the bitter memories of the 1962 war (especially in India), the presence in India of Tibetan exiles led by the Dalai Lama, China's increasing clout in other South Asian States, Chinese mistrust of warmer Indo-US relations, and so on. However, the key issues that prevent the two countries from establishing a stable relationship are the border issue and the issue of China's close relationship with Pakistan and its implication for India China relations.¹ India and China sharing one of the world's longest and most rugged frontiers, China and India are the only two countries today without a fully defined frontline. In the longest continuous border negotiating process between any two nations in Post- World War II history, China has held regular rounds of dialogue since 1981 with India to settle the festering Himalayan frontier disputes. But, besides that, the two countries have not been able to agree on a mutually defined line of control separating them.² The entire India China boundary has never been formally delimited by any mutually accepted treaty. There has existed a boundary line of actual control between the two countries. It took shape on the bases of the extent of each other's administrative jurisdiction over a long course of time. The entire boundary has been traditionally divided

into three sectors the eastern sector, the middle sector and the western sector with all in dispute. The western sector involves the dispute over the Aksai Chin, India claims as part of Ladakh and China claims as part of Xingjian. The middle sector involves a dispute over various points between the Tibet Kashmir- Punjab border junctio and Nepal-Tibet-Uttar Pradesh border junction. The eastern sector involves a dispute over the area between the pre 1914 outer Line and McMahon Line.³ The border dispute mainly related to McMahon Line in North East and Ladakh in North West.

THE MCMOHON LINE:

This is the boundary line between the two countries, east of Bhutan. India has always treated the McMahon Line as the lawfully demarcated border between India and China. But, China condemned it as 'imperialist line'. The McMahon line was determined in 1914 at a conference of the representatives of British India, Tibet and China held at Shimla. The conference was held to sort out border differences between Nepal, Bhutan, Sikkim and Tibet. The Secretary of State for India (In British Cabinet) Arthur Henry McMahon represented India in the Shimla Conference. An agreement was concluded which divided Tibet into Inner Tibet and Outer Tibet. The boundary between Outer Tibet and Indian was demarcated at the high mountain peaks. The line was drawn on the suggestion of McMahon line. It is in a way natural boundary also as it passes through Tibet Plateau in the north and Indian hills in the south. The map was signed by representatives of British India, Tibet and China. But the Chinese Government did not ratify it. Nevertheless, no government of China ever disputed this boundary line India always accepted it.

LADAKH:

Ladakh is, and has been, a part of the state of Jammu and Kashmir. The State was under British paramount till independence and later accepted to India, as an integral part of this country. Although Ladakh-China border was not demarcated by any treaty, yet India and China have accepted the existing boundary for centuries. This boundary was always shown by India in its maps. The tourists who came to India from time to time also mentioned this border in their writings. It was made clear in a note sent by India to China in 1899 that Aksai Chin was a part of Indian Territory. The revenue records to the State Jammu and Kashmir also confirm that Aksai Chin was always a part of Ladakh region of Jammu and Kashmir.⁴

ORIGIN OF THE BORDER DISPUTE:

After the end of World War-II, important changes took place all over the world and Asia could not remain aloof to this. First of all in 1947, India got independence from British Raj which lasted for more than 200 years.⁵ Its big neighbour China was officially proclaimed in Peking in October 1, 1949. India was among the first countries to have recognized the People's Republic of China on December 30, 1948.⁶ On January 1 1950, two days after the recognition of China by India, it announced the liberation of Tibet as one of the main tasks of People's Liberation army.⁷ On October 7, 1950, 4000 Chinese troops attacked on Eastern Tibet's provincial capital of Chaundo from eight directions. The small Tibetan force was defeated.⁸ The Chinese aggression came as a rude shock to India. India initially protested against Chinese invasion of Tibet but only mildly.⁹ In 1954 India entered into an agreement with China concerning trade and intercourse between the Tibet region of China and India.¹⁰ This agreement was signed on 29th April 1954, for a period of eight years. India surrendered its extra territorial rights in Tibet and accepted China's full sovereignty over Tibet. Thus, it was accepted that Tibet was a region of China. India gave up the right to station Indian army units in Yatung and Gyantse, rationalized arrangement for border trade and pilgrimage. India also surrendered its control over post and telegraph administration in Tibet. The five principles of Panchsheel were also imported in the agreement.¹¹ The five principles are:

- Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty.
- Mutual non-aggression
- Mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs.
- Equality and mutual benefit, and
- Peaceful co-existence.¹²

Thou (PM of China) was probably aware that Delhi had made the biggest concession to China in modern Asian history, not only by giving up India's extra rights in Tibet but more importantly by giving India's seal of legitimacy on Chinese occupation of Tibet at a time when most nations were condemning it. China had

immediately started constructing roads linking China and Tibet.¹³ A road was built by the Chinese across the Aksai Chin area in 1956-57. The road was meant to open Western Tibet to Chinese immigrants and to divert its trade from its traditional southward direction into Western China and the Soviet Union. Earlier, in July 1954 (soon after the Trade agreement incorporation Panchsheel was signed), China had sent a protest note to India alleging that Indian troops had illegally occupied Bu-Je (Barahooti), an area claimed to be within Chinese territory. India rejected this protest by saying that, Barahooti was situated within Indian State of Uttar Pradesh and an Indian post had been there for a long time. India also mentioned that Tibet based Chinese official had often been intruding into this Indian Territory.¹⁴ For some time after the communist revolution, China had not raised any boundary question. Therefore, when India noticed that about 48,000 sq miles of territory was shown as part of China, it protested. The Chinese leadership dismissed the maps as old KMT (Koumintang) government mistake. Not only in 1954, but even when Chou visited India in 1956, his attention was drawn to continuation of maps showing parts of Indian Territory as a part of China. He assured Nehru that McMahon Line was accepted to him, and that corrections would be made in the maps. But, India was shocked when Chou En-lai wrote a letter on 23 January 1959, claiming thousands of square miles of Indian Territory. He argued that Sino-Indian boundary had never been formally delimited and that the so-called McMahon Line was a product of British policy of aggression against the Tibet region of China. China considered the McMahon Line as illegal.¹⁵ As the relations continued to deteriorate Prime Minister of India and China met in April 1960, but differences not be resolved, nor narrowed down. Indian public opinion did not favour continuation of talk, as no fruitful results were expected. Pressed by strong public sentiments, Nehru decided to pursue the forward policy which meant that India was to exercise its effective control up to its border. By the end of 1961, about 56 posts were established by Indian forces all along the border. This step perhaps provoked China to take military action.¹⁶ The Chinese launched a massive attack on October 20, 1962 in North East Frontier Agency (NEFA) as well as in the Ladakh sector and declared a unilateral ceasefire with effect from the mid night of 20-21 November, 1962.¹⁷ The 1962 war froze both position on the border and it would take a hiatus of 15 years for diplomatic relations to be re-established.

RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF DIPLOMATIC TIES:

In 1976 India and China resumed their diplomatic interaction, which had been interrupted by the 1962 war. In February 1979, on India's initiatives; Foreign Minister, Atal Bihari Vajpayee visited China. This was the

first high level bilateral visit since Zhou's visit to India in April 1962. Initially planned for October 1978, it was perhaps fortunate that the visit eventually took place in February 1979, after the 3rd plenum of the 11th Central Committee of Chinese Communist Party had taken epochal decisions on reforms and opening up of China. After a period of fluctuation fortunes, Deng Xiaoping was firmly in command.¹⁸ Deng Xiaoping consolidated his position and power within the Communist Party of China and attained the status of paramount leader. An important intervention came from Deng Xiaoping in 1980, when he gave an interview to an Indian Journalist in which he outlined what came to be known as the package deal. Analysts judged both the interview and its timing to be purposeful although the contents were more or less on the same lines as that proposed by Zhou En-lai. In 1960 and 1962, but taking the actually existing situations the starting point of the bilateral discussions. Neither did Deng go into past history or grievances; he dismissed 1962 as a small episode that should not have happened. The offer implicit in the package deal to move out of the past was not accepted by the then Indian Foreign Minister Narsimha Rao. To use the Chinese phraseology the political leadership was neither ripe nor ready. But the return visit by the Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua in 1981 led to the establishment of an annual dialogue at the level of Vice Ministers.¹⁹ Huang Hua's India trip was marked by the agreement to open negotiations on the border dispute and the development of India – China relations. There followed eight rounds of China India talks as an official channel of the China India dialogue on the border dispute.²⁰

THE EIGHT – ROUND BORDER TALKS IN THE 1980:

The eight round border talks took place in the period from hostility to detente in India- China relations. The talks obviously eased the tensions in their bilateral relations and resulted in agreement on the disagreements. These talks relieved both governments of passing too hard on matters of substance while procedural disagreement seemed to be employed as excuse for no – progress. This suggests that neither government found it urgent to resolve the border dispute in the 1980s. Both sides hoped to reduce tensions and stabilize and improve bilateral relations, but they realized it premature to proceed to resolve their border disputes.²¹

INDIAN SUMMITS SINO:

After exchange of talks (December 1988) at both the official and non- official levels, summit was held at Beijing in December 1988. At this path breaking Summit the Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping and the Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi met and held talks. According to the joint communiqué issued on 23rd December, 1988 the following decisions were taken:

- By forgetting the last rounds to talks the two sides will try to find out such solutions of the boundary dispute as would be acceptable to both of them.
- On the basis of 1954 Panchsheel Principles both of them will behave like good neighbours and maintain friendly relations.
- About the boundary dispute, arising out of Sino-Indian war of 1962, a joint working group (JWG) will be formed. This decision was a revolutionary step from the point of bilateral relations.²²

The JWG was set up to resolve the border dispute by examining all relevant matters. The JWG was entrusted with preservation of peace and tranquility on the border. In 1991, Premier Li Peng visited India and signed the Sino – Indian joint communiqué on December 16, 1991.²³ In the Joint Communiqué, they reaffirmed their independent foreign policy and the five principles of peaceful co- existence. The two sides appealed for the joint efforts for the establishment of a new international political and economic order. India reiterated its positions that Tibet is an autonomous region of China and it does not allow Tibetan to engage in anti-China political activities in India.²⁴

AGREEMENTS OF 1993 AND 1996:

After the two summit meetings in 1988 and 1991, India China interactions shifted from the border dispute to the identification of a mutually acceptable Line of Actual Control (LAC) along the India- China border.²⁵ During the visit of Prime Minister Narshimaha Rao to China, the two countries consolidated the results of Li Pang's visit to India in 1991, and signed on 7th September 1993, an 'agreement on the Maintenance of Peace and Tranquillity along the Line of Actual Control in the India – China border areas. By this agreement both the countries pledged not to resort to force or threat of force, and, instead, rely on mutual consultation toward an amicable settlement of the boundary problem. Pending such a settlement, the two countries agreed to respect the Line of Actual Control (LAC) top caution each other for a pullback in case of any deviation, and carry joint inspections to resolve divergences in perceptions about the LAC alignment, wherever necessary. In order to preserve equal and mutual security as also friendly relation, the two sides decided to engage in consultations for a reduction of military development along the Line of Actual Control (LAC) to a mutually acceptable minimum level. The 1993 agreement stipulated, furthermore the reliance on consultation to identify Confidence Building Measures (CBM's). The agreement required the two side to confine military exercises to mutually selected zones. The agreement ordained consultations by border security personnel to sort out various problems, as also consultations for verification/ supervision of troops reduction at the border t agreed level,

and for endowing the Joint Working Groups with diplomatic/ military experts in order to enhance the capability of JWG with regard to implementation of the Agreement. The Agreement took care to sustain mutual confidence by ensuring that, while referring to LAC, it did not prejudice the substantive contention of the two countries on the boundary issue.²⁶ Under this auspicious circumstance, one more step towards additional CBM's could be taken in 1996, when President Jiang Zemin visited India. The two countries signed an 'Agreement on Confidence Building Measures in Military Field along the Line of Actual Control in India-China border areas. This Agreement recalling the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence, enjoined that no country would use its military strength against the other, the border defense forces of either country would not launch an attack or any military operation threatening peace, tranquillity, and stability along the border. This agreement dealt elaborately with ceilings on armed forces and armaments to be deployed in agreed geographical zones with due regard for the principles of equal and mutual security, as also so far such matters as terrain, road communication, and time required to induct or deduct soldiers/ armament, etc. The 1996 Agreement wisely stipulated an exchange of maps, so that divergence on intersections of LAC alignment could be clarified and eventual agreement on this alignment could be achieved.²⁷

2003 JOINT DECLARATION 2003:

Declaration on Principles for relations and comprehensive: cooperation between the Republic of India and the peoples of Republic of China. Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee's visit to Beijing resulted in an important Joint declaration, which was signed by Indian Prime Minister and Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao on 23rd June 2003. In the declaration India and China acknowledged their mutual desire for good neighbourly relations and their broad common interests.²⁸ India also reiterated China's sovereignty over Tibet, a reassurance that China values since the original 1954 Agreement only had a validity of 8 years (lapsed in June 1962). India received a de facto acceptance of Sikkim as an integral part of India.²⁹ This step was taken at Prime Minister's initiative. The national Security Advisor, Mr. Brajesh Mishra, was appointed as Prime Minister's special representatives. China appointed their senior most Vice Foreign minister Dai Bingguo as his counterpart. Mr. Dai was earlier minister in charge of International Liaison department of the Communist Party of China and was then a member of the Central Committee of the party. The work of the two special representatives was to be in addition to the ongoing implementation of the 1993 and 1996 agreement between India and China on the process of clarification of the Line of Actual

Control and on the continued maintenance of peace and tranquility in the border areas. Two rounds of coordinational construction and cooperative discussion between the special representatives took place on 23-24 October 2003 and 12-13 January 2004.³⁰

POLITICAL PARAMETERS AND GUIDING PRINCIPLES:

The year 2005 marked the 55th anniversary of the establishment of the diplomatic relations between India and China. During the year high level political exchanges coupled with expansion of functional cooperation enhanced the bilateral relationship. The visit of Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao to India on 9-12 April 2005 signified a milestone in bilateral relations. An important outcome of the visit was signing of the 'Agreement of the Political Parameters and Guiding Principles for the settlement on India-China boundary question.'³¹ The Chinese Premier clarified that China regarded Sikkim as an inalienable part of India and that Sikkim was no longer as an issue in India – China relations. Premier Jiabao also handed over to Prime Minister Man Mohan Singh the revised Chinese Map showing of India.³² This was a landmark agreement that substantially bridged and accommodated the positions of both sides. According to Article III of the guiding principles, both states agreed to mutually acceptable adjustment to their respective positions on the boundary issue, so as to arrive at a package settlement to the boundary question. The boundary settlement must be final, covering all sectors of India China boundary. Article –IV notes that the two sides will due consideration to each other's strategic and reasonable interests. And importantly, from Indian perspective, Article-VII reads, in reaching a boundary settlement the sides shall safeguard due interests of their settlement the sides shall safeguard due interests of their settled populations in border areas.³³ There is sufficient scope and more in the Guidelines, to impart maximum flexibility in the negotiations that will follow and there are more than adequate safeguard to ensure that peace and tranquility will maintained in the border areas pending the final settlement.³⁴ The visit by President Hu Jintao to India from 20-23 November 2006 was the highlight of the 'India China friendship- year' activities in 2006. During the discussion, Prime Minister Dr. Man Mohan Singh and President Hu Jintao exchanged views on the boundary question and agreed that an early settlement would serve as the basic interest of both countries. They asked the special representative on the boundary question to intensify their efforts arriving towards a mutually agreed framework for the settlement of the boundary questions.³⁵ The special representatives of India and China on the boundary issue met for the tenth round in New Delhi and Connor from 20-22 April 2007 and for the eleventh round in Beijing from 24-26 November 2007. During these talks the two

representative continued their discussion on a framework for the boundary settlement on the basis of the agreement of political parameters and guiding principles of April 2005.³⁶ The 14th round of the special two representative's talks was held in Beijing, China from 29- 30 November 2010. The special representatives continued the boundary question. The leadership of the two countries on various occasions expressed satisfaction at the progress that being made by the special representatives towards a fair reasonable and mutually acceptable solution. Both sides have declared that an early settlement of the boundary question will advance the basic interests of the two countries and shall, therefore, be pursued as a strategic objective. Meanwhile, peace in border areas was also maintained in accordance with the relevant agreements signed in 1993, 1996 and 2005, thereby creating an enable environment for making progress of discussions on the boundary settlement.³⁷

MAJOR IRRITANTS IN INDIA-CHINA BORDER ISSUE:

The boundary dispute between India and China stands exactly where it did when it first emerged half a century ago.³⁸ In making an assessment of or prognosis on the core aspects of the border, we can identify the three major problem areas. Firstly, the main barrier still comes from the Indian side, Indian has a multi-party political system and its society is extremely complicated. Various Indian political parties have different understanding on the India China border issue, and therefore, it is hard for them to reach an agreement on the issue.³⁹ Secondly, the most important Sino-Indian border dispute is Chinese claim over 90,000 square km of Indian Territory including Arunachal Pradesh.⁴¹ Since the end of Cold War China has adopted a two track approach towards India. On the one hand, seeking to promote trade and open up the Indian market China, insisted on high- level political dialogue, confidence building measures, and military –to – military contacts; on the other, it has pursued persistently its expansive territorial agenda. Insisting on concessions, China engages itself in endless rounds of discussions, with little movement forward, on the approach toward the territorial question. The Chinese maps show Arunachal as part of the Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR) and call it southern Tibet.⁴² The Chinese claim is not new and was first aired in 1959 though both Zhou En-lai and later Deng Xiaoping said that they would be willing to recognize current realities. The claim was officially revived in 1985 in a modified form. But during the 1990's it was kept out of public posturing as the two sides tried to build a stable relationship and reach a territorial compromise. In 2006, on the eve of Chinese president Hu Jintao's arrival (for a state visit) the Chinese ambassador in New Delhi claimed that the whole Arunachal Pradesh is Chinese Territory.⁴⁴ In may 2007, China denied visa to

Ganesh Koyu, an Indian Administrative Service (IAS) Officer from Arunachal Pradesh, who was to be part of a 107 IAS officer study visit to Beijing and Shanghai. China pointed out that Koyu is a Chinese citizen since he belongs to Arunachal Pradesh and hence could visit China without a visa. This was a deliberate act of provocation and assertion by Chinese officials at that time. In June 2009, China again tried to block India's request for US\$2.9 billion loan from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) as the request included US\$60 million for flood management, water supply, and sanitation project in Arunachal Pradesh. This was the first time that China sought to broadcast its claim on Arunachal Pradesh in multilateral forum. Subsequently, in October 2009, China expressed deep dissatisfaction when Prime Minister Manmohan Singh visited Arunachal Pradesh as part of an election campaign for the state assembly elections.⁴⁵ However, by insisting on these claims, China is making a settlement of the territorial issue virtually impossible and seriously misperceiving public opinion trends in India.⁴⁶ Thirdly, India and China conducted a number of talks 3 during 1960; 8 during 1981-1987; 15 joint working group meetings in 1988-2005 and 14 special representative meeting till October 2010. Although the meetings have made many positive achievements, it is still far away from reaching a fair, just, and reasonable agreement.⁴⁷

Conclusion

The 21st century is Asian century and India – China has become the two largest developing countries of the world. However, it was just two decades ago, when the two countries re-established their diplomatic ties in 1980s. Which were broken due to the 1962 India China war. Since then, the two nations have committed themselves that the bilateral problems like border issue would never become the restrain factor in their mutual ties. Consequently, many important agreements and Memorandum of Understanding on trade, border issue, science and technology have been signed during the bilateral visits.

In India China political relations, border issue and the issue of China Pak relations and its implications for India China relations are comparatively more important to examine. On border issue, both countries have conducting a number of talks 8 during 1981-87; 15 Joint working Group meeting during till Jan 2012. The creation of the "working Mechanism on Consultation and Coordination on India-China border affairs", in the 15th meeting of the special representative of India and China in January 2012, seems a good step to taken to resolve this issue. This adds to the exiting plethora of framework, mechanism and documents. While on the one hand the agreement indicates resolving the boundary question at an early date, Article- V mentions that proposed working mechanism will not discuss the resolution of

boundary question or affect the special representative mechanism.

The proposed mechanism indicates the spirit of the agreements September 1993, November 1996 and April 2005 and the protocol between the two sides, which are always debatable and lack clarity in public acceptance. Also, none of the agreements or protocols has been successful in pursuing the boundary negotiation to an upper level.

But these protocols have elaborated the fact that nothing can be done without cooperation at this issue and this would be required political will on both sides to bring both for claims (Aksai Chin for India, Arunachal Pradesh for China) and conflicting LACs (Line of Actual Control) claims into one single process of negotiations rather than the sequential approach of unilaterally establishing LACs and then bargaining.

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IMPACT OF URBANISATION ON ENVIRONMENT- A STUDY OF DHARAMSHALA CITY
(HIMACHAL PRADESH)

Yug Raj Singh

Assistant Professor in Geography
Department of Education
Government College of Teacher Education
Dharamshala District Kangra Himachal Pradesh
yugraj2008@gmail.com

ABSTRACT:

The preindustrial phase is characterized by a system of food economies with inter regional trade and commerce. In this phase the primary sector is the most important, construction and artisan work represent secondary activities and there is no marked division of labor. The industrial phase is marked by the Industrial Revolution which took place in the western European counties. The Industrial Revolution created centripetal development generated by the industries leading to marked territorial division of labour which in turn involved the push-pull social economic factors finally resulting in huge migration of rural population to urban settlements. During this phase, the share of primary sector grew smaller as compared to the secondary sector. The final stage called the post industrial phase started with the decolonization period. In this present phase the characteristics of urbanization are not just determined by industrial factors but rather by various regional, social, economic and political factors. This phase also known as the 'metropolitan phase' need not have an industrial base and the urban centers no longer concentrate over the congested space around the core. Urban population starts spreading out; as a result sprawls of urban agglomerations emerge and develop around the old urban centres. Generally the city limits expand and economic activities develop in these urban sprawls.

URBANIZATION:

Urbanization is one of the essential feature of any modern society. The process of urbanization brings in many structural and procedural changes in any community and society. The urban settlements are characterized by size, density and heterogeneity, which in combination provide the basis for a complex division of labour and fundamental changes in the nature of social relationships. The processes and relationships in urbanization are both the cause and consequences of urban way of life.

Generally, urbanization may be accompanied by an increase in goods and services, greater employment, higher literacy rates, improved health and greater contribution to economic growth. Urbanization is the process whereby land and inhabitants become urban. Urbanization means that an increasing proportion of the human society becomes townfolk and as this happens towns grow in population, spread in area and make an ever increasing impact upon the countryside both on its appearance and upon the life of its inhabitants. More and more of the land becomes townscape and people come to live in an environment that is both physically and socially urban. (Smailes 1975)

G. Hurd et. al. (1973) have suggested that historically the process of urbanization had three major stages. The first is identified as extending from the time when people first began to live in town up until the 18th – Century. During this stage few urban areas had more than 100,000 people. The second stage is the rapid growth in the size and number of cities contingent upon the process of INDUSTRIALIZATION. Tables drawn up by the United Nations Statistical Office show that between 73% and 85% of the populations in the industrial countries of the

west live in cities. The third stage is metropolitanization which involves the centralization of people and wealth and of society's political, economic and cultural institutions (see P. Hall, The World Cities, 1977). Other writers would refer to a fourth stage of deurbanization via the growth of suburbs, migration to rural areas, alternative communities and planned 'new towns'.

- The process of urbanization takes place by the principle following factors:
- Natural growth of population in urban areas and the resulting expansion of urban areas
- Migration of people from rural areas to cities in search of better living or employment due to changed social or economic conditions in the villages
- Due to increase in population, the rural areas get classified as urban town and the administrative body is raised to the position of Municipality from the 'Panchayat'. This increase in the status and population enables a simple village to become a developed village first and then a semi town and finally a full fledged town. Later on it becomes a city with corporation status. Besides these factors urbanization may take place due to other causes like wars, famines, floods and massive insurgency due to political reasons and refuge problems. According to Sahai (1980), the three main factors which affect the growth of urban population in a given decade are:

Natural increase in population of urban area
Net migration into urban areas and
Re-classification balance which takes into account the village which graduate as towns. Out of the above

mentioned factors responsible for urbanization, migration from the rural to the urban areas is the most important. As people move to the cities from the rural areas, they take up the lifestyle and work prevailing in those urban areas. The rural urban migration is by far the major component of urbanization and is the chief mechanism by which all of the world's great urbanization trends have been accomplished. (Bogue and Zacharia 1962)

In fact a discussion of urbanization almost everywhere in the world is fundamentally a discussion of net rural to urban migration stimulation effects of various demographic economic, social and ecological forces which are at work.

URBANIZATION AND ENVIRONMENT:

The unprecedented growth of population coupled with technological innovations and economic growth, naturally leads to increased urbanization. Cities have become the focus of trade, commerce and industry giving greater opportunity to the people to make a living. Today almost one half of the world's population lives in cities. Cities today play a significant role in development. They continue to attract migrants from rural areas because they enable people to advance socially and economically. Cities offer significant economies of scale in the provision of jobs, housing and services and are important centres of productivity and social development.

However, the stress of the rapid population growth is often overwhelming. The long list of afflictions includes environmental deterioration which further has several other repercussions. The first adverse impact of urbanization is the disruption of the ecological balance. The demand for space, energy, etc leads to deforestation and conversion of prime agricultural land to urban uses. Rapid urban growth leads to excessive exploitation of the resource base. The surrounding regions get affected due to growing demands for energy, food and materials. Another important effect of urbanization is the problem of environmental pollution. As a city grows in size the metabolic activities also increase resulting in higher generation of metabolic byproducts like industrial waste water, noise and polluted air.

- In an urban settlement the ecological balance rarely exists and this unfortunate situation is due to over interference and exploitation of the biotic and abiotic environments by man.
- When we think environment the things that instantly come to our mind are air, land, water, wildlife, etc. These only constitute the physical attributes of the environment. But the environment is not complete unless it also includes equally important social and human parameters, viz. human welfare, social justice, safety and security, health, education, culture, job opportunities, peace and above all a

clean environment. Everything which surrounds us may collectively be termed as the environment. (Asthana 2001)

- Environment is traditionally defined as that category of forces and influences acting upon an organism and in relation to which the organism is capable of reacting and in return influencing. Environment is an inseparable whole and is constituted by interaction system of physical biological and cultural elements.
- Environment is the aggregate or sum total of external conditions that influence the life of an individual or population specifically the life of a man. Since urbanization is one of the main factors responsible for the deterioration of environment, towns and cities are the centres of environmental problems like air, water, soil and noise pollution, the relationship between man and environment is very complex in urban centres. (Detwayler 1971)
- In an urban environment 3 self evident interaction are apparent.: (1) Urban areas manipulate their environment (2) Physical environment may in turn affect the form and functions in growth of the centre (3) There is a continuous feedback in the city between man, culture and physical environment.
- The above discussion make it clear that urbanization leads to the disturbance of the ecological balance and that cities are the loci of environmental degradation but unfortunately urbanization and its associated implications come in a single package and one has to take the bad with the good.
- Deterioration of environmental quality has become one of the major crisis in the world. Cities all over the world face the challenges of accommodating the need and by product of dense population which are manifested in the form of environmental hazards. Specifically growing cities of less developed countries typically experience the double environmental health jeopardy of traditional risks from infectious diseases and the physical and chemical hazards that accompany poorly regulated industrialization, substandard housing, traffic hazards and social violence.
- In India the physical environment of the cities is degrading day by day. Pollution of air, water, land and noise, over-exploitation of resources, slums, poverty, illegal construction, congestion etc. are the main features of urban environment.
- Urban environment of India is threatened today with appalling problems of disorder, water, air and

ground pollution, noise, health hazards and stagnation. If urban growth continues at the present pace, then the urban environment will get more degraded with more congestion, more traffic fumes, more waste materials and more pollutants.

- Among the various environmental problems the problem of pollution is most widespread. Pollution is the undesirable change in the physical chemical or biological characteristics of air, water, or land that are harmful to humans and other life forms and living conditions.
- those activities conscious or unconscious of man and his domestic animals and the result thereof, which detract in any way directly or indirectly in the long or short term, from enjoyment of his environment and his ability to derive full benefit there from. (Dixon 1972)
- Pollution is now one of the most pervasive problems of our society. Heavy discharge of pollutants in air, soil and water is rapidly contaminating the quality of the environment and is making it less suitable for the healthier survival of human beings, vegetation and all other organisms. (Bedi 1995)
- By far air pollution is the most obvious kind of environmental damage; vehicular emission is the most important factor responsible for air pollution followed by other factors like industrial growth, domestic pollution, etc. In small cities private transport is the major cause of air pollution.
- Air pollution is growing more and more acute which makes life for the dwellers in the large cities substandard. Increasing incidence of respiratory diseases such as asthma and bronchitis is recorded in cities like Delhi and Ahmedabad. Industrial emission and growing number of auto vehicles like scooters, rikshaws, cars and heavy vehicles account for air pollution which has crossed the level of tolerance in India's major cities. (Sheth 1997)
- The high influx of population to urban areas, increase in consumption pattern, increasing traffic and unplanned urban and industrial development has led to the problem of air pollution. The growing Indian cities are affected by environmental problems, not the least of which is deteriorating air quality. Apart from the concentration of vehicles in urban areas, other reasons for increasing vehicular pollution are the types of engines used, age of vehicles, congested traffic, poor road conditions, and outdated automotive technologies and

traffic management systems. All these in turn lead to an increase in the air pollution levels and have adverse effects on the health of people. The substances that pollute the air consist of gaseous pollutants and suspended particulate matter such as dust, fumes, mist and smoke. Some of the most important air pollutants are suspended particulate matter (SPM), nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, lead, sulphur dioxide, etc. Moreover, the air quality guidelines of World Health Organization (WHO) are regularly being exceeded in Indian mega cities and in some cases to a great extent.

- After air pollution, the pollution of water is the most obvious kind of environmental damage in India. The main causes of water pollution are urbanization, industrialization, withdrawals of wastes, agricultural run-offs, improper agricultural practices, religious and social practices and domestic sewage.
- Water gets polluted when its physical or chemical characteristics are changed. Pollution of surface and ground water can harm living organisms or make water unfit for drinking or other uses. Consuming polluted water causes diseases like cholera, diarrhea, hepatitis and typhoid, whereas leprosy, scabies and conductivities are some of the diseases associated with scarcity of water. All these could be attributed to the rapidly increasing population and lack of resources. Inadequate access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities leads to higher infant mortality and intestinal diseases.
- In addition to the pollution of air and water, the quality of land too gets degraded in the urban areas. The degradation of land due to its misuse and various human activities is termed as land pollution. Haphazard disposal of urban and industrial waste, exploitation of minerals and inadequate and wrong agricultural practices are some factors responsible for land pollution. In the urban areas there is a greater demand for housing which means more raw materials are required. This leads to quarrying and destruction of the forests. The houses have to be supplied with water and power, therefore dams are constructed which again is done at the cost of forests. Land pollution includes visible waste and litter as well as pollution of the soil. Soil gets contaminated due to the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides.
- Another kind of nuisance in the cities is noise. The main reasons behind noise

pollution are poor urban planning. Noise pollution however remains confined to the busy areas where there are industrial units, more traffic and more congestion.

- Although there is no single universally accepted criterion of what constitutes noise pollution or excessive noise it is unquestioned that excessive noise has adverse effects on human health. (Grewal 1995)
- In the urban setting a common scene is waste dumped along the roads. Waste is a general term used for undesired and discarded material in a solid form which includes household waste like paper, packaging, glass bits, food residues, garden waste and also metallic wastes. Wastes in urban areas arise from residential, commercial, industrial and institutional uses which are often not handled properly. Residential; wastes are in the form, of garbage which includes packages, food wastes, etc. commercial wastes are generated from shops, offices, restaurant, warehouses and hotels. They range from vegetable wastes in markets to packing material, metal, plastic etc. Institutional wastes include those wastes that arise from hospitals, educational institutions and from other services. Apart from these sources, construction debris with heaps of sand, stone, bricks, rubble etc. on streets and vacant plots are major sources of nuisance which also cause traffic hindrances, besides presenting an ugly sight or visual pollution.
- The waste disposal system in towns and cities is grossly inadequate, as a consequence of which huge dumps of garbage on the roadsides, is a regular sight in almost all cities.
- Improper and inadequate disposal of sewage is another problem in the urban areas. In the developing cities many households do not even have access to sewer lines. There are makeshift arrangements like septic tanks and conservancy system which leads to dirty and unhealthy living conditions. Even the sewage that is collected through the sewer pipes is not disposed properly and is dumped into nearby rivers. Absence of proper sewerage system in the newly developed and developing housing colonies is one of the major problems of sanitation. It not only leads to deterioration of the quality of areas but is also a root cause of numerous infections and parasitic diseases.
- Looking at the prevailing environmental condition of the Indian cities one can easily visualize the urban sanitation conditions. Heaps of garbage and drainage channels clogged with waste

along the road side facilitate the proliferation of disease inducing organisms and pose immense health hazards. Stray animals like cattle, pigs, mules and dogs are other sources of unsanitary conditions further aggravating the situation.

- Thus it become clear that with the increased process of urbanizations, as cities continue to grow there emerge a number of problems – those of resources, overpopulation, congestion, squatter, and slums, poverty and eventually of environmental degradation.
- A sample is a small portion of people taken from a larger population. It is representative of the population from which it is drawn. When the population is relatively large and is physically not accessible, researchers survey only a sample.
- In the present study to know the reaction, response and intervention of the people towards environmental problems, 520 families were selected. These 520 families were selected through systematic sampling method. In this sampling method a collection of elements is obtained by drawing every nth person from a pre-determined list of persons. In simple language it is the process of randomly selecting the first respondent and then every nth person after that. When this method is employed, samples are taken from the sampling frame on the basis of sampling fraction that is equal to N/n (where N is the number of units in target population and n is the number of units of the sample).

These families were selected from 5 wards out of total 25 wards. These 5 wards were however selected through purposive sampling method. In this type of sampling the selection of units is deliberate and based on prior judgment. The 5 wards were selected from the north, south, east, west, and central region of the study area. The 5 wards that were selected and the number of families in each ward are as follows.

REACTION AND RESPONSES OF THE RESIDENTS TOWARDS URBANIZATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS:

In the present research work an effort has been made to know the reaction and responses of the residents towards the changing face of the city with respect to the process of urbanization and its influence on the surrounding environment.

Man has always been influenced by his surrounding environment. He is sensitive to the various changes that take place around him. Man's attitude, lifestyle, viewpoint is shaped to a great extent by the phenomena that occur around him. As far as the process of urbanization is concerned it brings about radical

change in the society, the economy, the polity and the environment of a particular place. The process of urbanization manifests itself in the form of several changes that ultimately influence the society. Keeping this in mind the samples are interviewed in order to know the responses of the residents towards the process of urbanization and its influence on the surrounding environment of the city.

The tables and the responses the follow give a representation of the respondents' viewpoints, his awareness, his attitude and his perceptions regarding the urbanization and environmental problems of Dharamshala.

Table 1: Observations of Respondants regarding Urban development

S.No	Nature of Responses	Frequency	Percentage
1	Congestion and Traffic Problem due to Popoulation Growth.	20	20%
2	Change in Population and Infrastructure.	19	19%
3	Increased Infrastructure Problems	17	17%
4	Increase in Crime	16	16%
5	Depleting Greenry and increasing Pollution	16	16%
6	Dehumanization of Human Relations	12	12%
	Total	100	100%

Out of the total 520 respondents, 101(19.42%) respondents felt that there has been an increase in population followed by congestion over construction and traffic problem. 99(19.04%) respondents said that the city has changed in terms of population and infrastructural problems. They said that population has grown and the problem of basic infrastructure like water, electricity etc. has increased sharply. 93(17.88%) said that population has grown, social relations have degraded and crime rate has increased 86(16.54%) out of the total respondents said that population growth increase in traffic and pollution and depleting greenery are the major changes that have taken place. 85(16.35%) respondents said that living standard of the residents has increased leading to more opulence and show off and that relations have become impersonal. The remaining 56(10.77%) respondents said that the city is developing at a fast rate.

Thus it becomes clear that the major changes that have taken place in the city are population growth leading to infrastructural problems, congestion, traffic problem, over construction, etc

Table 2: Respondants' Perception of Environment

S.No.	Nature of Responses	Frequency	Percentage
1	Appropriate awareness of the concept of Environment	50	50%
2	Clear Air, Water and Soil as Environment	23	23%
3	Green cover on Earth as Environment	17	17%
4	Not clear about the concept of Environment	10	10%
	Total	100	100%

50 (50%) of the total respondents were aware of the meaning of environment. They said that everything that surrounds us is called environment. This shows that about half of the sampled population knows the correct meaning of environment. 23(23%) respondents said that clean air, water, and land is environment. 17 respondent i.e. 17% said that green cover on earth is environment. The remaining 10(10%) respondents did not know anything about the meaning of environment. This shows that about half of the people know the meaning of environment and half do not have much idea about the correct meaning.

Table 3: Opinion on Effect of Urbanization on Sorrounding Environment

S. No.	Response	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	94	94.0%
2	No	-	00.00
3	Don't Know	6	6.0%
	Total	100	100.00

Out of the total 100 respondents 94 i.e. 94.0% think that the changes taking place in the city have affected the surrounding environment whereas 6 (6.0%) respondents do not know whether or not the environment has been affected by the changes taking place in the city.

Table 4: Age wise categorization of the respondents

Age Group in years	Yes(%)	No	Don't Know(%)	Total
20 and below	15 (15%)		2(2%)	17
21-30	24 (24%)	-	1(1%)	25
31-40	26(26%)	-	2(2%)	28
41-50	14(14%)	-	2(2%)	16
51-60	9 (9%)	-	-	9
Above 60	5(5%)	-	-	5

Total	93 (93%)	-	7(7%)	100
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The above table shows that 74(90.24%) respondents below the age of 20 felt that the changes in the city have affected the environment of the place and 8(9.76%) respondents did not know whether the changes have affected the environment or not. Out of the total 126 respondents between the age group 21-30, 122(96.46%) said yes and only 4(3.18%) respondents didn't know the answer. In the age group of 31-40, there were 153 total respondents out of which 143(93.46%) said that the changes in the city have affected the surrounding environment and 10(6.54%) said no. in the age group of 41-59 years, 72(90%) people said that the changes have affected the environment and only 8(10%) respondent didn't know the answer. All the 51 respondents belonging to age group 51-60 were affirmative in their response. Similarly all the 28(100%) respondents falling under the age group of above 60 years also gave positive response.

Table 5: Sex wise distribution of the respondents

Sex	Yes (%)	No	Don't Know (%)	Total
Male	81(81%)	-	2(2%)	83
Female	16(16%)	-	1(1%)	17
Total	97(97%)	-	3(3%)	100

Out of the total, 419(96.99%) male respondent said that the changes have affected the surrounding environment and 13(3.01%) male respondents said don't know. In the same way 88 female respondents, 71(80.68%) said yes while 17(19.32%) did not know about the affected of the changes on the environment.

Table 6: Education wise distribution of the respondents

Educational Qualification	Yes (%)	No (%)	Don't Know (%)	Total
Illiterate	3 (3%)	-	2(2%)	5
Primary	7(7%)	-	1(1%)	8
Middle	7(7%)	-	0	7
High School	10(10%)	-	-	10
Intermediate	13(13%)	-	-	13
Graduate	32(32%)	-	-	32
Post Graduate	18(18%)	-	-	18
Others	6(6%)	-	1(1%)	7
Total	96(96%)	-	4 (4%)	100

The table suggests that 22(57.89%) out of the total illiterate respondents felt that the changes have affected the environment and only 16(42.11%) said don't know to the question stated. Out of the total 42 primary passed respondents, 37(88.09%) answered the question in affirmation and the remaining 5(11.91%) said don't know. 34(94.44%) out of the middle passed respondents gave affirmative answer and 2(5.56%) were not sure whether the changes have affected the surrounding environment or not. All the respondents that have passed high

school and intermediate and all those who were graduates and postgraduates said yes to the above stated question. 26(78.79%) respondents from the others category gave positive response and 7(21.21%) did not know the answer.

Table 7: Occupation wise distribution of the respondents

Occupation	Yes (%)	No (%)	Don't Know (%)	Total
Agriculture	1 (1%)	-	1 (1%)	2
Service	20 (20%)	-	-	20
Trade and Commerce	32 (32%)	-	1 (1%)	33
Transport and communication	10 (10%)	-	1 (1%)	11
House wife	8 (8%)	-	1 (1%)	9
Others	24 (24%)	-	1 (1%)	25
Total	95 (95%)	-	5 (%)	100

Out of the total respondents engaged in agriculture, 6(85.75%) respondents said yes and only 1(14.29%) respondents was not sure. All the 105(100%) respondents belonging to service sector gave affirmative answer. 165(96.49%) out of the total 174 respondents belonging to the category of trade and commerce said yes and remaining 6(3.51%) said don't know. 49(83.05%) respondents belonging to transport and communication category said yes to the question and 10(16.95%) said don't know. In the category of housewife, 38(88.37%) respondents said yes and 5(11.63%) said don't know. In the others category 127(94.07%) respondents said yes and 8(5.93%) said don't know.

Table 8: Opinion on Pollution due to Urban Development

S. No.	Response	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	95	95%
2	No	-	-
3	Don't Know	5	5%
	Total	100	100%

The table reveals that 496(95.38%) respondents felt that the air, water and land have become polluted due to development in the city, but 24(4.62%) respondents did not know whether the air, water and land become polluted or not.

Table 9: Age wise distribution of the respondents

Age Group	Yes (%)	No (%)	Don't Know (%)	Total
20 and below	15 (15%)	-	5(6.10)	82
21-30	23 (23%)	-	8(6.35)	126
31-40	28(28%)	-	7(4.58)	153
41-50	15(15%)	-	4(5.00)	80
51-60	10(10%)	-	-	51

Above 60	5(5%)	-	-	28
Total	96(96%)	-	4(4%)	100

Out of the total respondents belonging to the age group of 20 years and below, 77(93.90%) felt that the air, water and land has become polluted whereas only 5(6.10%) belonging to this category said don't know. In the age group of 21-30 years 118(93.65%) said that the air, water and land have got polluted and 8(6.35%) said don't know. Similarly in the category of 31-40 years. 46(95.42%) said yes and only 7(5.58%) were not sure whether air, water and land have got polluted or not. 76(95%) respondents belonging to the age group 41-50 years said yes and 4(5%) people said don't know. All the 51 respondents falling under age group 51-60 years and the entire 28 respondents in the age group of above 60 years gave affirmation to the above stated question.

Table 10: Sex wise distribution of the respondents

Sex	Yes (%)	No (%)	Don't Know (%)	Total
Male	83(83%)	-	1(1%)	84
Female	14(14%)	-	2(2%)	16
Total	97(97%)	-	3(3%)	100

Out of the total male respondents, 423(97.92%) said that air, water and land have become polluted and 9(2.08%) said don't know. Out of total 88 female respondents, 73(82.95%) answered positively and 15(17.05%) respondents did not know the answer.

Table 11 : Occupation wise distribution of respondents

Occupation	Yes (%)	No (%)	Don't Know (%)	Total
Agriculture	1(1%)	-	-	1
Service	21(21%)	-	-	21
Trade and Commerce	34(34%)	-	-	34
Transport and Communication	11(11%)	-	1(1%)	12
Housewife	9(9%)	-	-	9
Others	24(24%)	-	3(3%)	27
Total	96(96%)	-	4(4%)	100

All the 7(100.00%) respondents practicing agriculture and all the 105(100%) respondents involved in trade and commerce 170 (99.42%) felt that air, water and land have become polluted and only 1(10.58%) said don't know. Out of the total respondents involved in transport and communication, 53(89.83%) answered as yes and 6(10.17%) were not sure whether air, water and land have become polluted or not. In the category of housewife, all the 43(100.00%) respondents said yes. In other category, which consists of 135 respondents, 118(87.41%) said yeas and 17(12.59%) said don't know.

Opinion on causes for air pollution:

- Vehicular emissions and urban effluents.
- Deforestation and felling of trees.
- Lack of awareness among people towards various environmental issues.
- Tendency of taking the environment for granted.

Opinion on causes for water pollution:

In response to this question again every individual gave different reasons.

These are:

- Discharge of garbage into the canals.
- Excessive use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides.
- Improper method of sewage disposal.
- Presence of crematorium 'Chitrashila Ghat' near water source.
- Lack of awareness among the people.

Opinion on causes for soil pollution:

Again there were several responses from each respondents every individual had several reasons for soil pollution.

- Use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides.
- Improper disposal of garbage.
- Lack of awareness among the people.
- Excessive use of packaging and plastics.

Table 12: Opinion on causes for noise pollution

S. No.	Response	Frequency
1	Yes	92 (92%)
2	No	8 (8%)
	Total	100 (100%)

In response to the above stated question, 477(91.73%) respondents said that the noise level in the city has increased. The remaining 43(8.27%) respondents gave negative response.

Table 13 : Sex wise reaction of the respondents

Sex	Yes (%)	No. (%)	Total
Male	81(81%)	2 (2%)	83
Female	12 (12%)	5 (5%)	17
Total	93(93%)	7 (7%)	100

Out of the total male respondents, 420 (97.22%) felt that noise level has increased and 12(2.78%) answered in negation. In the category of females. 57 (64.77%) felt that noise levels in the city have increased but 31(35.23%) respondents felt otherwise.

Table 14 : Opinion on effect of pollution on human health

S. No.	Response	Frequency
1.	Yes	93 (93%)
2.	No	-
3.	Don't know	7 (7%)
	Total	100 (100%)

The table suggest that 486(93.46%) of the total 520 respondents felt that living in polluted environment affects the health of the people and 34(6.54%) said don't know.

Table 15 : Sex Wise reaction of the respondents

Sex	Yes(%)	No.	Don't	Total
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			know (%)	
Male	81(81%)	-	2(2%)	83
Female	12(12%)	-	5(5%)	17
Total	93(93%)	-	7(7%)	100

Out of the total 432 male respondents, 417 (96.53%) said that living in polluted environment affects the human health and only 15(3.47%) said don't know. Among the female respondents, 69(78.41%) said yes where as 19(21.59%) said that they don't know whether living in polluted affects the human health or not.

SUGGESTIONS:

For Air Pollution: In response to the above question each individual had more than one suggestion. The suggestions given by different people are as follows:

- By planting more and more trees.
- People should get their vehicles checked regularly.
- Pollution under control certificate should be made mandatory for all vehicles.
- By minimizing the use of generators.
- By using electricity operated and CNG vehicles.
- Setting up factories away from the city.
- Punishing the culprits who do not abide by the rules.
- Spreading awareness among the people about environmental problems.

For Water Pollution: Again the responses regarding this question were varied. The various suggestions given by individuals are:

- Water canals should be covered so that they are not used for dumping garbage.
- Overhead water tanks should be cleaned regularly.
- Sewage should have proper disposal mechanism.
- Capacity of the filter and processing plant must be increased.
- Garbage should not be thrown into canals.
- Proper cremation of dead bodies, away from the water source.
- There should be a proper drainage system.
- People should be made aware about environmental problems.
- Punishing the culprits.

For Soil Pollution: To this question also there were many suggestions from each individuals.

All the different type of suggestions from all the individuals is given above.

- Using organic fertilizers and manures.
- Dumping garbage at proper places.
- Minimizing the use of plastics and polythene bags.
- Minimizing the use of pesticides.
- Proper disposal of non bio-degradable waste.
- Starting awareness programs in order to educate the people regarding various environmental problems.

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Dr. Ram Chander

Librarian, Aggarwal College Ballabgarh
E-mail:ramchander@aggarwalcollege.org

ABSTRACT:

Information and communication technology have brought significant changes in all-round development of the society through transmission of information. Information is the fulcrum for power, wealth and is very crucial for economic and social development of the society. In India, a number of digital libraries and automation programmes have been initiated across the country. Most of the digital libraries are initiated and funded by our Government. The Ministry of Communication and Information technology has also established a number of digital libraries in India. This paper has made an attempt on the various facets – different problems, challenges and issues involved in development of digital libraries in India.

Keywords:*Digital Libraries; Open and Distance Education.*

INTRODUCTION:

In the technological era, Digital Library is playing vital role by implementing the advanced technologies to cater the facilities to its clientele. The impact of the computer, communication and Networking and Information technologies have completely changed the concept of conventional library. Virtual library, Electronic library, Paperless library, and Libraries without wall are the synonymous terms which represent the Digital Library. Library collections, which are stored in digital formats, are called Digital Library. The digital content in file format may be stored locally, and accessed globally via networking of the computer systems. The term Digital Library was first popularized by the NSF/DARPA/NASA Digital Libraries Initiative in 1994. Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) have brought significant changes in all-round development of the society through transmission of information. Application of information technology to Library and Information Science has provided wider opportunities in archiving and accessing knowledge in the digitized form besides conservation and preservation of the traditional knowledge. Digitization of materials will provide enhanced access to the electronic information sources and the users can access the digital content irrespective of time and space boundaries.

In India, digital library initiatives were undertaken initially with a view to preserve the art, culture and heritage of the country. Some special libraries are also engaged in digital library initiatives in a limited way. However, initiatives in academic libraries particularly in the Open Distance Education Libraries (ODE) are yet to venture into the digitization. As such, this paper proposes to:

- Study the digital library initiatives undertaken so far by the Government and other organizations in India.
- Examine the challenges and problems faced in the digital library initiatives, and
- Propose a digital library initiative for the ODE institutions in India.

DIGITAL LIBRARY INITIATIVES IN INDIA:

Many large libraries throughout the world started digitizing their materials in early 1990s. In 1992, Cornell University formed the digital access coalition to explore the use of digital imagery, which is now taken up by the Cornell Institute of digital collection. Launched in 1992, the Yale University Open Book Project has converted its micro filmed volumes of 19th & 20th century books into digital format. The US Digital Library Initiative is funded by the National Science Foundation and was launched in 1994.

The concept of digital libraries in India began in the mid 1990s with the spread of information technology, the internet and the support of the Central Government. In 1996, this concept was recognized during the Conference on Digital Libraries organized by the Society of Information Science at Bangalore. Though a few libraries have made attempts earlier in this direction, the digital library initiative in India is still at budding stage.

PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH DIGITAL LIBRARIES:

The digitization initiatives in India are encountered with the problems of lack of technical infrastructure, trained manpower, finances and policy initiatives. Some of the other problems are:

- Lack of clear cut policy at National level with main focus on sustainability
- Outdated software, hardware, and difficulty in upgrading the same.
- Non-availability of cost effective new technological advancement.
- Non-standard technical activities, data description and transmission characteristics, non-availability of well-trained skilled personnel.
- Lack of management support and lack of proper preservation policy
- No Intellectual Property Rights policy for content development of digital information. Finally, the Rigidity in the publishers' policies and data formats are the biggest problems associated with digital libraries.

The above factors affect the success of digitization initiatives and the creation of digital libraries. These problems have to be addressed

positively to ensure planned digital resource development programmes and digital libraries in the country. In order to achieve it, the following factors may be taken into consideration.

NEED OF DIGITAL LIBRARY:

- To overcome the shrinking space problem
- To preserve valuable rare database
- To preserve the cultural heritage
- Globally Accessibility
- Need not Physical presence
- Keep pace with the modern technologies
- To preserve the Nations cultural heritage

To build up a Digital Library following Hardware and software infrastructure is necessary for any Digital Library. Always select/purchase the latest generation models/hardware and consider high capacity gadgets for the DL. Following hardware and software are the minimum requirement to build up DL.

Server configuration:-

- Processor : Single/Multiprocessor processing (1.66 MHz speed or above)
- HDD : Large capacity of hard disk space (minimum 1 to 2 TB disc space)
- RAM : 16 GB to 64, GB RAM (Min. requirement as per budget)
- RAID 5 : Data mirroring or data imaging to prevent form any loss
- UPS : To prevent the data loss from irrupted power supply
- Upgradeability : Always buy a any product which will compatible with advanced model
- Power supply : choose redundant power supply products in case of power failure

Computer configuration:-

- Processor/CPU : 2 to 4 GB RAM, 160/250 GB HDD, Core 2 duo processor, Combo Drive, 17" TFT/ LCD Monitor, UPS
- Scanner : Purchase of High-end resolution scanner of HP (large flat bed)
- Digital camera : High-end digital camera of Nikon, Minolta, Canon (Max. pixel)
- Lights : Appropriate light equipments and stands to mounts camera

Digital Library Software:-

- Digital library Software : Greenstone, D-Space, E-Prints, Ganesha, Fedora etc
- Operating System : Windows or Linux or Sun Operating system

- Optical Character Reorganization : Ariel, ABBY fine reader, Omni page
- Image cleaner : To clear the soiled, stained images or object

Networking/ Internet connectivity:-

- High speed internet connectivity (2 to 8 Mbps speed)
- Network setup with manageable D-link switch and Cat 6 Cabling or Wireless networking
- Data Centre to host a data
- Web portal
- Skilled manpower/ hardware, software, network expert team or AMC

STANDARDS FOR CREATING OF DIGITAL LIBRARY::

Dublin core standard for creation of DL records

Data security/ Disaster recovery of Digital Library

- Protect the valuable database from hackers or malicious community
- Protect Database from Virus attack by installing Anti-virus
- Installing firewalls on switch to prevent the unauthorized access to server
- Install database on multi location to prevent database from any natural disaster
- DL software is having inbuilt security feature to protect the Database

DIGITAL LIBRARY – A PROPOSAL FOR ODE:

Distance Educational Learners' characteristics are different from students in the traditional universities. They are generally adults, employed and have family responsibilities. Their motivation levels are generally high and are willing to take responsibility for their own education. Mostly they are self-directed and study on independent basis. They choose a variety of ways for learning and take control over their learning. They are mainly constrained by the problems of access and retrieval of the required information from libraries. The problems as described by Angel and Budnick (1986) and Cooper and others (1998) are:

- The distance learning institution may not offer library services to the learners.
- Learners have reluctance to travel long distances to use the library
- Lack of information literacy skills.
- Lack of knowledge in using libraries or using electronic information sources.
- Reluctance to approach the librarian and library staff members for help in retrieving the information.

Digital library provides an answer to most of the information access problems of the distance learners. Today, ODE institutions bring education at the doorsteps of the learners through networks. The Internet also plays a vital role in acting as a powerful tool to the learners. Digitization of scholarly materials is one of the

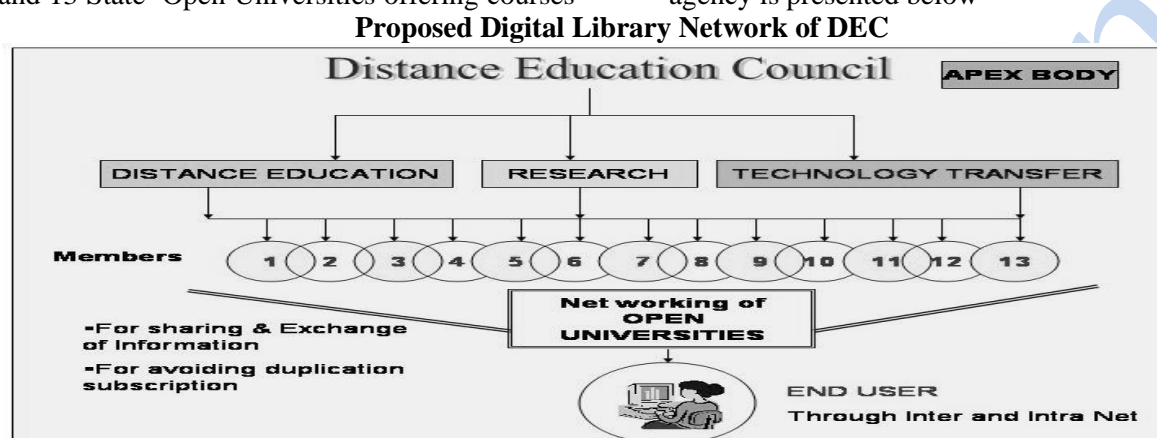
many initiatives undertaken by institutions across the globe, which facilitates wide access and availability of such materials.

The ODE institutions can initiate a consortium that will plan, co-ordinate and implement a national level digital library for the benefit of distance learners. Each individual member institution of the association should share its learning resources. This way, a wide range of collection of learning materials can be developed. This should be made available to the learners and accessible through the Intranet and the Internet. A digital rights management system can be interlinked with the digital library to address the copyrights and other related issues.

India has 1 Open University at the national level and 13 State Open Universities offering courses

only in distance mode. These universities have libraries to meet the information needs of their learners. All these universities subscribe to several high value journals with substantial duplication. In addition, they publish newsletters, annual reports, thesis, course materials, and old question papers etc., which are important resources for the learners.

The duplication of resources can be avoided, if an agency is formed under the headship of Distance Education Council. This agency will create necessary infrastructure to network the digitized resources of all the universities and rationalize the access of the high valued electronic journals and other resources. The proposed digital network with DEC as the agency is presented below



All the open universities should come to an understanding regarding digitization of the material and networking of the resources for implementation in a phased manner.

- Digital / virtual reference service
- Information service through e-mail
- Powerful search tools to retrieve the whole or parts of a digital document, etc.

Expected Benefits from the proposed Digital Library are:

Apart from providing wider access and free flow of information to distance learners and to all those involved in open distance education, the proposed digital library provides several advantages. Some of these are –

- Networking and sharing of resources can be done easily;
- It provides cost effective solutions to libraries;
- More information can be provided at the press of a button. The user do not have to travel long distance and his/her time and resources will be saved;
- Information can be updated continuously much more easily;
- Collaboration and exchange of ideas is possible;
- Improved preservation of resources;

CONCLUSION

So far, the Indian digital library initiatives are mainly seen as academic and research oriented. Though some useful resource material such as

Digital libraries of ODE institutions should aim at providing the following services to the learners:-

land records, cartography, policy documents, legal judgments, parliamentary discussions etc., are being made available; they are not on large scale. Most of these initiatives are done in isolation without any coordination with other similar institutions. None of the existing digital library projects meets the specific needs of the ODE users. With the booming of the Indian economy, and an increasing skilled work force, the need for continuing education programmes is ever increasing. The population of India has crossed the one billion mark and ODE is playing a very significant role in educating the masses. It is expected that the proposed consortium of ODE digital libraries would go a long way in making the Indian workforce the best of its kind in the world.

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STUDY OF WOMEN IN TAGORE'S FICTION

Reena Kumari Grewal

Research Scholar, Singhania University

Pacheri Bari, Distt. Jhunjhunu -333515, Rajasthan (India)

The chief attraction of Tagore's novels is the disclosure of the hearts of men and women. Tagore had an intense insight into women's heart. He displays in many of his novels his feelings of the calmness, love and devotion of the Hindu wife. His characters of pictures of Indian womanhood are appreciable for its truth and attraction. He expresses womanhood in different phases and stages. His works are the generation of his age. None in India championed the cause of women so powerfully and consistently as Tagore. The tragedy of the girl-wife, teased by the mother-in-law with the husband as an unsupportive spectator only has moved the soul of society. Tagore placed before world the ideal of self shining Indian woman. He also placed the typical Indian, conventional and orthodox women, who suffer a lot.

Tagore's heroines of early period are confined to the Zenana. Even his own family residence in Calcutta was divided into Mahals according to Muslim practice, the inner apartments reserved for ladies being out of bounds for men like the Muslim harem. No woman of this period had college education. Tagore advocated modernism but condemned ultra-modernism. His conventional girls are expressed as being married before reaching their teens. The trials and tribulations of his women, however, have been expressed with rare insight and sympathy. The character of at least half a dozen loving wives has been drawn by Rabindranath. Woman is regarded by Tagore as the source of primordial energy of the universe. A woman is not merely the creation of God but she is also the creation of man who gives her with beauty from the depth of his heart. Rabindranath searches deep into the hearts of women and cuts open their inner-most emotions. His woman characters are never static and not the products of only artistic control or handling. We find an important growth in them. They grow from being emotional to becoming quiet and peaceful. Tagore has also displayed the women tolerating and undergoing untold troubles and sufferings. Rabindranath had a sympathy and regard for the conventional women. As Rukmini Dev Arundale says:

"In the home he elevated the Indian Woman for whom he had great regards. From my many meetings with him I could perceive that he had far greater admiration for the unsophisticated and uneducated woman than for the modern girls who were becoming foreign to their country through wrong education and ideas."¹

Conventional women are those connecting with Indian convention; conveyed from ancestors to descendants. Tradition is: "The word 'tradition' means etymologically 'handling over' the conception of tradition, therefore, implies, (a) a

'deposit' which is handed over, and (b) 'depositories' i.e. persons who are in possession of the deposit and are commissioned to preserve it and transmit it to successors."²

Orthodox is also some what of same type. Orthodox, "means a form of religious belief and practice that adheres most strictly to ancient tradition. Orthodox is also applied to a certain type of protestantism that is usually quite conservative in its interpretation of scripture."³

Thus, the handing down of options, principles, practices, rites and customs from ancestors to coming generation is tradition. This convention is handed down from age to age by oral communication. Tagore's women in this category are those who used to live in Purdah. Husband was the image of God for them and their home was the temple. Tagore displayed these women to show the then condition of Bengal and also how they used to suffer. He wanted these women to come out from home and take part in the world affairs. But we should keep in mind that Tagore was always this view, "domestic work is a necessity for a woman."⁴

Asha the side heroine of the novel Binodini is also a conventional woman. This novel has been welcomed unanimously as the first psychological novel of India. To use the words of Krishna Kripalani: "It is the one of Tagore's novel in which the author watched the human drama with such a gentle and calm irony without the intrusion of poetic rhapsodies or intellectual dissertations."⁵

The novel consists of four major characters – Mahendra, Asha, Bihari and Binodini and its action centers round the mental conflict of all of them. The main interest of the novel lies in the search of the individual personality. Mahendra is useless and lacks self control, yet he is lucky to win the loving devotion of his wife, Asha. Binodini is a young widow whose wishes have not been fulfilled. Mahendra is attracted by her but she spurns him. Soon he becomes conscious of his folly and returns to his wife shame-faced and crest-fallen.

Asha is drawn as to replace Binodini. She is turned into self-dependent personality, having undergone bitter experiences and immense suffering. Asha is a peaceful, meek, attractive and innocent woman. She belongs to the conventional type of Hindu women who worship their husbands. She is the representative of those women who have faith that the husband can do no wrong. She is an example of innocent and simple minded woman who can be cheated both by her husband and by the people around her. Through the character of Asha, Tagore indicates how bitter sorrows, difficulties and sufferings can change a simple, artless and impractical woman into a shrewd and capable mistress of

the household, commanding respect from one and all.

Asha should love Mahendra so devotedly, would wonder many people who do not know Indian life. The faithfulness woman in a case like this is the loyalty of Savitri, Sita and Damyanti, cared for their husband. Asha's position must be that of many a women in life, her first designs literature being Sita and Shakuntla. Tagore had in mind women like Asha when he said:

"The husband was all in all the husband was the dearest object of love the husband was divine."⁶

Asha is an orphan, brought up by her uncle Ankul Babu of Shyam Bazar. Asha's aunt Annapurna who has Asha's welfare at heart thinks of Bihari as the prospective husband but all her plans go away due to Mahendra's persistence on marrying Asha. Asha is thought to be as a perfect example of virtue. She generates a favourable impression on both Bihari and Mahendra. Mahendra is so attracted of her sweet position that he readily transforms his previous decision of postponing his marriage. He is even prepared to oppose his mother and break his friendship with Bihari in order to marry her.

Asha is an example of conventional daughter-in-law of a joint family. She becomes the prey to typical Hindu mother-in-law who controls the house. Tagore tells us through her that early marriage used to generate so many problems in the life of girls. Asha is totally negligent of the ways to make happy the mother-in-law and control the house. She ignores her household duties to spend time with her husband who involves in love-making, ignoring his medical studies. He always keeps her in his room on the pretension of educating her. Upto this moment Mahendra fulfills that saying of Tagore, when he says, "O women, you are not merely the handiwork of God but also of Man; these are ever endowing you with beauty from their hearts."⁷ Both Rajyalakshmi and Annapurna are surprised at this behaviour of Asha. Annapurna satires Mahendra:

"Would you rather have her as a modern girl, lazily lounging about the whole day, reading novels, or doing fancy knitting; waited upon by others?"⁸

It seems women had no right of reading or doing other works except that of cooking and household works. Tagore shows that in a family the whole draw-back was considered that of woman. Man's mistakes were pardonable, but that of woman's used to generate havoc. In the same way, Asha's mother-in-law Rajyalakshmi troubled by Asha, leaves for her village and Annapurna leaves for Kashi.

Asha stands in acute contrast with Kamala of *The Wreck* as she is not expert in household duties. She is similar to Hemnalini of the same novel. Like Hemnalini, she is alert of and troubled by her lack of capabilities. Rajyalakshmi returns bringing Binodini along with her. Tagore shows how some women in that age used to be

so innocent and simple-minded. Asha is also the same as she can not understand the risks of having another woman in the house. She immaturely introduces Binodini to her husband. As Rahyalakshmi Later remarks:-"But for her (Asha) silliness, Mahendra would never have fallen into Binodini's clutches."⁹

Asha is that type of conventional Indian woman who is retiring and shy and cannot mix freely with others. Asha is a queen of emotions and calm woman unlike Binodini. Her husband is all in all for her. That's why she is unable to notice the weaknesses of his character and in her innocence, she lets Binodini look after her husband during her absence so that he is not put to any unease. Similarly, she fails to understand the cunningness of her mother-in-law, who encourages Binodini to attract Mahendra.

The turning point in Asha's character comes when she reads the letter of Binodini to her husband admonishing him. Here emerges a new woman unlike previous Asha. After the flirtation of her husband with Binodini, she does not allow herself to break down under the complexity. Now, she tells her position in the house. She wins the love and sympathy of her mother-in-law. She treats her husband with the hatred he deserves as: "She could no longer worship as a God, the husband who had degraded the purity of Married life."¹⁰

Here she gives his image "to the turbid waters of Binodini's dark passion as Hindu devotees consign the image of Goddess Durga to the river."¹¹

Asha who was just like shadow of her husband now refuses to make any effort to win back the affection of her husband. She distinguishes from Rajyalakshmi in the belief that it is, "the duty of the wives to keep them (husband) to the strait path."¹²

Asha does not waste her time in self-pity; rather she improves her reading and writing. She who could hardly read *Charupath*, the Bangali primer, now reads novels and journals with interest.

Rabindranath was a great appreciator of such simple women. He was of the view that a time will come for women to rise. Through Asha he shows that circumstances change the personality of human being. Women is that soil to which it is man who shapes accordingly. Asha attends on her mother-in-law when she is ill. When Mahendra asks her jokingly whether he has to learn medicines from her, she replies acutely saying, "Not medicine but solicitude for your mother, you may well learn from me."¹³ Such a rejoinder from a simple and innocent woman is shocking for Mahendra. Asha has a rare force of character. She even does not allow Mahendra to enter the room saying: "Let Bihari Thakurpo come and see her first. Whether he advises, shall be done."¹⁴

Now, when Asha becomes somewhat extrovert, she is able to form a true guess regarding Bihari, converting her former hatred for him. Bihari also

notices that Asha: "Was no longer a raw young girl, the baptism of sorrow had made her ageless like the paragons of Chaste womanhood, of which the legend speak."¹⁵

Asha though modified in the conventional type, still has an individuality of her own. Tagore shows those women who serve their husbands faithfully and devotedly, but the moment they prove to be unfaithful, they throw their divine image into the morbid waters and make no effort. These women have motherly affection and concern for their husbands and spend their life in attending to their desires and serving them without any hope of return. Their devotion verges almost on idolatory. It is in tune with the conventional belief that Pative Protyaksha Deivam (Husband is the God before their eyes).

A great writer's idea of womanhood is always a real and sure test of his art. Woman is the guardian of the emotional and spiritual factors of the race. She has the godly gifts of sympathy and intuition. Tagore has explained the true graces of womanhood with regard and love. Tagore tried to focus the attention of the society on the condition of widows in joint families, who are economically exploited and avoided from other comforts. These widows abound in most of his novels. They generally play a small but important role in the growth of the plot. Harimohini of Gora and Annapurna of Binodini are of this category. These are orthodox type of characters. These widows follow the trend which has been founded by society for them. These widows do not take part in the ceremonial functions or other important affairs of the family or of the world.

Annapurna of the novel Binodini is widowed at the tender age of eleven and has only a shadowy memory of her husband. This is in an attack on the early marriage of that time. Being a childless widow, Annapurna is subjected to much insult and sufferings. She has lived in the house of her sister-in-law; Rajyalakshmi. She tolerates her suffering with good grace, has faith in God and becomes separate in her outlook. Both Mahendra and Bihari are very fond of her. She rises out to be a pure character under the heat of sufferings. Tagore is also of the view: "For women, the path of life's true realization is the welfare of all. The world may be full of joy and full of sorrow – the virtuous and chaste woman will accept it all and make it her chief religious duty, to give form to her religion in her home."¹⁶

Annapurna's position becomes unjealous when Mahendra marries her niece, Asha much against the desires of his mother. Annapurna herself is not in favour of this marriage as she feels that Bihari would be a more suitable match for Asha. The situation is further raised by Asha, who by her incapability to manage the house suffers the feelings of her mother-in-law. Rajyalakshmi who is a unique mother-in-law considers Annapurna responsible for all this. But Annapurna is such a nice character that she tries to become less important of herself to the

background in all matters concerning Asha, Mahendra and Rajyalakshmi. She faithfully expressed to her:

"She is your daughter-in-law. You may guide her, punish her, as you like, why bring me in."¹⁷

Further, Annapurna rightly expresses her position in the house when she tells Asha, "Chunni, you've made my life a hell. I can neither stay here in peace nor go elsewhere."¹⁸ Unable to adjust to the stressful atmosphere of the house, Annapurna leaves for Kashi, to spend her life on the sacred banks of the river Ganga. She feels it essential for their family peace and happiness.

Annapurna's absence from home gave Binodini full chance to enchant Mahendra. Being Asha's aunt, she would have done something to revert the complexity that befalls her. Tagore shows that such women had been very undestined throughout their lives. Even their love and services used to bring unhappiness for them. Annapurna is also known to this fact. As she says to Asha:

".....rebuff awaited me at every step and finally I came to the desperate conclusion that my whole life had been a waste and futility."¹⁹

She further realises:

".....Our real and ultimate commerce is not with each other but with him who is the supreme giver and the supreme taker."²⁰

She, thus, advises Asha to accept all the stresses and strains from Mahendra. Every woman has the seeds of motherly love and affection in her heart, so is Annapurna. Her love for Bihari is real unlike that of Rajyalakshmi. Annapurna shows her anger only once when Bihari visits her at Kashi. She is carried away by Asha's mistaken fear that Bihari has pursued her to Kashi with a wrong intention, and does not welcome him when he calls on her. However, she is quick to make amends when she learns the truth about Bihari's visit.

Unlike Harimohini of Gora, Annapurna is self-effacing, selfless and kind-hearted woman who lives for the sake of others. She is not a woman who depends on false honour. Though she is orthodox and conventional, yet she never applies her rules on everybody like that of Harimohini. Annapurna is a pure and worthy character. She accepts by-gones as by-gones and attends on the sick Rajyalakshmi to bring comfort and ease to her sister-in-law who has been undergoing great mental torture due to her son's flirtation with Binodini. Annapurna plays her small part in the final compromise of Asha and Mahendra.

Rabindranath Tagore is really one of India's greatest social fore-runners and had addressed himself to many of the problems of the newly disclosing India. In the novel, The Wreck, he has shown the disadvantages of arranged marriage and also how sometimes a small event can bring misfortune to the life and career of characters. Tagore's women characters are always conflicting against their dehumanization, in the name of convention. Tagore, in fact, gives a

central place to women in his novels because their roles are significant to any change of Indian ethos. Through a variety of views, Tagore displays their search for identity or realization of self-fulfillment within the limits of convention and society. His behaviour towards 'Anglicized dolls' and their senseless traditionalism is consistent with his behaviour towards all cultural importations, namely that whatever was brought should be fully understood and put to none but proper uses.

Kamla, heroine of the novel *The Wreck* is a unique orthodox Hindu girl who has all the capabilities of a good housewife. Kamla is a simple, calm and attractive girl of fourteen. She is the perfect image of the Goddess Lakshmi. Nalinaksha believes that she is the loveliest girl he has ever seen. Uncle Chakraborti feels that Kamla has such a sweet position that every one who sees her surrenders to her attraction. She has all the capabilities needed to make her an ideal house wife.

Kamla's behaviours, motivations and attitude are formed by the cultural environment in which she has been brought up. An orphaned village girl, her wedding is suddenly arranged by her miserly uncle to a complete stranger as no dowry is demanded. As she later recounts to Sailaja, she felt too shy to look at the wife during the marriage:

"You see I was almost past the marrying age, than all of a sudden a marriage was arranged for one and other girls teased me dreadfully. So just to know other I did not consider myself extraordinarily lucky in getting a husband at my age, I never even glanced at him. I actually went the length of thinking it immodest and unbecoming to take the least interest in him, even in my thoughts."²¹

Tagore described Kamla most successfully how the Hindu girls feel intensely attached to their husbands even before they know, with whom, they were to be married. As he declares in *Creative Unity*:

"What I have felt in the woman of India is the consciousness of this ideal – their simple faith in the sanctity of devotion lighted by love which is held to be divine."²²

Unlike Asha, Kamla is very much expert in every work. As Ramesh takes notice of this expertness in cooking and household management while on their way to Ghazipur by motor launch on the river Ganga. He is wonder struck by her neatness, expertise and the cheerful alacrity with which she went about her duties. Rabindranath also praises this expertise in woman when he says:

"Whenever there is something which is concretely personal or human, there is woman's world. The domestic world is the world where every individual finds his worth as an individual therefore his value is not the market value but the value of love. This domestic world has been the gift of God to woman."²³

Kamla has not been trained by a conventional mother-in-law or loving mother and has not had any chance at her uncle's house to see how a husband behaves towards his wife. She is confused and pained by Ramesh's reservedness towards her. But as a self-effacing Hindu wife, she submits her feelings and unquestioningly obeys his whims. But during their stay at uncle Chakraborti's house at Ghazipur, she becomes fully alert of the unique relationship between her and Ramesh as it is thrown into quick contrast with the happy close married life of Sailaja, the Uncle's daughter. Kamla's power of observation and analytical thinking are remarkable. She understands that her "wedded life was a mere pencil outline incomplete in parts and totally uncoloured."²⁴ Kamla is displayed as a contrast to Ramesh in her clear thinking, perseverance, strong will power and determined behaviour. Unlike Ramesh, she is never perplexed by crisis and does the right thing at the right moment. She comes to know from a letter that Ramesh had searched that she was not his wife and was in reality in love with another woman. But he had not been able to decide the involvement that fortune had brought about. As an orthodox Hindu lady she is shocked that she had calmly accepted him to be her husband and was preparing to be with her. At that moment, shame penetrated her heart like a dagger.

Tagore shows that Hindu girls afford their love for the abstract idea of the husband and not any solid personality. This is true of the time the novel displays it not of modern days. Only for a moment does Kamla think of committing suicide by drowning herself in Ganga, but soon decides to find out her true husband whose name is disclosed in the acceptance of Ramesh who had fallen by chance in her hands. Kamla's self-confidence in this regard reverbrates in these words:

"If I would be a true wife to him I must live to prostrate myself at his feet. Nothing will rob me of this guerdon. While life endures he is not lost to me. The Lord has preserved me from death that I may serve him."²⁵

Here Kamla is a true display of Tagore's views when he says:

"Women folk know only one man upon the earth – him whom they love, and never think of other men's deserts. That there may be many whose merits deserve regard, is not recorded in the scriptures of women. The only good man and the only object of woman's favours is he who has blabbered into her ears the matrimonial incantations."²⁶

Kamla, born and brought up in the conventional Hindu orthodox family has implied all the qualities of the Pativarta. She has Sita and Savitri as her ideals. Her confidence, patience and unflinching devotion makes Bimanbehari Majumdar draw a comparison with,

".....Uma of Kalidas's Kumar Sambhavam. She became prepared to face all kinds of hardship, humiliation and austerities with a view to

representative of those strong willed women who do not compromise with their husbands in matter of religion. Her husband joins the Brahmo-Samaj at the age of thirty but she denies to leave the Hindu fold and follow him. Rajaballabh relaxed by this rebuff remarries Brahmo widow. Thereupon Kashemankari leaves her home and settles down in the holy city of Banaras. In Banaras she leads a life of purity. She is the type of woman who gives utmost significance to ceremonial purity. As she does not take food or water given by non-orthodox Hindus, her son Nalinaksha cooks for her whenever she is ill. She observes all customs and ceremonial purity of having beliefs of Hinduism.

“She threw her whole soul into her gaze till it seemed that its magnetic attraction must draw Nalinaksha into the focus of her being. The light shone on his lofty brow and composed features. Every lineament stamped and impressed itself on Kamla’s heart till her entire frame grew benumbed and appeared to melt into encircling space. There was nothing before her save his face in the circle of light. All else was unreal, everything around it seemed to fade away and resolve itself into that one countenance.”²⁷

With the help of her love and devotion, she succeeds in searching her real husband. The kind of appreciation, amounting to almost idolatry which a Hindu wife is conventionally regarded as showing to her husband, is disclosed when Kamla sets her eyes for the first time on Nalinaksha:

“She threw her whole soul into her gaze till it seemed that its magnetic attraction must draw Nalinaksha into the focus of her being. The light shone on his lofty brow and composed features. Every lineament stamped and impressed itself on Kamla’s heart till her entire frame grew benumbed and appeared to melt into encircling space. There was nothing before her save his face in the circle of light. All else was unreal, everything around it seemed to fade away and resolve itself into that one countenance.”²⁸

With the support of uncle Chakraborti, she entered into Nalinaksha’s house as ‘Haridasi’. She is a true example of ideal and unique Hindu wife. Her love and praise of her husband is like the Atmasamarpana of a devotee to Lord. She is so self-disappearing that she never goes out of the way to disclose her identity to Nalinaksha, even when his mother tries to arrange his marriage with Hemnalini. But in the end, with the support of Hemnalini, she is lastly united with Nalinaksha.

Among all the characters of the novel, Kamla is the most interesting, lively and full blooded. She excels all the other conventional heroines of Tagore like Asha, Sharmila etc., by her quality of sobriety, self-control and self-disappearance. The psychological issue of her character is summed up by M.M. Bhattacharjee:

“Can a Hindu wife who has never seen her husband and under peculiar circumstances, has come to look upon another as such and adored him sincerely for her love and transfer it automatically to the former when she knows the truth? It is likely that love and the conventional idea of fidelity to marriage ties will have equal weight with her and the conflict will end in tragedy.”²⁹

Tagore believes that such women can bring the much needed stability to uneasy domestic world controlled by men.

Kashemankari, mother-in-law of Kamla is another orthodox character of the novel, The Wreck. She is the representative of the early twentieth century orthodox women, to whom ceremonial purity and religion was of utmost significance. She is the fore-runner of Anadamoyi. She resembles the latter in her spirit of independence, keen sense of perception and wide outlook.

Beneath the conservative exterior, however, is a large and free heart and a modern mind. She herself proposes Hemnalini as a bride for her son though the girl is Brahmo. One surprises how Kashemankari, who had denied to accept the religion of her husband when he became a Brahmo, now proposes a Brahmo girl to her son. We can understand that she is free and tolerant only with regard to her son. So, Bimanbehari Majumdar doubts:“..... the estrangement from her husband culminating in his marriage with a widow, gave a rude shock to her, she became more tolerant and liberal in her views.”³⁰

Besides all this, Kashemankari is an expert of art and keeps her home neat and clean, a trait which is rare in women of her kind. Further, she is skilled in embroidery, knitting and sewing and learnt modern hair styles from an English lady. Kashemankari’s powers of perception and critical analysis are remarkable. Hemnalini is wondered at the critical comments and observations of Kashemankari on the Bengali novels she reads out to her. Though she leads having beliefs and hard life, she forbids her son to give her example as she believes that undue persistence on custom is unbecoming of men. Tagore also says in favour of such women:

“The altar at which woman may be truly worshipped is her place as mother, the seat of the pure, right minded lady of the house.”³¹

Kashemankari also does not approve of the simplicity and hard life of young Hemnalini. She tells her:

“At your age you should be enjoying life thoroughly. You should be thinking of clothes and amusements instead of religions.”³²

Such women were having beliefs because they were brought up in an environment of purity. Kashemankari is the example of unique Indian woman who always lets others know that their son is not an ordinary man. In the whole range and gamut of Tagore’s women, Kashemankari is a rare type, a combination of an orthodox way of life, polished taste and free out-look. Further, she is an extreme example of women, “who preferred to sacrifice their husbands for the sake of what they considered their religious duty.”³³

Thus, by displaying such conventional and orthodox characters, Tagore sometimes praises some of their ways and sometimes he shows the emptiness of customs.

Like-through Kashemankari he wants to show that whole adaptation of orthodox customs is harmful, at times we should become free according to the time or age or situation. He shows the harms of arranged marriage. Women used to suffer because of this. But through Annapurna and Asha and Kamla he shows the purity and simplicity of those women. He had a great respect for such women. As Mary M. Lags says: "The women for whom he shows sympathy and admiration are generally unsophisticated, patiently acquiescent in their isolated role, until some drastic change in family circumstances brings them up short at the realization of an intolerable situation."³⁴

Among the widows displayed by Rabindranath Tagore in his novels, Bara Rani or Mejo Rani, the sister-in-law of Bimla, in The Home and the World is an influential character. She is in a class of herself, being neither cunning like Rajyalakshmi in Binodini nor cultured and dignified like Yogmaya in Farewell, My Friend. She is young, intelligent and critically observant of the psychological struggles Bimla was passing through. So, in this respect, she is similar to Annapurna of Binodini. Just as Annapurna is concerned about the welfare of her niece, Asha, Bara Rani is also concerned about the welfare of her brother-in-law, Nikhil. She was the first to see Bimla tending to towards Sandip. She told Bimla's husband "upto now the women of this house have been kept weeping. Here comes the men's turn."³⁵ She plays a considerable role throughout the novel. Her wise remarks give the much needed comic relief in the novel as it is full of worries and emotional conflicts. She provides a relation between the reader and the major characters. According to Biman Behari Majumdar, "She plays the part of the chorus in Greek drama offering comments on the events which were taking place."³⁶

Her affection to Nikhilesh, however, was real. She was married at the age of nine, while Nikhilesh was six years of age. They had played together. She was angry with Bimla due to carelessness to Nikhilesh with biting satire. She told her:

"What a wonderful hospitable Chota Rani we have! Her guest absolutely will not budge. In our time there used to be guests, too, but they had not such lavish looking after..... poor brother Nikhil is paying the penalty of being born too modern."³⁷

Being an alert observer, she notices Bimla's involvement with Sandip.

Her humour is not only hearty but also well timed. She makes a proper comment in a word or two that is right in the context. The day Bimla dressed up quickly to receive Sandip, Bara Rani quips, "Whither away Chota Rani?So early! A matinee....."³⁸

In the same way, when Nikhil receives threatening letters from the followers of Sandip, that they would loot the treasury, she mocks at Bimla:

"I was advising brother Nikhil to seek your protecting, call off your minions, Robber Queen! We will offer sacrifices to your Bande Matram if you will but save us."³⁹

Bara Rani has such a keen insight into the working of other women's minds that she calls Bimla "Robber Queen" much before Bimla steals her money to pay Sandip. Her bitter remarks are without hatred as she is truly concerned about Nikhil's happiness. She is so sensitive that she cannot tolerate to see Nikhil's sad unsmiling face. She cannot bear to think of living alone in the house when Nikhil decides to shift his family to Calcutta. She resolves to follow them to Calcutta and assures Nikhil that she will not fight with Chota Rani at the new place. With his piercing insight and analytical power he recorded in his diary:

"I could see at once that the little differences she used to have with Bimla about money matters, did not proceed from any sordid worldliness but because she felt that her claims in regard to this one relationship of her life had been overridden and its ties weakened for her by the coming in between of this other woman from goodness knows where! She had been hurt at every turn and yet had not been the right to complain. And Bimla? She also had felt that Bara Rani's claim over me was not based merely on our social connection but went much deeper; and she was jealous of these ties between us, reaching back to our childhood."⁴⁰

Critics have indicated that the fact displays himself in Nikhilesh. According to Biman Behari Majumdar: "The analysis of Nikhilesh's relation to the Mejo Rani reveals nature of the poet's relation to Kadambari Devi. The green mango which he used to pick up for the latter has become the Amara in the novel."⁴¹

Bara Rani appears to be money-minded by continuously reminding Nikhil to deposit her share of money in the bank. But Nikhil knows that her concern for the money "did not proceed from any sordid worldliness".⁴² She is such a well-informed person that she knows the danger of having heavy amounts of money at home in those politically troubled days. Again, she is well alert of tendency of doing something about Bimla's political mentors.

After the burglary at the treasury and the threatening letters received by Nikhil, Bara Rani is more concerned not about her money but about Nikhil's life, whose affection for her was like that of Lakshmana for Rama.

The few drawbacks that Bimla notices in Bara Rani are her low taste and the low company she keeps. She is not a termagant and dangerous woman. Her remarks and asides about Bimla are no doubt sarcastic but not vindictive.

Through the characters of Bara Rani, Binodini, Annapurna and Rajyalakshmi, Tagore shows the

problems of the widows in joint families and the jealousies and small quarrels between sisters-in-law. The clashes between Bimla and Bara Rani are due to the generation gap between them.

But Bara Rani has a number of unique habits which are not common to widows. Being the daughter-in-law of a Rajah's family, she has led a comfortable life. She has the habit of chewing betel nuts and gossiping with women of all kinds. Even when she goes to live on the banks of holy Ganga, she takes with her a pack of playing cards.

Nikhil understands the unique situation in which Bara Rani is placed. He tells Bimla that "Bara Rani had been hurt at every turn and yet had not the right to complain."⁴³ He blames the social set up for the revengeful and bad-tempered nature of the widows. He poses the question, "Has not the pressure of the society cramped them into pettiness and crookedness."⁴⁴ He feels that "they are but pawns of the fate which gambles with them."⁴⁵ These words of Nikhil disclose Tagore's concern and sympathy for widow.

In rural areas, there were no facilities for mass education, except of a basic type. But the whole country was backward in education. Tols and Madarsas which were in a maribund condition were looked down upon as archaic and were completely out of touch with modern advance knowledge. Study of science was unknown, though Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine were practised extensively. The charge imputed against the indigenous educational system by Raja Ram Mohan Roy who advocated the introduction of western culture, was that it escaped science and was barren and useless.

Even admission to Tols was generally confined to Brahmins and therefore higher education, such as was then available was the monopoly of a few. People were, thus, divided into a handful of enlightened Sanskritists on the one hand and the numberless rejected masses on the other. No educated middle-class existed – it was the product of British Rule and of its educational policy. There was also the economic division into rich landlords and businessmen and penniless agriculturists and tenants including generally even Brahmin Sanskritists. Rejection had produced whims and often cruel customs such as child marriage, social inequality of women, ban against sea-voyage, untouchability and caste discrimination. Suttee had just been finished by British Government on the advice of enlightened Indians and widow remarriage legalised. But lots of social evils against which legislation was impossible long continued. There were no railways or steamer-services. Roads were few and laid through forests and marshy land, which were the haunts of looters.

Yogmaya is the last of widows drawn by Rabindranath Tagore. She is more modern, liberal-minded and sophisticated than the other widows. She represents the new type of widows. Her husband died at the age of twenty seven, leaving behind him, two children, a girl

and a boy in charge of his wife. Her father was a large-hearted aristocrat but her husband turned a reactionary Hindu, who could afford to maintain a court pandit to explain the scriptures and the philosophical works of Hinduism to her.

Age has given Yogmaya grandeur and not weakness. She appoints Labanya as tutor to her daughter, Surama. Yogmaya's heart is full of motherly affection. This is the reason Amit is drawn towards her, in their first meeting. No one fails to notice her gentle and calm smile.

She took pleasure in promoting the love affair between Labanya and Amit. Her personality could not but bring the honourable homage from all with whom she came in contact. She represents the new type of widows who did not care to spend a lonely life inside the limits of the Zenana or at a holy place.

Rabindranath's vision was far reaching, his instincts were unerring, his sense of reality was keen. He was fully alive to the drawbacks in the path of life of widows. They were condemned to lead their life in the lonely portions of house.

The dual image of woman as mother and beloved – a premise already projected by him in symbolic form in his poem entitled, Two women:

"When the primeval ocean was churned,
Two divine forms emerged from the endless deep: one was Urvashi queen of the passion, temptress of the gods. The other was Lakshmi maternal and pure benefactress of all that lives and breaths. Urvashi brings with her the heady wine of April and bursts into the restless songs of youth. Her flaming revelry distracts all mortals and steals the peace from their hearts. Then comes Lakshmi, her eyes glistening with tears of affection. She soothes the passions and restores the serene joys of autumn, autumn with its fruitful maturity and repose. Her blessings bring perfection and plenty, and her gentle smile overflows with the nectar of grace."⁴⁶

For the first time, Rabindranath introduced a heroine, who dared to sail for Europe alone for doing higher studies in medicine. But more important than that was the display of a conjugal life controlled by the wife. We have already noticed that in Binodini, Asha saw her husband ignoring his studies and yet could not ask him to change his course of action. Both Anandamoyi and Barodasundrari in Gora were elderly matrons but they appear to have exercised little impression on their respective husbands. It is note-worthy that Rabindranath in this big novel does not introduce a single scene where Barodasundari is having a private talk with her husband with regard to the various problems facing their household.

"The poet's father Maharshi Devendranath was so masterful a personality that Sarada Devi, the mother of the poet, is not known to have ever dared to give any counsel to him. Once she in the pride of her wealth, had said that she would not allow her daughter-in-law, wife of Satyendranath Tagore, to visit her father so long

as the letter would continue to live in rented house in Calcutta. When Devendranath heard of this he said that the daughter-in-law would go to her mother even if she happened to live under the shade of a tree."⁴⁷

It is no need to add that his opinion prevailed.

In Sarmila, the maternal instinct is predominant: nothing makes her happy as much as "Mothering" – her husband because she thinks him as "utterly helpless and pathetically incapable of looking after his own physical needs – this impression was too firmly rooted in Sarmila's mind to be ever dislodged. Her love is of an assuaging kind and she has all the attributes traditionally associated with Hindu womanhood: befitting modesty, selfless devotion, sacrificial spirit and disappearance.

Sarmila is the eldest of the two daughters of Rajaram Babu, a very rich man of Barisal. She has nothing in common with her noisy and sportive younger sister, Urmila who belongs to the beloved kind. She is a homely beauty, with large, gentle eyes and steady looks. She is soft spoken, graceful, wise and intelligent. Unlike her comfort loving sister, she is serious, duty-minded and believes in the principle of "Work is Worship".

Sarmila's father was a highly educated man with liberal views. He trained her up to be self-dependent and got her married to Sasanka after he had taken his M.Sc. degree. The expenses of the engineering education of Sasanka were borne by his father-in-law.

There is no element of his existence, whether at home or in office which avoids her attention and solicitude. At times he chafes at this rigid ordering of his life and shows:

"For goodness' sake, get hold of some god or deity like that Chakravorty wife. It's too much for me to withstand your attentions all by myself. Sharing them with a god would make it easier. The gods can stand excesses, but man is frail."⁴⁸

Sarmila is aware that even in love, men will not lose their ego and self-respect. And for this reason, she is not wondered when her husband returns the money he had taken from her to set up the business. Further, she believes that success in work brings self-confidence in a man. She feels that it is quite natural for a man to ignore his wife when he is indulged in business. She, therefore, is not hurt when Sasanka neglects her when she is sick. She relaxes his cruel behaviour towards her since he is too deeply indulged in making his career a "tower of triumph" and wishes him well in the pursuit of the "call of glory"

Another example of Sarmila's keen insight is her correct estimate of the motives of Urmila's fiancé Nirad. When everyone praises him highly, she alone rightly perceives his selfish intentions and states: "Let's see how long these heroics last."⁴⁹

Sarmila is a woman in the conventional mould and worships her husband with great devotion. She is the rare type of selfless, self-

disappearing woman. She pardons her husband, his elopement with her sister on realizing that she has not made him happy. She even asks her husband to marry her sister with whom he is in love. In this respect she differs from Niraja (The Garden).

Tagore looked at women and the world from more points of view than anyone. Though not a stickler for logical presentation, symmetrical arrangement and exactness of expression, Tagore has left a message which must appeal to Indians for ages to come and also to non-Indians in an epoch torn by dissension and struggle and perturbed by sick hurry and divided aims.

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Saurabh Lohia

Research Scholar, DLIS, MPBOU, Bhopal (M. P.)
Email: slohialib@gmail.com

Dr. Sunil Singh Chandel

Documentation officer
M.P. Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain-456010 (M.P.)
Email: chandel02@gmail.com

ABSTRACT:

During the time of the last century one could observe how the use of information is changed. At the beginning of the 20th century the most of the information resources were available offline and online resources were very few but today's scenario is changed and a number of information resources is available online and offline both. While observing the scenario today we notice a total change in working of libraries. The persons who are in the information and knowledge providing sector have more technically skilled than earlier. This paper describes a new approach of information management in libraries of different organizations. Further this precisely describes the advantages and disadvantages of some existing systems. Apart from that we will explain the basic concepts of information.

INTRODUCTION:

Information is regarded as a valuable resource which should be managed like other resources, and should contribute directly to accomplishing organisational goals and objectives. Information Resources Management provides an integrated view for managing the entire life-cycle of information, from generation, to dissemination, to archiving and/or destruction, for maximizing the overall usefulness of information, and improving service delivery and program management.

Information Resources Management views information and Information Technology as an integrating factor in the organization that is, the various organisational positions that manage information are coordinated and work together toward common ends. Further, IRM looks for ways in which the management of information and the management of Information Technology are interrelated, and fosters that interrelationship and organizational integration.

Information Resources Management includes the management of:

- ❖ The broad range of information resources, e.g., printed materials, electronic information, and microforms,
- ❖ The various technologies and equipment that manipulate these resources, and
- ❖ The people who generate, organize, and disseminate those resources.

Overall the intent of management of information resources is to increase the usefulness of government information both to the government and to the public. In last century, many inventions in the information industry were made so that the need for physical work became less important. Now the work process can be done by fewer people with the help of computers and internet.

Information Management

To introduce the concepts of information management we should have a look at how humans try to understand complex

innovations. When humans try to understand non-transparent-facts they mostly use abstraction and differentiation so that the facts are understandable for everybody. The history of information management was determined by practical and theoretical points of views. The theoretical approach was defined by many debates about information while the practical approach has been driven by the question on how to treat the resource knowledge. In between those two we can only find the discussion how the deployment of instruments with which we can handle information.

Information technology and its applications in the management of information resources is very significant role in the development of the nation. On the one hand information technology is used in almost every enterprise which qualifies Information technology as a natural medium to handle the flow of knowledge. The main aims of information management in libraries is knowledge sharing and provide information services to its users.

Grant gives a definition on what knowledge is. This definition is always subjective and depends on the point of view and the area of research one is situated. Grant defined knowledge management as "Knowledge is always fixed to memory and arises through the processing of perceived information in our brain. A requirement for the processing in our brain is that contexts, which have been important for the development in the history of the system, are available. The associations of perceived relevant information with available contexts or experiences are building the end product of the learning process, in which data is being registered as information and is being learned as new knowledge."

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT ASPECTS :

Information Management and Informatics:

All the work carried out in the field of informatics focuses on the use of information and telecommunication applications, considering knowledge management aspects. The complexity of knowledge and its requirements to handle it perfectly exceed the possibilities in that sector of informatics at the moment. On the other hand a lot of new technologies have been developed which are succeeding in individual fields of knowledge management. Database systems, applications of artificial intelligence, the principle of the object orientation, data mining and other knowledge tools are some examples of useful implementations in the certain branch of knowledge management. These tools support beside the communication aspects the storage and the distribution of knowledge.

Strategy research, Business Practice and Information Management: The continuing increased dynamic of competition makes it necessary to rethink actual success strategies. Different technologies grow together and the increased relevance of information and communication technologies cause shorter production cycles and let arise hybrid products. Even new competition sectors like E-commerce come into existence. The global spread out and flood of knowledge occurs very fast, but on the other side the half-life period of knowledge is becoming shorter and shorter. The above ideas are especially important valid for service enterprises. Especially the management consultancies recognized the importance of their knowledge and developed software for storing and retrieving knowledge. But also production companies realize the importance of knowledge, and became sensitized to that subject.

The actual researches being done in the field of knowledge management have a lot of positive resonance.

- A class of languages or other structured means of communication, one part of which is the “target of learning” (material to be transferred)
- The learning environment that provides knowledge material to the learner
- A learning strategy that maps new knowledge material onto hypotheses based on prior knowledge; and
- A success criterion that defines acceptability and correspondence between the learner’s conjectures and the learned material.

Unfortunately, learners differ considerably in both backgrounds and cognitive styles. This diversity requires that the teaching-learning processes must be versatile to take advantage of the learners’ strengths and compensate for their weaknesses.

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS & CHALLENGES:

Challenge of Information: The efforts from researchers, consultants and managers were made in the field of total quality management, lean management, business process management, reengineering or the implementation of a learning institution. By now companies discover knowledge as a challenge, both in an academic and economic way. This is the step towards a knowledge society. Not the production of material goods is the central challenge of an enterprise, but the solution of problems in a fast changing market. When companies reduce their physical or material production their creative and knowledge intensive activity grows. The main part of tasks in new companies is now in the field of knowledge work. This work could be described as tasks that are based on specialized expertise’s of persons, who have to adopt their profession in lingering training processes.

Information as Resource: Besides the traditional resources like raw materials, work and capital, we talk about another resource, as one could guess it is information. This can be explained in the following statement. “Information can similar like other production factors be analysed, balanced and managed.”. Such a point of view has crucial consequences to the treatment of information. It should be one’s aim to dispose this resource economically and usefully. This could for instance mean to get it on time and to use it without restriction at the location where it is needed. This means the right knowledge at the right time at the right place. To reach that statement, one has to make an effort for the creation, codification and the storage of the knowledge to manage and control the new resource.

Communication of Information: Information that stood the test in one department is not necessarily relevant or applicable in another department. Mostly everything depends on the individual system history and the matching of the knowledge to experiences. Communication supposes that the receiver can handle the content and that the information is relevant for him. Especially in that case a question answering system like the one developed for this paper has a big advantage. Only knowledge which is desired and relevant is communicated. Knowledge that will be transported as knowledge, always includes the fact that the receiver does not know anything or maybe not enough of the actual subject.

It is the goal of knowledge management to bring the potential of knowledge which exists in a company into line, so that it builds a integrated and company-wide knowledge system, which insures a efficient knowledge processing to reach the companies aims. Based on that, the formation of the companies’ whole knowledge and the deployment of natural and artificial

resources for the knowledge administration is necessary.

Managing Information Flood : When a user wants to search information in the Internet or Intranet, information about the certain subject has to be found and collected. There are different possibilities how to find and locate information in an IT-System, whereby a combination of different methods can lead to good performances. If the fully automatic preparation is used, a program is following, similar like a user, hyperlinks on web-sites or it scans incrementally in directories on a server. The documents found in this process are fully automatic. While processing a document or webpage the program extracts relevant information like the name of the author, the title or some keywords. Relevant information can be extracted from documents by using an algorithm which prefers frequently used keywords instead of seldom used words. Some documents have certain meta-tags which should be considered as well. Another possibility which is very time intensive is to process the whole information of the text with an a suitable algorithm. If a document management system is used meta-information about the document or explanations can be added by the user. Some systems force the user to input some meta- information. Other information-systems have an automatic search and indexing system. Whenever a document is checked in or out the search index will be updated. This has the advantage that the information is always up-to-date.

Problems in Managing Information: It is important for the user who works with a knowledgebase, that the search engine offers its documents completely and newsworthy. While the view is restricted to an intranet here , an IT-system can handle this problem, but the search engines in the world wide web do not aspire this completeness as it would need too much effort. The enormous technical effort it would need to keep all documents up to date cannot be managed even by the biggest search engines on the web, so that the operator companies try to offer a partial completeness. When looking at the structure of links in the www it can be concluded that a completeness of all documents and its links can never be reached, as there is never a central point of entry where to begin.

The same considerations affect the actuality of already indexed documents which contexts have been modified. Without a document-management-system in use, the modified documents won't be recognized. If the collection of meta-tags circulates in a certain time period there is a possibility to recognize the change after a while. If the collection takes days or weeks there is no chance to find a new article. A chance of solution is to launch many File

Spiders without fixed intervals and the frequently updating of folders or files which changed proportionally often in the past. With that technique the speed of the information updating can be adapted dynamically.

Another problem might be the deleting or moving of existing documents. The links to the search results do not have a valid reference anymore. There are different solutions against this weakness. One is a verification of a reference by the system itself, before offering a search result. In the prototype which arises out of this the question answering system offers the user to delete so called dead links manually.

Quality and Reliability of Managed Information

The importance of quality and reliability of retrieved information rises potentially with the amount of documents in the internet or intranet. The rating of documents can be done in cooperation with the content offerer or by the user feedback. It is obvious that fully automatic information finding always has a lack of quality, as the content and the information can only be reviewed superficially. For instance if a keyword has a wrong meaning, it can only be detected by an user. To manage those problems an intelligent information algorithm has to be used. Developers of search engines recognized the fact and try to implement intelligent algorithms.

- ❖ **Structure of Data:** One of the most important attitudes of an knowledge or document management system is the ability to store information in a structured way. By doing so knowledge assets can be categorized easily which helps again when trying to identify knowledge.
- ❖ **Usability:** A special aspect for the success of knowledge is the consideration of the usability when building a information system. A common desktop, ease of use, consistency of representation of the content as well as a fast access are basic conditions which have to be fulfilled, so that a system will be used.
- ❖ **Metadata:** By means of metadata as well as rating by experts the quality of knowledge, stored in documents, can be improved evidentially. A special aspect in a huge and distributed company is the use of groups of meta data. In doing so the same information can be allocated to different quality criteria in different departments or areas. To improve the quality of information or knowledge it should be obligating in every KM- system to add Meta information to a new object.
- ❖ **Access Control :** An important factor when distributing knowledge is the access-control, so that sensible data

can not be seen from all employees or external clients which are connected to the intranet. Another advantage of an access control is, that the quality of data improves when using such a control-system as the quantity of information will be reduced and documents, which are being used in the same department show up first.

- ❖ **Multilanguage** : For a company that domiciled in many countries the multilanguage of the knowledge management system and the information saved in it is important for the quality of information. Furthermore a user interface language has to be defined and rules if documents and information can be inserted in different languages.

CONCLUSION

In this paper we have seen information and its management from many different points of views. We can distinguish knowledge and information both in terms of libraries. We can say that knowledge is one abstraction level above information and we found out, that discipline knowledge can be subdivided in three different parts, based on informatics, business practice and strategy research. Later on we tried to see information as a resource. We

have thoroughly discussed the communication of information and the problems and approaches which can be very useful to manage the information flood.

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Tejvir Singh

Assistant Prof., Dept. of Political Science, DAV College, Sadhaura

ABSTRACT:

Today the empowerment of women has become one of the most important concerns of 21st century. But practically women empowerment is still an illusion of reality. In ancient India women hold a high status in the society but due to Social, Political and Economic changes, women lost their status. The study is based on secondary sources. The study reveals that economic and political dimensions play a vital role in political participation and in women empowerment. The true democracy requires not just free and fair elections but also the participation of all in formal and informal political institutions and active participation in decision making process. It will not only improve the status of women but will also strengthen Indian democracy. It will also create infighting spirit against injustice and oppression. The study concludes by an observation that acceptance of unequal gender norms by women are still prevailing in the society. Gender equality, access to education, active participation in decision making and socio economic structure are key factors to empowerment. Otherwise the status of women and their empowerment remained a farfetched dream.

Keywords: Political empowerment, Constitution, Women empowerment, Political participation, Socio-economic.

INTRODUCTION:

Women enjoyed a high social status in India during the ancient period. This is evident from the following lines in the Vedas: "The Gods have their abode in the house where the women are worshiped." But the aggressions of the Afghans and the Mughals put them under veil and they soon lost that status in the medieval period. Attempts were made by Swami Dayanand and the Arya Samaj to recapture that glory once again. But very little could be achieved in that direction due to the powerful hold of the Sanatam Dharma on Hindu society. Even the western system of education and other social reforms could make little difference or empowerment in women's position during the Colonial period. Mahatma Gandhi too did not succeed much in his efforts for the mobilization of women in the freedom struggle, though he did put the issue of women empowerment on the centre stage.

Women's full participation in national and local politics is fundamental requirement to democracy and essential to improve the status of women. If a political system neglects women's participation, evades accountability for their rights, it fails half of its citizens. Indeed, true democracy is based on the realization of human rights and gender equality. If one of these falters, so do the others. Weak democracy remains a major barrier to human rights. Likewise, the failure to respect human rights is an impediment to effective democracy.

That is why the makers of the Indian constitution accorded the same status as had been given to men in the Fundamental Rights. Moreover provisions were also made for women welfare in the Directive Principles of State Policy.(Constitution of India,1950) The attempt to improve the status of women was accorded a special place in the successive Five Year Plans. However, the situation remained more or less unchanged. This is evident from the report of the

committee on the status of women (1976). The Committee found that Indian women have only taken representation in the parliament and the state legislatures. Even in the Panchayati Raj Institutions and the urban local bodies, their presence was nominal. This happened because they had neither been given reservation at the national level and the state legislatures nor in the local bodies of the rural and urban area.

It was in this context that the late Prime Minister of India, Sh. Rajiv Gandhi moved the 64th Amendment bill for giving one third(1/3) reservation for the women in the Panchayati Raj Institutions and the 65th Amendment Bill too providing the same in the urban local bodies. This ultimately culminated in the inculcation of the 73rd and 74th Amendment in 1992 which gave one third (1/3) reservation in Panchayati Raj Institutions and urban local bodies in 1992. This gave rise to the demand for reservation for women in Lok Sabha and the state legislature assemblies and the 81st Amendment Bill was introduced for this purpose by the Third-Front Government led by Deve Gowda in 1996. Since then the Amendment Bill had been introduced in the parliament in 1998, 1999, 2002, 2003 and 2008. The 108th constitutional Amendment Bill moved in the Rajya Sabha in 2010 was passed by it on March 9, 2010 despite opposition by the Samajwadi Party, Janata Dal (U) and some other forces. But it is yet to be passed by the Lok Sabha. This leads us to lay the question: Will the One-third reservation for women in Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha lead to their empowerment? The answer cannot be affirmative if we keep in view the experience of the working of the 73rd and the 74th constitutional Amendment since 1992. These Amendments have certainly given more than One-third reservation to the women in the offices of the Panchayati Raj institutions. The urban local bodies however failed to empower women in the real sense of the word because it is their husbands or sons who operate

on the behalf of them. Hence, there is an urgent need for the social, cultural, economic and psychological empowerment of women before their political empowerment through their capacity building.

Gender equality and women empowerment are not only a matter of justice but it is a basic requirement of democracy. Though, women are taking on a more prominent role in the Indian society. Women are entering the public sphere, getting higher education and entering professions earmarked for men. The fact that India has several women in leading positions looks fairly good in a general perspective of women's influence. There are women in top positions and women leading grassroots organizations. Not to forget is Indira Gandhi, who was the Prime Minister of India, a woman and a leader is well known internationally. But, there is a contrasting picture here of illiterate women in rural areas who are not being able to read a newspaper. The diversity in the situation of women, and the ongoing changes, make the life of women in India an interesting subject to study. Democracy is also about equality, irrespective of religion, class or gender. Burns et.(2001)

Importance of Women's Political Participation

Democracy by its very nature requires the full and equal participation of men women. Women's participation is not a special sub-theme of democratic governance. It is rather inherent in the very idea of democracy itself. It is hard to imagine a fully democratic society without women's equal participation. The number of women in leadership positions in governments around the world is very low- 12 Presidents, 12 Prime Ministers, and 8 Speakers of Parliament among the 192 members of the United Nations. Although women constitute half of the world's population, they hold only one-fifth of seats in parliaments worldwide. The lack of progress on women's political participation is the single hardest barrier for women to overcome. Women in parliament have played a critical role in the development and enactment of legislation to combat violence against women and trafficking in persons. We heard numerous examples of ways in which women parliamentarians put gender equality and women's issues on the agenda and focus the attention of parliaments on these issues. Kaushik Sushila,(1993)

Educations and Access to Economics Resources
Women's economic empowerment is critical to improving women's lives and also to women's ability to contribute to the well-being of their families, communities, and countries. Women can be catalysts for economic growth if they are given equal opportunities and have access to economic opportunity. A core strategy for achieving gender equality is education. Education is a necessary building block in women's economic empowerment. Milner.(2002) But it is not sufficient. Women

need not only degrees but also marketable skills. They are called for expanding women's access to credit, markets, products design and development, and networks.

Involving Men Leaders in Promoting Gender Equality

Gender equality is first and foremost a basic human right. It is noted, it is also about women and men working together for outcomes that benefit societies as a whole. While the promotion of gender equality will help women overcome barriers that stem from discrimination. It will also enable women to contribute their skills, experiences, and perspectives to solving a wide array of public problems.

CONCLUSION:

It is fact that in India, women constitute approximately half of the total population. But their involvement in the decision making process is negligible as they are used as a vote bank. The status of women in Indian context cannot be understood without studying the gender basis of equality. The economic and political dimensions play a vital role in political participation and in women empowerment. We all are familiar that true democracy requires not just free and fair elections but also the participation of all in formal and informal political institutions and active participation in decision making process. It will not only improve the status of women but will also strengthen Indian democracy. It will also create infighting spirit against injustice and oppression. At last but not least a supportive social and political democratic environment is required to come forward to play important role to strengthen women empowerment. Otherwise the status of women and their empowerment remained a farfetched dream.

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www.ijpd.co.in

Praveen Kumar

Extension Lecturer in Commerce
D. Govt. College, Gurgaon

ABSTRACT

The important of the rural banking in the economic development of a country cannot be overlooked. As Gandhi said “real India lies in village” and village economy is the backbone of Indian economy. Without the development of the rural economy, the objective of economic planning cannot be achieved. Hence, banks and other financial institutions are considered to be a vital role for the development of the rural economy in India. Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) were established in October 2, 1975 and are playing a pivotal role in the economic development of the rural India. The main goal of establishing Regional Rural Banks in India is to provide credit to the rural people who are not economically strong enough, especially the small and marginal farmers, artisans, agricultural laborers and even small entrepreneurs. The present study is a modest attempt to make an appraisal of the rural credit structure and the role played by RRBs in the development of rural economy. The objective of this paper is to analyse the rural credit and the role played by the RRBs in the priority and non-priority sector landings. The present research paper is exploratory in nature and makes use of secondary data. The relevant secondary data have been collected mainly through the data bases of Reserve Bank of India (RBI), National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD).

Introduction

The economic development in India followed socialist-inspired policies for most of its independent history, including state-ownership of many sectors; India's per capita income increased at only around 1% annualized rate in the three decades after Independence. Since the mid-1980s, India has slowly opened up its markets through economic liberalization. After more fundamental reforms since 1991 and their renewal in the 2000s, India has progressed towards a free market economy.

India lives in its villages, and while the cities have grown immensely over the last 20 years, rural areas have not seen that kind of development. For India's economy to be strong, the rural economy needs to grow. Rural areas are still plagued by problems of malnourishment, illiteracy, unemployment and lack of basic infrastructure like schools, colleges, hospitals, sanitation, etc. Our villages need to grow in tandem with cities and standard of life has to improve there for inclusive growth to happen. If rural India is poor, India is poor.

Rural development is not merely development of rural areas but also the development of the rural people into self-reliant and self-sustaining modern little communities. Rural development in the country is designed to enhance the socio-economic living conditions for the people living in rural India while conserving their culture and rich tradition. The Government seeks to achieve higher targets related to rural production, employment and higher living standards which will pave the way for all round economic development of the country. This includes setting up basic infrastructure and facilities such as medical facilities, schools, and transport facilities, apart from scheme implementation related to improving rural employment, agricultural productivity and rural industrialization.¹

The rural population in India suffers from a great deal of indebtedness and is subject to exploitation in the credit market due to high interest rates and the lack of convenient access to credit. Rural households need credit for investing in agriculture and smoothening out seasonal fluctuations in earnings. Since cash flows and savings in rural areas for the majority of households are small, rural households typically tend to rely on credit for other consumption needs like education, food, housing, household functions, etc. Rural households need access to financial institutions that can provide them with credit at lower rates and at reasonable terms than the traditional money-lender and thereby help them avoid debt-traps that are common in rural India.

The Regional Rural Banks have been growing in importance since their inception in 1975 as special institutions playing a catalyst role in the development of rural areas. They have been playing a significant role in financing the weaker sections of the community in the rural areas and also in inculcating banking habit among rural masses. Regional Rural Banks were set up with a view to developing the rural economy by providing credit and other facilities, particularly to the small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, artisans and small entrepreneurs. Being local level institutions, RRBs together with commercial and co-operative banks, were assigned a critical role to play in the delivery of agriculture and rural credit.²

WHY NEEDS OF RURAL BANKING

Indian Rural Development Report 2012-13 released in October 2013 by rural development minister Jairam Ramesh highlights that the growth rate of rural per capita consumption rose exponentially in the last seven years. However, according to the report, rural India still battles with poverty and lack of basic infrastructure.

- 30% population of the country lives Below Poverty Line (BPL)

- 80% of BPL population lives in rural areas
- In 1993-94, nearly 50% of the rural poor lived in seven states – Jharkhand, Bihar, Assam, Odissa, Chattisgarh, MP and UP
- This rose to 65% in 2011-12, though states like Bihar, Chattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh have reduced poverty significantly since 2009-10
- 44% of the rural poor in 2009-10 come under scheduled castes and scheduled tribe
- 18% of rural households have access to all three basic services – drinking water within premises, sanitation and electricity
- 45% of rural households lack electricity connections
- 70% of rural households lack sanitation facilities
- 20% have none of the three basic services
- 18% of rural families rely on non-farm employment as major source of their livelihood
- Income from farm livelihood not sufficient for households
- Encourage new crop models, revive traditional crops like millet
- Various types of collective farming help small farmers overcome problems of scale, insecure land tenancy and poor access to credit, modern supply chains and storage

Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) were established in the year 1975 as a low cost financial intermediation structure in the rural areas to ensure sufficient flow of institutional credit for agriculture and other rural sectors. RRBs were expected to have the local feel and familiarity of the cooperative banks with the managerial expertise of the commercial banks.³

ROLE OF NABARD

The RRBs Act was enacted in 1976 when NABARD was not in existence. As a result, in the RRBs Act, there is no mention of NABARD. Since RRBs deal with rural credit and since institutions dealing in rural credit are the concern of NABARD, the responsibility of overseeing the overall functioning of RRBs devolves on NABARD. The Government of India has recently issued instructions to RRBs that all matters pertaining their functioning interpretations relating the circulars earlier issued by Government of India etc. may be referred to NABARD and not to the Government of India. The newly constituted state level coordination committee (SLCC), has been constituted and

NABARD has been made the convener instead of the oldest RRB in the state, which was the practice earlier. The committee would be reviewing the progress made by RRBs in the state so as to suggest remedial measures. NABARD has also been made the convener of

the newly formed forum at the state level in each state to discuss and thrash out problems relating to RRB staff matters. With the convenorship of these two committees and the proposed legislation arming NABARD with statutory powers over RRBs, NABARD would be better equipped to play its role.⁴

ROLE OF RBI

The statutory powers regarding the maintenance of statutory Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR), Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR), branch licensing are still vested with the RBI. The function regarding the scheduling of RRBs was also watching the obligations under section 42 of the RBI Act remains with RBI. It is empowered to call for returns from RRBs as laid-down in the Banking Regulation Act. It can give directions to the RRBs under the provisions of the B.R. Act, on rates of interest to be charged on loans and advances, on rates of interest payable on deposits and on regulation of advances. The RRBs Act, 1976, as it exists today, has also empowered the RBI in the following matters.

- The head office of an RRB is notified by the central government after consultation with the RBI and the sponsor bank.
- The authorized and paid-up capital of an RRB can be increased or reduced by the central government in consultation with the reserve bank, the concerned state government and the sponsor bank.
- The Central Government is empowered to give directions to the RRB in regard to matters of policy involving public interest in consultation with the RBI.
- The Central Government may, after consultation with RBI and sponsor bank, by notification in the official gazette, make rules for carrying out the provisions of the RRBs Act.
- The Board of Directors of RRB may, after consultation with the sponsor bank and the reserve bank, and with the previous sanction of the central government, make regulations to provide for matters for which provision is necessary or expedient for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the RRBs Act.⁵

REGIONAL RURAL BANKS (RRBS) IN INDIA-AN OVERVIEW

Rural people in India such as small and marginal farmers, landless agricultural laborers, artisans and socially and economically backward castes and classes, have been exploited in the name of credit facility by informal sectors. The rural credit market consists of both formal and informal financial institutions and agencies that meet the credit needs of the rural masses in India. The informal sector advances loans at very high rates of interest; the terms and conditions attached to such loans have given rise to an elaborate structure of intimidation of both economic and non-economic conditions in the rural population of India. The supply of total formal credit is inadequate and rural credit

markets are imperfect and fragmented. Moreover, the distribution of formal sector credit has been unequal, particularly with respect to region and class, cast and gender in the country side.

The history of Regional Rural Banks in India dates back to the year 1975. It's the Narasimham committee that conceptualized the foundation of Regional Rural Banks in India. The committee felt the need of regionally oriented rural banks that would address the problems and requirements of the rural people in India. Regional Rural Banks were established under the provisions of an Ordinance promulgated on the 26th September 1975 and the RRB Act, 1975 with an objective to ensure sufficient institutional credit for agriculture and other rural sectors. The RRBs mobilize financial resources from rural/semi-urban areas and grant loans and advances mostly to small and marginal farmers, agricultural laborers and rural artisans. For the purpose of classification of bank branches, the Reserve bank of India defines rural area as a place with a population of less than 10,000. RRBs are jointly owned by Government of India, the concerned State Government and Sponsor Banks; the issued capital of a RRB is shared by the owners in the proportion of 50%, 15% and 35% respectively. The objectives of RRBs can be summarized as follows:

- To provide cheap and liberal credit facilities to small and marginal farmers, agriculture
- Laborers, artisans, small entrepreneurs and other weaker sections.
- To save the rural poor from the moneylenders.
- To act as a catalyst element and thereby accelerate the economic growth in the particular region.
- To cultivate the banking habits among the rural people and mobilize savings for the economic development of rural areas.
- To increase employment opportunities by encouraging trade and commerce in rural areas.
- To encourage entrepreneurship in rural areas.
- To cater to the needs of the backward areas which are not covered by the other efforts of the Government?
- To develop underdeveloped regions and thereby strive to remove economic disparity between regions.⁶

CONCLUSION

Development of the rural economy is essential in order to ensure a balanced economic growth. The various problems faced by the rural sector such as: illiteracy, lack of access to basic services of electricity, sanitation, drinking water etc. can be overcome if adequate credit facilities are provided.

The initiative taken by the RBI to set-up the Regional Rural Banks and other such banks to promote banking in the rural India has come as a boom for these areas. In the present study, the

role of RRBs in the rural credits structure has been deeply analysed. The rural credit structure consists of priority sector and the non-priority sector. There has been tremendous achievement in disbursing loans to both the sectors. Though the banks are not left untouched by the challenges, yet an ample amount of opportunity is waiting to be grasped by these banks.

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Inderdeep Singh

Extension Lecturer in Geography
Dronacharya Govt. College Gurgon Haryana
Email: indera1988@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Haryana has a long history of cotton production and was once a major cotton producing region. In fact, the handloom industry of Panipat evolved in Haryana, because of cotton is being grown here. Within Haryana, Hisar district is known as the main cotton growing region. However, Haryana has been losing its area under cotton cultivation, thereby losing an opportunity to improve the income potential for farmers in the state. India is today standing as the second largest grower and largest exporter of cotton in the world. In spite of Haryana's rich history of cotton growing center, the cotton industry would be thriving. This is due mainly to the increasing demand of food grain of the rapidly increasing population, unreliability of rainfall, Unreliable production, its sensitivity to diseases, high production cost and poor agricultural planning and so on. All these factors are responsible for the decreasing area under cotton cultivation. Most of the cotton producing belt is now under food grain cultivation or under other uses.

Key Words: Cotton, Handloom, Decrease, Exporter, Producer, Food grain Production, Yield, Diseases, Increase,

Study Area: Study area for the present study "Cotton Cultivation In Haryana Since 1966." is (shown **Figure-1**) whole Haryana state. The small state Haryana was founded in November 1966 when the former state Punjab was divided into Haryana and modern Punjab. Haryana is situated between $27^{\circ} 39'$ to $30^{\circ} 35'$ north latitudes and $74^{\circ} 28'$ to $77^{\circ} 36'$ east longitudes. It is located in the northern part of India. It is bounded by Uttar Pradesh in east, Punjab in north, Himachal Pradesh in north-east and Rajasthan in west and south. Total geographical area of the study area is 4420000 hectares, which is only 1.4 per cent of the geographical area of the country. The altitude of Haryana varies between 200 meters to 1200 meters above mean sea level. According to Forest Report of India (FSI, 2013), the forest cover in the state is 1586 square kilometers which is 3.59 per cent of the state's geographical area and the tree cover is 1282 square kilometers which is 2.90 per cent of the geographical area. The Yamuna-Ghaggar plain in the east and north, the Shivalik Hill in the north-east, semi-desert sandy plain to the south-west and the Aravali Range in the south are the four major geographical features of Haryana state. The Yamuna is the only perennial river flow along the eastern boundary of the state. The Ghaggar and Markanda are seasonal rivers of the state originated from the Himalaya, while, Indori, Dohan, Kasavati originated from the Aravalis. All these are the tributaries of ancient Sarasvati River which has now disappeared.



Figure-1

Objectives of the Study: The present study of cotton cultivation in Haryana has following objectives:-

- To show area under cotton cultivation after green revolution in Haryana.
- To show the change in cotton production and yield in Haryana.
- To show major cotton producing area in Haryana.

The study area experiences semi-arid type of climate with average rainfall of 355 mm. Here summer is extremely hot. Temperature during summer occasionally reaches to 50°C , while it down to freezing point in winter.

In the study-area 3700000 hectares is cultivable, which account for 84 per cent of the total geographical area out of which 3640000 hectares i.e 98 per cent is under cultivation. The gross cropped area of the state is 6510000 hectares and net cropped area is 3640000 hectares with a cropping intensity of 184.91 per cent (Agriculture Ministry Government of India). There are three crop system in Haryana named rabi, kharif and zaid. Cotton is the main cash crop the region which is grown in kharif season. In year 2011-12 about 601800 hectares area was under cotton cultivation which was fifth in India. During this season 2621 thousand bales of 170 kilograms, cotton has been produced with yield of 739 kilograms per hectare. Area under cotton cultivation, its production and yield are shown in the following Table-1

**Table-1: Area under Cotton Crop, Cotton Production and Yield of Cotton In Haryana
1966-67 to 2011-12**

Years	American			Desi			Total		
	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield
1966-67	81.0	134	300	102.0	153	289	183.0	288	267
1970-71	88.6	188	359	104.8	185	299	193.4	373	328
1975-76	108.3	214	340	146.7	251	290	255.0	465	310
1980-81	211.6	480	387	104.6	163	264	316.2	643	346
1985-86	262.3	622	402	81.8	123	255	344.1	745	367
1990-91	421.6	1042	421	69.0	113	278	490.6	1155	420
1995-96	490.3	986	342	161.5	298	313	651.8	1284	335
2000-01	394.1	1081	466	161.3	302	319	555.4	1383	424
2005-06	478.3	1267	479	105.5	285	380	583.8	1552	437
2010-11	470.1	1692	612	23.2	55	407	493.3	1747	510
2011-12	583.4	2578	750	18.4	44	416	601.8	2621	739

Area in Thousand Hectares, Production in Thousand Bales of 170 Kg., Yield in Kg/hectare.

Source: Statistical Abstract of Haryana 2011-12.

In year 1966-67 in Haryana 183 thousand hectares land was under cotton cultivation on which about 373 thousand bales of the cotton was produced with the yield of 267 kg/hectare. In this year production and area under Desi cotton was more than that of area under American cotton. In 1970-71 cotton cultivated area was 194 thousand hectares in Haryana out of which about 105 thousand hectares area was under Desi variety and rest was under American cotton cultivation while both these variety had 373 thousand bales of cotton in Haryana.

In years 1980-81 total area under cotton cultivation was 316200 hectares. In this year first times the area under American cotton was double than Desi cotton. During this period about 643 thousand bales of cotton was produced with two yields of 346 kg per hectares. In 1985-86 area under American cotton was three times than that of area under Desi cotton. Total 344 thousand hectares area under cotton produced 745 thousand bales of cotton.

In year 1990-91 the cotton crop has grown over an area of 490.6 thousand hectares. Out of this only 69 thousand hectares area was under Desi cotton and rest 421.6 thousand hectares was under its American variety. In this year first time the yield of cotton crop exceeded for 100 kg per hectare and cotton first time cross the 1000 thousand mark which was 1145 thousand bales in early nineties. From the green revolution to 1995-96 cotton cultivated area in Haryana show considerable increase which was 651 thousand hectares. This is the highest area under

cotton cultivation in Haryana so far. After this milestone there is a slow decrease in area under this cash crop. This decrease is due to increasing demand of land for food grain production and other human use of cultivable land. After 1995-96 economic input in this crop increased rapidly in the form of high yielding variety seeds, fertilizers and pesticides. Consequently, the economic output decreased in cotton crop that is why the area under this crop started decreasing and this area occupied by rice cultivation in Haryana.

In year 2000-01 cotton crop expanded over an area of about 555.4 thousand hectares which produced 1383 thousand bales of cotton with yield of 424 kg per hectare. In the first decade of twentieth century the area under this crop decreased to 493 thousand hectares but the net production of cotton increased to 1747 thousand bales in Haryana. In 2011-12 again there was great increase in area under cotton crop. In this year total 601.8 thousand hectares area was under cotton crop plantation. During this season 2621 thousand bales of 170 kilograms of cotton were produced and the yield in the state was 739 kg per hectare. Area under cotton cultivation in Haryana from 1966-67 to 2011-12 has increased by 229%. Area under this crop in 2011-12 was 3.29 times than that area under this crop in 1966-67. In this duration cotton production has raised by 9.11 times and we were able to increase our yield by 2.77 times in the same time period.

**Table-2 District-wise Area under Cotton Cultivation, Cotton Production and Yield in Haryana
In 2005-06**

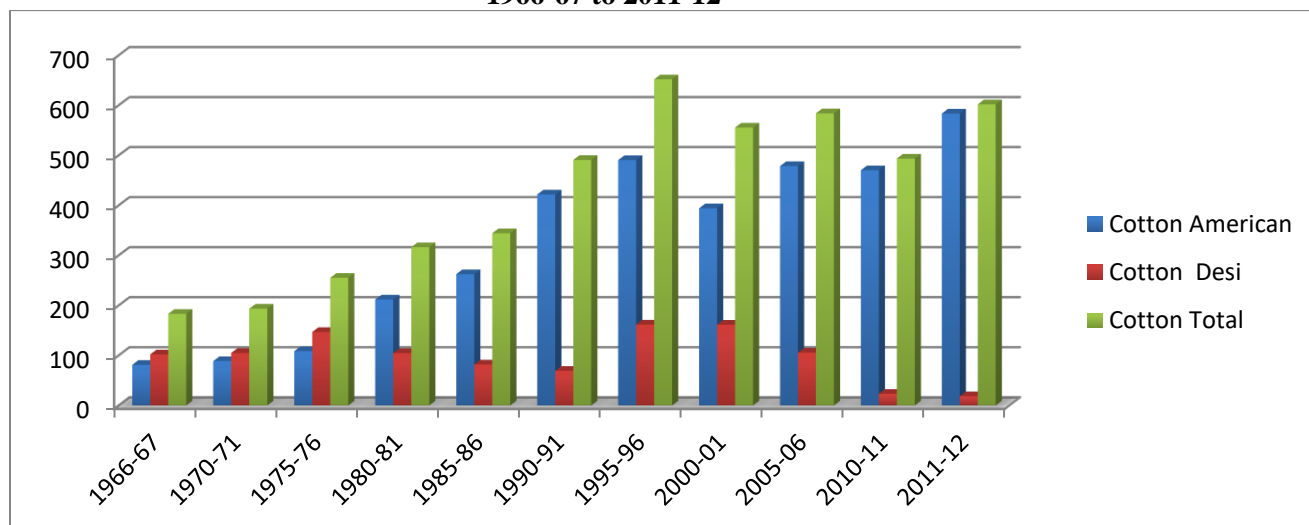
District	American			Desi			Total		
	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield
Sirsa	161.5	635	670	29.0	110	644	190.5	745	667
Hisar	114.1	349	521	15.5	47	495	129.6	396	518
Fatehabad	77.1	321	709	13.8	52	632	90.9	373	697
Jind	36.0	109	516	9.8	28	474	45.8	137	506

Bhiwani	39.9	89	378	8.7	14	270	48.6	103	357
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Area in Thousand Hectares, Production in Thousand Bales of 170 Kg., Yield in Kg /hectare. Source: Statistical Abstract of Haryana 2011-12.

Figure-2

**Area under Cotton Cultivation in Haryana
1966-67 to 2011-12**



Area in thousand hectares

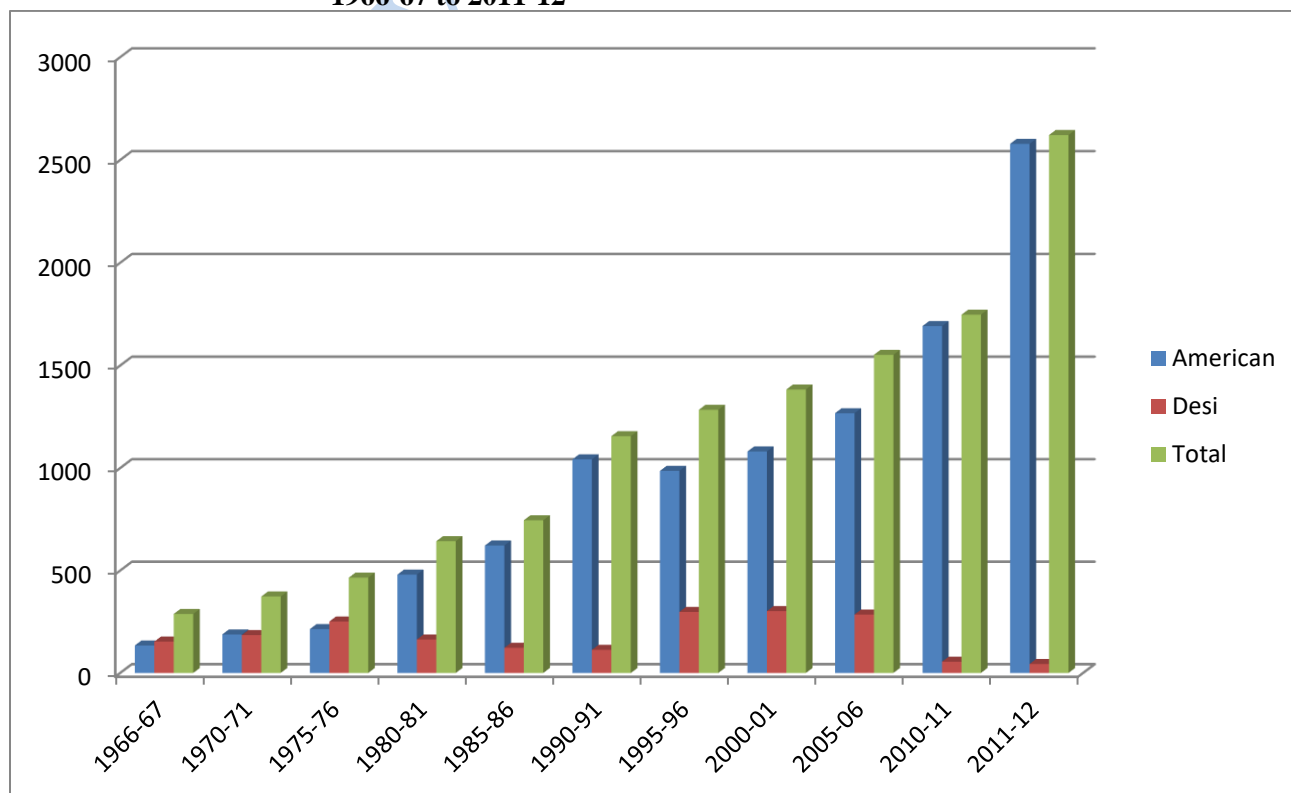
Source: Statistical Abstract of Haryana 2011-12.

The present study also shows district-wise area under cotton cultivation, production and yield for year 2005-06 and 2011-12. According to Table-2 Sirsa district is on the top in cotton production which has 190.5 thousand hectare s area under this crop. Sirsa district has produced 745 thousand bales of cotton in year 2005-06 and yield was 667kg/hectare. Hisar district is on 2nd rank with 129.6 thousand hectares area, 396 thousand bales production and 518kgs per hectare yield. Fatehabad district of the state was on 3rd position in terms of area under cotton

cultivation which has 90.9 thousand hectare area under this crop. This district was on the top rank in yield with 697kgs per hectare in 2005-06. Bhiwani and Jind were other major cotton producing districts of the state which combindly gave 240 thousand bales of cotton to the total production of the state. Apart from there five major cotton producing district, Mahendergarh, Kaithal, Rohtak, Jhajjer etc. were the two cotton producing area of the state.

Figure-3

**Cotton Production in Haryana
1966-67 to 2011-12**



Production in Thousand Bales of 170 Kilograms Cotton

Source: Statistical Abstract of Haryana 2011-12.

Table-3 District-wise Area under Cotton Cultivation, Cotton Production and Yield in Haryana

In 2011-12

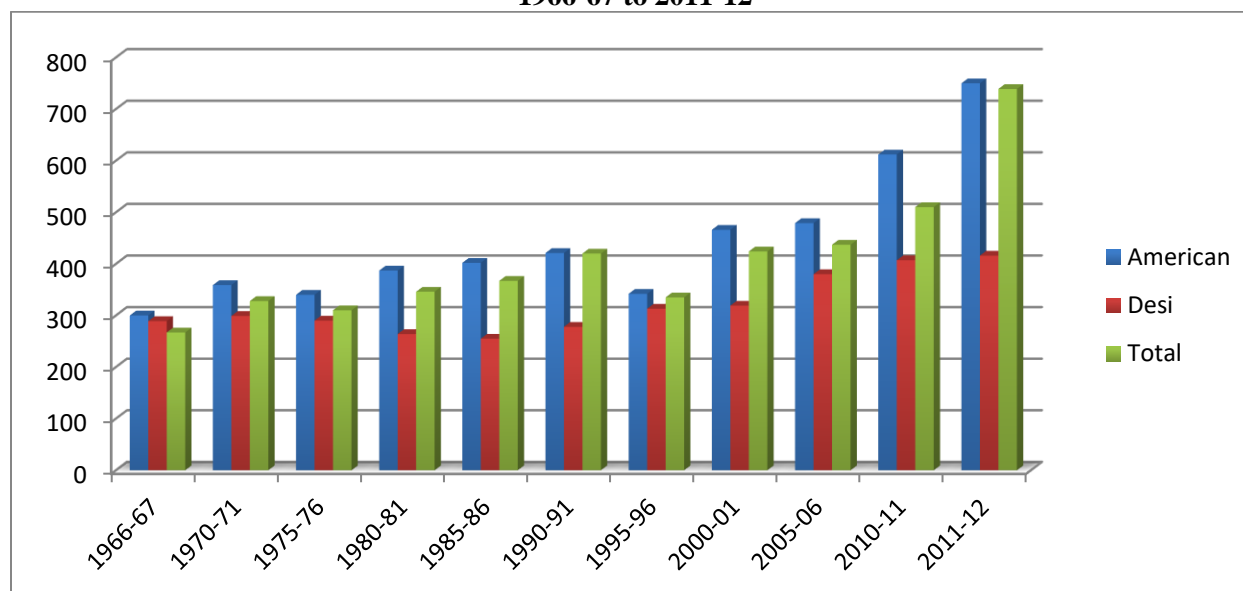
District	American			Desi			Total		
	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield
Sirsa	161.5	635	670	29.0	110	644	190.5	745	667
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Fatehabad	77.1	321	709	13.8	52	632	90.9	373	697
Jind	36.0	109	516	9.8	28	474	45.8	137	506
Bhiwani	39.9	89	378	8.7	14	270	48.6	103	357

Area in Thousand Hectares, Production in Thousand Bales of 170 Kg., Yield in Kg /hectare.

Source: Statistical Abstract of Haryana 2011-12.

Figure-4

**Yield of Cotton in Haryana
1966-67 to 2011-12**



Yield in Kilogram per Hectare

Source: Statistical Abstract of Haryana 2011-12.

Table-3 shows the district-wise area under cotton cultivation cotton production and yield in Haryana in year 2011-12. This is shown in the Tabel-1 that the area under cotton crops has a slight increase of 3 percent in 2011-12 as compare to area under this crop in 2005-06 but production cotton increased by 69 percent during these 7 years. The production of cotton in 2005-06 was 1552 thousand bales which reached the figure of 2621 thousand bales in 2011-12. This development in cotton production in Haryana was due to increase in yield. The yield of cotton was 437 kg per hectare in 2005-06 and it touched the mark 739 kg per hectare with a considerable increase of 46 percent.

In 2011-12 again Sirsa district with 211.3 thousand hectare area under cotton crop, 899 thousand bales cotton production and with 770 kg per hectare yield was on the top of the cotton producing districts in Haryana. Hisar was on the 2nd position with 153.5 thousand hectares area, which gave 528 thousand bales of cotton to the national production with 615 kg per hectare of yield. Fatehabad district was on the 3rd position in area under cotton cultivation with 90.8 thousand hectares. This district abled to produce 358 thousand bales cotton production with 712 kg hectare. Fatehabad was on the 2nd position in yield in 2011-12 after Sirsa district. In year 2011-12 Jind and Bhiwani district were on the 4th and 5th position respectively in cotton production. Kaithal, Mahendergarh, Rohtak, Jhajjar, Kurukshetra were the other district

which gave their major contribution in cotton producing in Haryana.

CONCLUSION:

In year 1966-67 in Haryana 183 thousand hectares land was under cotton cultivation on which about 373 thousand bales of the cotton was produced with the yield of 267 kg/hectare. In years 1980-81 total area under cotton cultivation was 316200 hectares. In this year first times the area under American cotton was double than Desi cotton. In year 1990-91 the cotton crop has grown over an area of 490.6 thousand hectares. Out of this only 69 thousand hectares area was under Desi cotton and rest 421.6 thousand hectares was under its American variety. After 1995-96 economic input in this crop increased rapidly in the form of high yielding variety seeds, fertilizers and pesticides. Consequently, the economic output decreased in cotton crop that is why the area under this crop started decreasing and this area occupied by rice cultivation in Haryana. In year 2000-01 cotton crop expanded over an area of about 555.4 thousand hectares which produced 1383 thousand bales of cotton with yield of 424 kg per hectare. In the first decade of twentieth century the area under this crop decreased to 493 thousand hectares but the net production of cotton increased to 1747 thousand bales in Haryana. In 2011-12 again there was great increase in area under cotton crop. In this year total 601.8 thousand hectares area was under cotton crop plantation. During this season 2621

thousand bales of 170 kilograms of cotton were produced and the yield in the state was 739 kg per hectare. Area under cotton cultivation in Haryana from 1966-67 to 2011-12 has increased by 229%. Area under this crop in 2011-12 was 3.29 times than that area under this crop in 1966-67. In this duration cotton production has raised by 9.11 times and we were able to increase our yield by 2.77 times in the same time period

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PREETAM NATH

M.A, NET/JRF in History

ABSTRACT

The contribution of Subhas Chandra Bose is no less. He has been denied his rightful place in the annals of Indian history. Subhash Chandra Bose was one of India's greatest freedom fighter. He revived the Indian National Army, popularly known as „Azad Hind Fauj“ in 1943 which was initially formed in 1942 by Rash Behari Bose. He provided an influential leadership and kept the spirit of nationalism burning during the slack period of national movement in India. In this paper we will studied about role of Netaji in National Movement. Netaji was a patriot to the last drop of his blood. In his passionate love for the motherland, he was prepared to do anything for the sake of liberating his country. Subhash Chandra Bose is a legendary figure in Indian history. His contribution to the freedom struggle made him a brave hero of India.

INTRODUCTION

Subhas Chandra Bose was born on 23rd Jan, 1897 in Cuttack, Orissa, India. His father, Janaki Nath Bose had migrated to Cuttack to work as a barrister. His mother's name was Probhabati. From his childhood he was a bright student and was a topper in the matriculation examination from the whole of Kolkata province. Subhash Chandra Bose was a very intelligent and sincere student but never had much interest in sports. He was admitted to the Protestant European School, like his brothers and sisters, in January 1902. He continued his studies at this school which was run by the Baptist Mission up to 1909 and then shifted to the Ravenshaw Collegiate School. The day Subhas was admitted to this school, Beni Madhab Das, the headmaster, understood how brilliant and scintillating his genius was. After securing the second position in the matriculation examination in 1913, he got admitted to the Presidency College where he studied briefly. He graduated from the Scottish Church College in Kolkata with a First Class degree in Philosophy. While studying in Presidency College Calcutta, he organized an attack on the British Principal, Mr F.E. Oaten. As a result, he was expelled from the college. The principal had made derogatory remarks about the Indians in his lecture. This showed Subhash's love for his motherland. Influenced by the teachings of Swami Vivekananda, he was known for his patriotic zeal as a student. He also adored Vivekananda as his spiritual Guru. He went to England to fulfil his parents' desire to appear in the Indian Civil Services. Bose was placed fourth with highest marks in English. However, Subhas

Chandra Bose was deeply disturbed by the Jallianwalla Bagh massacre, and left his Civil Services apprenticeship midway to return to India in 1921. But his urge for participating in the freedom movement was intense that in April 1921. Soon, he left home to become an active member of India's independence movement. He, later joined the Indian National Congress, and also elected as the president of the party. After returning to India Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose came under the influence of Mahatma Gandhi and joined the Indian National Congress. On Gandhiji's instructions, he started working under Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das, whom he later acknowledged his political guru. Soon he showed his leadership mettle and gained his way up in the Congress' hierarchy. In 1928 the Motilal Nehru Committee appointed by the Congress declared in favour of Domination Status, but Subhas Chandra Bose along with Jawaharlal Nehru opposed it, and both asserted that they would be satisfied with nothing short of complete independence for India.

SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE WITH CONGRESS

After returning to India Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose came under the influence of Mahatma Gandhi and joined the Indian National Congress. On Gandhiji's instructions, he started working under Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das, whom he later acknowledged his political guru. During his service with the Indian National Congress, he was greatly influenced by Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Sri Aurobindo. He therefore returned to Kolkata to work under Chittaranjan Das, the Bengali freedom

fighter and co-founder of the Swaraj Party. He did not agree with Gandhiji's methods of achieving Independence through nonviolence. He believed that the only way of achieving Independence was by shedding blood. Subhas Chandra Bose was jailed during Civil Disobedience movement in 1930. He was released in 1931 after Gandhi-Irwin pact was signed. He protested against the Gandhi-Irwin pact and opposed the suspension of Civil Disobedience movement specially when Bhagat Singh and his associates were hanged. Subash Chandra Bose was soon arrested again under the infamous Bengal Regulation. After a year he was released on medical grounds and was banished from India to Europe. However both Jawahar and Subash pushed through the Karachi resolution of 1931, which besides endorsing the Gandhi-Irwin pact included the principle of fundamental rights and national economic programme. Economic plannings, land reforms, basic education, and basic civil liberties were to be the frame work of future congress programme. The Indian Struggle, 1920–1934 and pleaded India's cause with European leaders. He returned from Europe in 1936, was again taken into custody, and was released after a year. In 1938 he was elected president of the Indian National Congress and formed a national planning committee, which formulated a policy of broad industrialization. On 22 June 1939 Bose organised the All India Forward Bloc a faction within the Indian National Congress, aimed at consolidating the political left, but its main strength was in his home state, Bengal. U Muthuramalingam Thevar, who was a staunch supporter of Bose from the beginning, joined the Forward Bloc. When Bose visited Madurai on 6 September, Thevar organised a massive rally as his reception. When Subash Chandra Bose was heading to Madurai, on an invitation of Muthuramalinga Thevar to amass support for the Forward Bloc, he passed through Madras and spent three days at Gandhi Peak.

SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE VS. CONGRESS

In 1928, during the Guwahati Session of the Congress, a difference in the opinion between the old and new members surfaced. The young leaders, as against the traditional leadership, wanted a "complete self-rule and without any compromise". The senior leaders were in favor of

the "dominion status for India within the British rule". Congress party had undertaken a mission of opposing his every thought, insulting him and to stifle his highflying ambitions. In this manoeuvre of congress many a time he felt suffocated. Once there was a picture of Subhash Chandra Bose against entire congress party'. It was first election of congress that time. Usually closer aide of Mahatma Gandhi used to get elected; but this time Subhash Chandra Bose got elected with higher votes. This insulted Gandhi group, which lead to their less interest of thinking towards parties campaign for independence. he resigned from congress Presidentship and formed his Forward Block in 1940 due to differences with Gandhiji. British had held him under house arrest in Calcutta due to his activities. But in 1941 he secretly left India. He approached Russia and Germany for help in India's freedom. He provided leadership to the Indian National Army after he went to Japan in 1943.

The Indian National Army (INA): On 4 July 1943, two days after reaching Singapore, Bose assumed the leadership of the IIL and the INA in a ceremony at Cathay Building. Bose's influence was notable. His appeal re-invigorated the INA, which had previously consisted mainly of prisoners of war: it also attracted Indian expatriates in South Asia. He famously proclaimed: Give me blood! I will give you freedom : "Local civilians joined the INA, doubling its strength. They included barristers, traders and plantation workers, as well as Syed Manzoor-ul Hasan who were working as shop keepers; many had no military experience." Carl Vadivella Belle estimates under Bose's dynamic appeal, membership of the IIL peaked at 350,000, while almost 100,000 local Indians in South-east Asia volunteered to join the INA, with the army ultimately reaching a force of 50,000. Hugh Toye—a British Intelligence officer and author of a 1959 history of the army called *The Springing Tiger*—and American historian Peter Fay (author of a 1993 history called *The Forgotten Army*) have reached similar estimates of troop strength. The first INA is considered to have comprised about 40,000 troops, of whom about 4,000 withdrew when it was disbanded in December 1942. The Second INA started with 12,000 troops. Further recruitment of former Indian Army

personnel added about 8,000– 10,000. About 18,000 Indian civilians also enlisted during this time. Belle estimates almost 20,000 were local Malayan Indians, while another 20,000 were ex-British-Indian Army members who volunteered for the INA. The exact organisation of the INA and its precise troop strength is not known, since its records were destroyed by the withdrawing Azad Hind Government before Rangoon was recaptured by Commonwealth forces in 1945. The order of battle described by Fay (constructed from discussions with INA veterans), nonetheless, is similar to that described of the first INA by Toye in *The Springing Tiger*. The 1st Division, under M.Z. Kiani, drew a large number of ex-Indian army prisoners of war who had joined Mohan Singh's first INA. It also drew prisoners of war who had not joined in 1942. It consisted of the 2nd Guerrilla Regiment (the Gandhi Brigade) consisting of two battalions under Col. Inayat Kiani; the 3rd Guerrilla Regiment (the Azad Brigade) with three battalions under Col. Gulzara Singh; and the 4th Guerrilla Regiment (or Nehru Brigade) commanded by the end of the war by Lt. Col. Gurubaksh Singh Dhillon. The 1st Guerrilla Regiment – the Subhas Brigade – under Col. Shah Nawaz Khan was an independent unit, consisting of three infantry battalions. A special operations group was also to be set up called the Bahadur group (Valiant), to operate behind enemy lines. A training school for INA officers, led by Habib ur Rahman, and the Azad School for the civilian volunteers were set up to provide training to the recruits. A youth wing of the INA, composed of 45 young Indians personally chosen by Bose and known as the Tokyo Boys, was also sent to Japan's Imperial Military Academy, where its members trained as fighter pilots. A separate all-female unit was also created under Lakshmi Sahgal. This unit was intended to have combat commitments. Named Jhansi ki Rani ("Jhansi Queens") Regiment (after the legendary rebel Queen Lakshmi Bai of the 1857 rebellion), it drew female civilian volunteers from Malaya and Burma. The 1st Division was lightly armed. Each battalion was composed of five companies of infantry. The individual companies were armed with six antitank rifles, six Bren guns and six Vickers machine guns. Some NCOs carried hand grenades. Men going forward on duty were issued British stocks of

hand grenades by senior officers of the Bahadur groups attached to each unit. Mortars were available, but Fay points out these were not available at battalion level. The 2nd Division was organised under Colonel Abdul Aziz Tajik. It was formed largely after the Imphal offensive had started and drew large remnants of what remained of the Hindustan Field Force of the First INA. The 2nd Division consisted of the 1st Infantry Regiment, which later merged with the 5th Guerrilla Regiment to form the INA's 2nd Infantry Regiment under Col. Prem Sahgal. The 1st Infantry Regiment drew a large number of civilian volunteers from Burma and Malaya and was equipped with the largest share of the heavy armament that the INA possessed. An additional 3rd Division of the INA was composed chiefly of local volunteers in Malaya and Singapore. This unit disbanded before Japan surrendered. A motor transport division was also created, but it was severely limited by lack of resources. In 1945, at the end of the INA, it consisted of about 40,000 soldiers. Unlike Mohan Singh, whose assumption of the rank of General had generated opposition, Bose refused to take a rank. Both the soldiers of the INA and civilians addressed Bose as Netaji ("Dear leader"). In October 1943, Bose proclaimed the formation of the Arzi Hukumat-e-Azad Hind, or the Provisional Government of Free India (also known as Azad Hind or Free India). The INA was declared to be the army of Azad Hind.

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Dr. Sunil Kumar

Dept. of History, K.L.P.College, Rewari

ABSTRACT:

The uniqueness of the Social Reform Movement in India lay in the inspiration, the ideas and the motivations of the reformers themselves. The impact of this new revivalist nationalism upon the social reform movement is of much significance in that the new nationalists stimulated the reformers belief that all groups in society must benefit from the advances modern India was making. Nationalism and social reform emerge as a result of transformation of traditional societies and the transfer of individual loyalties from the family and caste groups to larger societies of the city, region and nation

INTRODUCTION:

By the 1870's already there had emerged a new stage in the modern development of Indian intellectual life. No longer was social protest confined to individual revolts against established patterns of conduct. With the building up of the infra-structure of social mobility — a rapidly growing system of communication, the expansion of educational facilities and the increase in the number and circulation of newspapers — a new set of group loyalties began to sweep over the various sections of the educated populace. Thus it was that the first glimmer of national consciousness began to appear on the Indian intellectual horizon.

Many Hindu reform movements originated in the nineteenth century. These movements led to the fresh interpretations of the ancient scriptures of Upanishads and Vedanta and also emphasised on social reform. The marked feature of these movements was that they countered the notion of western superiority and white supremacy propounded by the colonizers as a justification for British colonialism in India. This led to the upsurge of patriotic ideas that formed the cultural and an ideological basis for the independence movement in India. Several scholars date the emergence of nationalism with the founding of the Indian National Congress, The early Congress idea of nationalism was elitist and gradualist in conception. Broadly it was based on the theory of filtration of ideas from the top to lower layers of society.

In a consideration of the emergence of India nationalism, therefore three important factors have to be analysed: who were the agents for such stimulation? What is the character or type of the solidarity desired? "And what are the types of symbols manipulated?

The British imperialism was the most important factor, which contributed to the rise of nationalism in India. It made the geographical unification of the country possible. Before the advent of the British, the people of the south were usually separate from the rest of India except for some short intervals. The British imperialism made the people to think as one nation.

The establishment of British rule in India made closer relations with the Western world possible. Thus, the contacts with the European countries influenced the Indians immensely. The nineteenth century in Europe was the century of nationalism and liberalism. The Indians came to learn their lessons from the Europeans on both these ideologies.

Indians imbibed the ideas of nationalism and liberalism from the Western countries particularly from Germany, Italy, Greece, and Belgium. Besides this, the ideas of Western thinkers namely, Macaulay, Burke, Bentham, Mill, Spencer, Rousseau, and Voltaire also inspired and encouraged the ideas of independence among the Indians. Thus, there was a growth of political consciousness and awakening among the Indians.

There was a rapid spread of English education in India especially after the revolt of 1857. The second half of the nineteenth century was a golden age of Liberalism in Europe, particularly England. The study of the political classics of English literature from Milton to Mill planted in the minds of English-educated Indians the seeds of liberalism in its two aspects—nationalism and democracy.

Thus with the spread of English education, the educated Indians gradually became politically conscious. The British introduced the English language in India with their own selfish interest in mind. At the beginning, they mainly needed Indian clerks educated in English in order to strengthen their rule in India. English education also facilitated people of different provinces to come close to one another. Thus, it helped in raising, national feelings, and political consciousness among the Indians.

Several scholars and religious reformers played their role in furthering the cause of progress of the nationalist movement in the country. They emphasized the past glory and the rich heritage of India. The study and publication of the ancient Indian literature by the Asiatic Society of Bengal and the scholars such as Max Muller, Monier Williams, Colebrooke, Ranade, Hari Prasad Shastri, R.G. Bhandarkar, Rajendra Lai Mitra, etc., revealed to the people of India the splendor of the Sanskrit language and also inculcated among them a feeling of pride in their past and their faith in the future.

Religious and social reformers, namely, Raja Rammohan Roy, Keshab Chandra Sen, Debendranath Tagore, Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar, Swami Dayanand Saraswati, Ramakrishna Paramhansa, Vivekananda, and others had left a tremendous influence on the people of India; and they also were responsible for inspiring the countrymen to treasure the ideals of freedom and liberty.

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English education also facilitated people of different provinces to come close to one another. Thus, it helped in raising, national feelings and political consciousness among the Indians. The social and religious reformers asked the people of India to look to their glorious past and try to bring back the same. They taught people to have faith in themselves.

The Indian Press and literature both English and vernacular also used national conscious among the people of the country. Newspapers like the "Indian Mirror", "Bombay Samachar" "The Hindu Patriot", "The Amrit Bazar Patrika", "The Hindu", "The Kesari", "The Bengalee", etc., tremendously influenced the people of India and thus, left an indelible mark on the political life of the country. The writings of Din Bandhu Mitra, Hem Chandra Banerjee, Navin Chandra Sen, Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, R.C. Dutta and Rabindra Nath Tagore also affected the minds of the people. The "Anand Math" of Bankim Chandra Chatterjee has rightly been regarded as the "Bible" of modern Bengalee patriotism. Thus, the writings of the patriots and scholars brought about a revolution in the minds of the Indians. It is these revolutionary minds that were responsible for the growth of Indian nationalism.

The image of Bhāratmātā formed with the Indian independence movement of the late 19th century. A play by Kiran Chandra Bannerjee, *Bhārat Mātā*, was first performed in 1873. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay's

1882 novel *Anandamath* introduced the hymn "Vandey matram which soon became the song of the emerging freedom movement in India.

Bipin Chandra Pal elaborated its meaning in idealizing and idealist terms, along with Hindu philosophical traditions and devotional practices.

It represented an archaic spiritual essence, a transcendental idea of Universe as well as expressing Universal Hinduism and nationhood.

Abanindranath Tagore portrayed Bhārat Mātā as a four-armed Hindu goddess wearing saffron-colored robes, holding the vedas, sheaves of rice, a mala, and a white cloth. The image of Bharatmata was an icon to create nationalist feeling in Indians during the freedom struggle. Sister Nivedita, an admirer of the painting, opined that the picture was refined and imaginative, with Bharatmata standing on green earth and blue sky behind her; feet with four lotuses, four arms meaning divine power; white halo and sincere eyes; and gifts Shiksha-Diksha-Anna-Bastra of motherland to her children.

The activities of the reformers of Western India were their conscious effort to imbue public opinion with their rationalism. As against the dramatic unconventionality of the Bengali Reformers, in Bombay there was no complete break with traditional society; rather what was sought was a practical adjustment of religious convictions and social behaviour toward a more open and egalitarian basis. "Totally different was the impact of Swami Dayanand and the early Arya Samaj on Northern India. Dayanand combined in himself several paradoxical dements. Extremely conservative in his thought and beliefs, sometimes to the point of obscurantism, yet astonishingly revolutionary in his attitudes and actions, Dayanand typifies a complex reaction to Western influence, Rejecting the existing caste basis of society, the interior status of women and the system of child marriages, he called for a vigorous programme of social reform aimed not so much at westernising the Hindu religion as in reviving the glory of the Vedic religion. What Dayanand sought was not to help individuals attain personal salvation by isolating themselves from society; he was interested in the salvation of society by means of individual self-assertion and the amelioration of social evils. The Brahmo Samaj was started by a Bengali scholar, Ram Mohan Roy in 1828. Ram Mohan Roy endeavoured to create from the ancient upanashidac texts, a vision of rationalist 'modern' India. Socially, he criticized the ongoing superstitions, and believed in a monotheistic Vedic religion. His major emphasis was social reform. He fought against Caste discrimination and advocated equal rights for women. Although the Brahmos found favourable response from the British Government and the Westernized Indians, they were largely isolated from the larger Hindu society due to their intellectual Vedantic and Unitarian views. But their efforts to systematise Hindu spirituality based on rational and logical interpretation of the ancient Indian texts would be carried forward by other movements in Bengal and across India. Arya Samaj is considered one Hindu renaissance movements of the late nineteenth century. Arya Samaj is often considered as a social movement, many revolutionaries and political leaders of the Indian

Independence movement like Ramprasad Bismil, Bhagat Singh, Shy

amjiKrishnavarma, Bhai Paramanand and Lala Lajpat Rai were to be inspired by it.

Another 19th century Hindu reformer was Swami Vivekananda. Vivekananda as a student was educated in contemporary Western thought. He joined Brahma Samaj briefly before meeting Ramakrishna, who was a priest in the temple of the goddess Kali in Calcutta and who was to become his guru. Under the influence of Orientalism, Perennialism and Universalism, Vivekananda re-interpreted Advaita Vedanta, presenting it as the essence of Hindu spirituality, and the pinnacle indeed of the development of human's religiosity. This project started with Ram Mohan Roy of Brahma Samaj, who collaborated with the Unitarian Church, and propagated a strict monotheism. This reinterpretation produced neo-Vedanta, in which Advaita Vedanta was combined with disciplines such as yoga and the concept of social service to attain perfection from the ascetic traditions in what Vivekananda called the "practical Vedanta". The practical side essentially included participation in social reform.

He made Hindu spirituality, intellectually available to the Westernized audience. His famous speech at the Parliament of the World's Religions at Chicago on 11 September 1893, followed huge reception of his thought in the West and made him a celebrity in the West and subsequently in India too. His influence can still be discerned in popular western spirituality, such as nondualism, New Age and the veneration of Ramana Maharshi.

A major element of Vivekananda's message was nationalist. He saw his effort very much in terms of a revitalisation of the Hindu nation, which carried Hindu spirituality and which could counter Western materialism. The notions of White supremacy and Western superiority, strongly believed by the colonizers, were to be questioned based on Hindu spirituality. This kind of spiritual Hinduism was later carried forward by Mahatma Gandhi and Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan. It also became a main inspiration for the current brand of Hindu nationalism today. One of the most revered leaders of the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS), Babasaheb Apte's lifelong pet sentence was "Vivekananda is like Gita for the RSS." Historians have observed that this helped the nascent Independence movement with a distinct national identity and kept it from being the simple derivative function of European nationalisms.

Sri Aurobindo was a nationalist and one of the first to embrace the idea of complete political independence for India. He was inspired by the writings of Swami Vivekananda and the novels of Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay. He "based his claim for freedom for India on the inherent right to freedom, not on any charge of misgovernment or oppression". He believed that the primary requisite for national progress, national reform, is the free habit of free and healthy national thought and action and that it was impossible in a state of servitude. He was part of the revolutionary group Anushilan Samiti and was involved in armed struggle against the British^[15] In his brief

political career spanning only four years, he led a delegation from Bengal to the Indian National Congress session of 1907^[14] and contributed to the revolutionary newspaper *Bande Mataram*

In his famous *Uttarpara Speech*, he outlined the essence and the goal of India's nationalist movement thus:

"I say no longer that nationalism is a creed, a religion, a faith; I say that it is the Sanatan Dharma which for us is nationalism. This Hindu nation was born with the Sanatan Dharma, with it, it moves and with it, it grows. When the Sanatan Dharma declines, then the nation declines, and if the Sanatan Dharma were capable of perishing, with the Sanatan Dharma it would perish."

In the same speech, he also gave a comprehensive perspective of Hinduism, which is at variance with the geocentric view developed by the later day Hindu nationalist ideologues such as Veer Savarkar and DEENDAYAL UPADHYAY:

"But what is the Hindu religion? What is this religion which we call Sanatan, eternal? It is the Hindu religion only because the Hindu nation has kept it, because in this Peninsula it grew up in the seclusion of the sea and the Himalayas, because in this sacred and ancient land it was given as a charge to the Aryan race to preserve through the ages."

But it is not circumscribed by the confines of a single country, it does not belong peculiarly and for ever to a bounded part of the world. That which we call the Hindu religion is really the eternal religion, because it is the universal religion which embraces all others. If a religion is not universal, it cannot be eternal. A narrow religion, a sectarian religion, an exclusive religion can live only for a limited time and a limited purpose. This is the one religion that can triumph over materialism by including and anticipating the discoveries of science and the speculations of philosophy."

In 1910, he withdrew from political life and spent his remaining life doing spiritual exercises and writing. But his works kept inspiring revolutionaries and struggles for independence, including the famous Chittagong Uprising. Both Swami Vivekananda and Sri Aurobindo are credited with having founded the basis for a vision of freedom and glory for India in the spiritual richness and heritage of Hinduism.

Independence movement

The influence of the Hindu renaissance movements was such that by the turn of the 20th century, there was a confluence of ideas of the Hindu cultural nationalism with the ideas of Indian nationalism. Both could be spoken synonymous even by tendencies that were seemingly opposed to sectarian communalism and Hindu majoritism. The Hindu renaissance movements held considerable influence over the revolutionary movements against the British rule and formed the philosophical basis for the struggles and political movements that originated in the first decade of the twentieth century.

Revolutionary movements

ANUSHILAN SAMITI AND JUGANTAR

Anushilan Samiti was one of the prominent revolutionary movements in India in the early part of twentieth century. It was started as a cultural society in 1902, by Aurobindo and the followers of Bankim Chandra to propagate the teachings of

the Bhagavad Gita. But soon the Samiti had its goal to overthrow the British rule in India. Various branches of the Samiti sprung across India in the guise of suburban fitness clubs but secretly imparted arms training to its members with the implicit aim of using them against the British administration.

On 30 April 1908 at Muzaffarpur, two revolutionaries, Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaki threw bombs at a British convoy aimed at British officer Kingsford. Both were arrested trying to flee. Aurobindo was also arrested on 2 May 1908 and sent to Alipore Jail. The report sent from Andrew Fraser, the then Lt Governor of Bengal to Lord Minto in England declared that although Sri Aurobindo came to Calcutta in 1906 as a Professor at the National College, "he has ever since been the principal advisor of the revolutionary party. It is of utmost importance to arrest his potential for mischief, for he is the prime mover and can easily set tools, one to replace another." But charges against Aurobindo were never proved and he was acquitted. Many members of the group faced charges and were transported and imprisoned for life. Others went into hiding.

In 1910, when, Aurobindo withdrew from political life and decided to live a life of renunciation, the Anushilan Samiti declined. One of the revolutionaries, Jatindra Das Mukherjee, who managed to escape the trial started a group which would be called Jugantar. Jugantar continued with its armed struggle with the British, but the arrests of its key members and subsequent trials weakened its influence. Many of its members were imprisoned for life in the notorious Andaman Cellular jail.

India House

A revolutionary movement was started by Shyamji Krishnavarma, a Sanskritist and an Arya Samajist, in London, under the name of India House in 1905. The brain behind this movement was said to be V D Savarkar. Krishnavarma also published a monthly "Indian Sociologist", where the idea of an armed struggle against the British was openly espoused. The movement had become well known for its activities in the Indian expatriates in London. When Gandhi visited London in 1909, he shared a platform with the revolutionaries where both the parties politely agreed to disagree, on the question of violent struggle against British and whether Ramayana justified such violence. Gandhi, while admiring the "patriotism" of the young revolutionaries, had dissented vociferously from their violent blueprints for social change. In turn the revolutionaries disliked his adherence to constitutionalism and his close contacts with moderate leaders of Indian National Congress. Moreover, they considered his method of "passive resistance" effeminate and humiliating.

The India House had soon to face a closure following the assassination of William Hutt Curzon Wylie by the revolutionary Madan Lal Dhingra, who was close to India House. Veer Savarkar also faced charges and was transported. Shyamji Krishna Varma fled to Paris. India House gave formative support to ideas

that were later formulated by Savarkar in his book named 'Hindutva'. Hindutva was to gain relevance in the run up to the Indian Independence and would also form the core to the political party named Hindu Mahasabha started by Savarkar.

"Lal-Bal-Pal" is the phrase that is used to refer to the three nationalist leaders Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal who held the sway over the Indian Nationalist movement and the independence struggle in the early parts of twentieth century.

Lala Lajpat Rai belonged to the northern province of Punjab. He was influenced greatly by the Arya Samaj and was part of the Hindu reform movement. He joined the Indian National Congress in 1888 and became a prominent figure in the Indian Independence Movement. He started numerous educational institutions. The National College at Lahore started by him became the centre for revolutionary ideas and was the college where revolutionaries like Bhagat Singh studied. While leading a procession against the Simon Commission, he was fatally injured in the lathi charge by the British police. His death led the revolutionaries like Chandrashekar Azad and Bhagat Singh to kill the British officer J. P. Saunders, who they believed was responsible for the death of Lala Lajpat Rai.

Bal Gangadhar Tilak was a nationalist leader from the Central Indian province of Maharashtra. He has been widely acclaimed the "Father of Indian unrest" who used the press and Hindu occasions like Ganesh Chaturthi and symbols like the Cow to create unrest against the British administration in India. Tilak joined the Indian National Congress in 1890. Under the influence of such leaders, the political discourse of the Congress moved from polite accusation that imperial rule was "un-British" to the forthright claim of Tilak that "Swaraj is my birthright and I will have it".

Bipin Chandra Pal of Bengal was another prominent figure of the Indian nationalist movement, who is considered a modern Hindu reformer, who stood for Hindu cultural nationalism and was opposed to sectarian communalism and Hindu majoritism. He joined the Indian National Congress in 1886 and although Mahatma Gandhi never called himself a "Hindu nationalist"; he believed in and propagated concepts like Dharma and "Rama Rajya" (Rule of Lord Rama) as part of his social and political philosophy. Gandhi said "By political independence I do not mean an imitation to the British House of commons, or the soviet rule of Russia or the Fascist rule of Italy or the Nazi rule of Germany. They have systems suited to their genius. We must have ours suited to ours. What that can be is more than I can tell. I have described it as Ramarajya i.e., sovereignty of the people based on pure moral authority." He emphasised that "Rama Rajya" to him meant peace and justice. "Whether Rama of my imagination ever lived or not on this earth, the ancient ideal of Ramarajya is undoubtedly one of true democracy in which the meanest citizen could be sure of swift justice without an elaborate and costly procedure." He also emphasised that it

meant respect for all religions: "My Hinduism teaches me to respect all religions. In this lies the secret of Ramarajya."

Madan Mohan Malviya, an educationist and a politician with the Indian National Congress was also a vociferous proponent of the philosophy of *Bhagavad Gita*. He was the president of the Indian National Congress in the year 1909 and 1918. He was seen as a 'moderate' in the Congress and was also considered very close to Gandhi. He popularized the Sanskrit phrase "Satyameva Jayate" (Truth alone triumphs), which today is the national motto of the Republic of India. He founded the Benaras Hindu University in 1919 and became its first Vice-Chancellor.

Apart from Gandhi, revolutionary leader Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose referred to Vedanta and the *Bhagavad Gita* as sources of inspiration for the struggle against the British. Swami Vivekananda's teachings on universalism, his nationalist thoughts and his emphasis on social service and reform had all inspired Subhas Chandra Bose from his very young days. The fresh interpretation of the India's ancient scriptures appealed immensely to Subhas. Hindu spirituality formed the essential part of his political and social thought through his adult life, although there was no sense of bigotry or orthodoxy in it. Subhas who called himself a socialist, believed that socialism in India owed its origins to Swami Vivekananda. As historian Leonard Gordon explains "Inner religious explorations continued to be a part of his adult life. This set him apart from the slowly growing number of atheistic socialists and communists who dotted the Indian landscape." "Hinduism was an essential part of his Indianess". His strategy against the British also included the use of Hindu symbols and festivals. In 1925, while in Mandalay jail, he went on a hunger strike when Durga puja was not supported by prison authorities.

Another leader of prime importance in the ascent of Hindu nationalism was Dr Keshav Baliram Hedgewar of Nagpur. Hedgewar as a medical student in Calcutta had been part of the revolutionary activities of the Hindu Mahasabha, Anushilan Samiti and Jugantar. He was charged with sedition in 1921 by the British Administration and served a year in prison. He was briefly a member of Indian National Congress.^[36] In 1925, he left the Congress to form the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh with the help of Hindu Mahasabha Leader Dr. B. S. Moonje, Bapuji Soni, Gatate Ji etc., which would become the focal point of Hindu movements in Independent India. After the formation of the RSS too, Hedgewar was to take part in the Indian National Congress led movements against the British rule. He joined the Jungle Satyagraha agitation in 1931 and served a second term in prison. The Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh started by him became one of the most prominent Hindu organisation with its influence ranging in the social and political spheres of India. The RSS portrayed itself as a social movement rather than a political

party, and did not play central role many of the Indian independence movement. However, the RSS emphatically rejected the Congress policy of cooperation with the Muslims. Subsequently, in 1934, the Congress banned its members from joining RSS, Hindu Mahasabha or Muslim League. He died in 1940.

After M. S. Golwalkar became head of RSS in 1940. RSS didn't take part in many anti-British activities, as Golwalkar did not want to give the British any excuse to ban the RSS. After the Muslim League passed the Lahore Resolution demanding a separate Pakistan, the RSS campaigned for a Hindu nation, but stayed away from the independence struggle. When the British Government banned military drills and use of uniforms in non-official organizations, Golwalkar terminated the RSS military department. A number of RSS members had joined the Quit India Movement but not the naval revolt.

CONCLUSION

The impact of this new revivalist nationalism upon the social reform movement is of much significance in that the new nationalists stimulated the reformers belief that all groups in society must benefit from the advances modern India was making. The assertion that Social Reform and nationalism are irrevocably linked as living processes and as organized movements in India as well as elsewhere. Nationalism and social reform emerge as a result of transformation of traditional societies and the transfer of individual loyalties from the family and caste groups to larger societies of the city, region and nation.

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Joginder Singh

257/12 Hans Enclave, Jaipur Bye-Pass Road

Gurgaon

NGO have a long history in India. In the past, people in this country have been found to have provided help to others in trouble. Since centuries there exists the tradition of voluntary service to the needy and helpless in the country. In the beginning, these services were rendered by people motivated by their religious feelings. Gandhiji was immensely concerned with the problems and evils the people were beset with. He, along with his war against the British rule, wanted to eliminate the social evils and awaken the people of India to come out of the closed shell of the evil traditions like untouchability, caste segregation, and subservience to the landholding castes and general backwardness. In order to achieve these goals, several VOs were formed under the influence of the ideals of Gandhiji. A few of them are Sewa, Eklavya, Disha etc., which were instituted in Gujarat and some others might have been formed in other states also.

In India, it was the 1970s which saw rapid growth in the formation of formally registered NGOs and the process continues to this day. Most NGOs have created their respective thematic, social group and geographical priorities such as poverty alleviation, community health, education, housing, human rights, child rights, women's rights, natural resource management, water and sanitation. NGOs are voluntary organizations (VOs). These are popularly known as NGOs because they are free from governmental control in their functioning. They are democratic and open to all those wishing to become member of the organization voluntarily and serve the society. They believed that service to people would be the service to God. Voluntary organizations, working at both national and international levels, have earned praise for their services in societal development. These organizations are busy in creating awareness and zeal for participation in development projects.

Ensuring humanism by fighting against human rights violations, social exclusions, domestic violence and others have been common objectives of the NGOs. Of late, these organizations are also entering the sector of economic well-being and standard of living. In the state of Uttar Pradesh, Agrani Foundation's Jan Suraksha Kranti (JSK) scheme of savings and life insurance is indeed a commendable effort in this direction.

In India, there are NGOs doing brilliant work in different fields. In the education sector for example, some of the most prominent NGOs would include Pratham (research on educational outcomes, famous for the Annual State of Education Report), Teach for India (direct intervention in low income classrooms) and Akshya-Patra (involved with the mid-day meal scheme). Others such as Goonj are involved with other problems having the poor. Goonj specially

focuses on clothing and believes that merely by reusing the existing clothing in the nation; one important characteristic of poverty can be eliminated. Moreover, a substantial number of NGOs are involved with one of the most important problems facing the poor: Lack of quality skills and employment opportunities. These NGOs focus on skill development and livelihood creation by creating entrepreneurial opportunities for them

ROLE OF NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANISATIONS IN INDIAN SOCIETY:

Floods, fires, earthquakes, epidemic outbreaks and other kinds of calamities were the occasions which motivated people to voluntary help those who were trapped in disastrous situations. It is around the late 18th and early 19th century that associations and organizations were being formed to render such activities in a more organized and permanent profile. There are various areas in which NGOs played active and appreciative role such as:-

PROVIDE EDUCATION TO UNDER PRIVILEGED PEOPLE:

education, particularly among that section of population, which has remained un-benefited or less benefited by the measures adopted by the government. The education of girls, and other deprived people, particularly the SCs and STs, has been their target objective.

DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATION OF INFRASTRUCTURE:

Community-based organizations and cooperatives can acquire, subdivide and develop land, construct housing, provide infrastructure and operate and maintain infrastructure such as wells or public toilets and solid waste collection services. They can also develop building material supply centres and other community-based economic enterprises. In many cases, they will need technical assistance or advice from governmental agencies or higher-level NGOs.

EFFORTS TOWARDS REDUCTION OF GENDER DISCRIMINATION:

NGOs play very important role in reduction of evil of gender discrimination. Women are the other vulnerable section of society. Gender discrimination is a ubiquitous cultural reality. Girls are discriminated in the upbringing pattern in the family. Larger numbers of the undernourished are from amongst the girls. Retention of girls in schools is much less as compared to boys. Women are forced to work as housewife and denied participation in gainful economic activities outside homes. About three-fourths of the work done by women is un-monetized.

SUPPORTING INNOVATION, DEMONSTRATION AND PILOT PROJECTS:

NGO have the advantage of selecting particular places for innovative projects and specify in advance the length of time which they will be supporting the project - overcoming some of the shortcomings that governments face in this respect. NGOs can also be pilots for larger government projects by virtue of their ability to act more quickly than the government bureaucracy.

CHANGE IN THE STATUS OF WOMEN:

Because of active participation of NGOs towards upliftment of status of women shows significant change in the status of women with their active participation in political, social and economic activities, which gained acceleration since the last quarter of the preceding century. More and more women started moving out of the four walls of their houses and involving themselves actively in the social sphere outside their homes.

Important in this process has been the role of academicians and NGOs. The book Women's Role in Economic Development by Easter Boserup (1970) is the pioneering work in this direction. The role of women voluntary organizations towards this cause has been marvellous. Sewa, Sathin, Eklavya, Disha, Environmental Action Group and Agrani Foundation etc. are some of the thousands of NGOs known for their role in development by creating awareness among people.

FACILITATING COMMUNICATION:

NGOs can facilitate communication upward from people to the government and downward from the government to the people. Communication upward involves informing government about what local people are thinking, doing and feeling while communication downward involves informing local people about what the government is planning and doing. NGOs are also in a unique position to share information horizontally, networking between other organizations doing similar work.

CREATING AWARENESS AGAINST ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION AND DEPLETION OF RESOURCES:

The approach to development has been almost uniform world over at least in terms of the use of technology, magnitude of production, pattern of consumption and achievement of wealth. Both state and people were unaware or lackadaisical about the backwash of the nature of development pursued. The threat to the human life developed due to environmental pollution and imbalance and the depletion of natural resources as a consequence of the nature of development. Here, the role of NGOs is really noticeable and praiseworthy. Thousands of voluntary organizations are at work to awaken people and governments against environmental degradation and depletion of resources.

DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATION OF INFRASTRUCTURE:

Community-based organizations and cooperatives can acquire, subdivide and develop land, construct housing, provide infrastructure and operate and maintain infrastructure such as wells or public toilets and solid waste collection services. They

can also develop building material supply centres and other community-based economic enterprises. In many cases, they will need technical assistance or advice from governmental agencies or higher-level NGOs.

COMMENDABLE JOB FOR HOMELESS PEOPLE:

The NGOs have a major role to play towards the cause of people's resettlement and are also performing commendable job in this direction. It is not that the development process has unleashed only environmental threats to the human existence but also many people are displaced due to developmental projects and are quite often not properly compensated and rehabilitated. The projects like the construction of dams, road highways and railways have often made some sections of people, particularly in rural areas, vulnerable and are displaced without being properly compensated.

ADVOCACY FOR AND WITH THE POOR:

In some cases, NGOs become spokespersons or ombudsmen for the poor and attempt to influence government policies and programmes on their behalf. This may be done through a variety of means ranging from demonstration and pilot projects to participation in public forums and the formulation of government policy and plans, to publicizing research results and case studies of the poor. Thus NGOs play roles from advocates for the poor to implementers of government programmes; from agitators and critics to partners and advisors; from sponsors of pilot projects to mediators.

RESTORING DIGNITY OF DEPRIVED AND DISCRIMINATED SECTIONS OF THE SOCIETY:

NGOs are also rendering great service in restoring dignity to the deprived and discriminated sections of the people in the society like women suffering from gender discrimination, lower caste people suffering from caste segregation and the status of untouchable, racial and religious discriminations. Voluntary organizations, working at both national and international levels, have earned praise for their services in societal development. These organizations are busy in creating awareness and zeal for participation in development projects.

Ensuring humanism by fighting against human rights violations, social exclusions, domestic violence and others have been common objectives of the NGOs. Of late, these organizations are also entering the sector of economic well-being and standard of living. In the state of Uttar Pradesh, Agrani Foundation's Jan Suraksha Kranti (JSK) scheme of savings and life insurance is indeed a commendable effort in this direction.

CONCLUSION:

As modernizing economies increasingly shift to free markets and private enterprise, they often experience a decline in social cohesion and an increase in economic and social inequity. In these circumstances the nongovernmental sector has proven to be an essential mitigating force that helps create a healthier balance between the potential excesses of capitalism and the inefficiencies and limited resources of the state.

This has certainly been the case in my own country. NGOs enable citizens to work together voluntarily to promote social values and civic goals which are important to them. They promote local initiative and problem-solving. Through their work in a broad array of fields – environment, health, poverty alleviation, and culture & the arts, education, etc. – NGOs reflect the diversity of society itself. They are established and sustained by individuals working collectively in their communities. By empowering citizens and promoting change at the “grass roots. NGOs (Non-governmental organizations) are increasingly becoming an important force, because they are innovative, flexible, independent, and responsive to the problems of poor people at the grass-roots level. Despite this NGOs are facing various problems in achieving their objectives. One of the major problems that NGOs are facing in India is their dependency upon government funds or external donations. With this dependency, NGOs are less flexible in carrying out their task as most of the tasks depend upon funds. Moreover, the structures of NGOs have become bureaucratic in nature leading to a decreased effectiveness in the overall development.

Apart from these, there are certain problems like underprivileged rural industries, social and cultural differences, conflicts between different groups, administrative problems like political interference, lack of motivation and interest act as hurdles on the way to rural development in India. But in spite of all the hurdles, NGOs will keep on working for rural development in India. NGOs selectively utilized the local talent, train the individuals and use this for rural development.

In the long term, NGOs will continue to play a larger role in nation-building. Increasing prosperity and increased focus on Corporate Social Responsibility spending will definitely help in increasing the focus on the disadvantaged sections of society. Those NGOs that are able to adopt best practices and bring about the maximum transparency through auditing and reporting will be best placed to receive a larger chunk of funds in the coming years. NGOs such as Akshya-Patra have grown enormously in scale by consistently delivering results year after year. CSR spending will benefit only the most credible organisations and allow them to grow in scale. This is a good trend, larger and more accountable NGOs will be able to deliver more effectively and efficiently, making best use of resources. Thus, NGOs will continue to play a larger role in Indian society, but it is also essential for NGOs to open themselves for auditing and reporting.

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SUSTENANCE OF AROMATIC POLYSULFONES DURING ULTRAVIOLET
RADIATION

Deepika

Visiting Faculty, Dept. of Chemistry
Pt. J.L.N. Govt. College, Faridabad

The present paper describes the UV deterioration and sustenance of aromatic polysulfones which can be processed as bonafied thermoplastics by conventional molding and solution casting techniques. The aromatic polysulfones (APS) were introduced as molding powder where they provide exceptionally good physical and electrical properties at 1500 C. The oxidative stability at 1500 C temperature is exceptionally good, although resistance to weathering and ultra-violet radiations is beyond satisfaction. It is, therefore, the attempts have been made to photo stabilize the aromatic polysulfones (APS) at the temperature of 3730K .

The morphological and chemical changes accompanying the exposure of aromatic polysulfones to elevated temperature in both inert and oxidizing atmosphere, undoubtedly have received the great attention as opposed to other energy transfer processes, such as the exposure to light (infrared, visible and ultraviolet), radiations and mechanical deformation.

Considering the potential applications of polysulfones, particularly those of the aromatic types, as substitutes for metals and naturally occurring structural materials, the trend toward the evaluation of the stability of the polymeric materials over a wide range of use conditions, needs no detailed justification. New stabilizers development to improve the range of service of polymeric materials likewise is a natural step in the extension of the applicability of man-made substances to practical materials needs. With the need for materials which can function both at room temperature as well as very high temperatures for extended periods of time without significant loss in mechanical properties; in environments not necessarily similar to those found on this planet; and under conditions such that, after extended periods of time, significant volatile materials from deterioration processes are not evolved from the polymer to contaminate confined atmosphere, the materials requirements of which the chemist must remain cognizant with respect to the type and composition of polymer systems have become quite rigid.

Unfortunately, in most instances, the chemist in speaking of the stability of a particular polymer simply means the serviceability of the material with respect to one or more physical properties which are of concern to him. Again unfortunately, the property may not be due, specifically, to the polymer itself the service environment. Indeed, changes in a substance such as a polymer can occur without being observed by the chemist using even the most sophisticated instrumental techniques. The polymer may change without loss of weight, without being observed by the chemist using even the most sophisticated instrumental techniques. The polymer may change without loss

of weight, without changes in the spectral behaviour of the substance or in the electrical and mechanical properties, and without an observed change in heat content. Quite clearly, our present tools are not sufficiently sensitive in many instances to detect small but highly significant changes within the polymer system.

Without some change in property, the chemist often has no point of reference from which to compare the stability of one polymer to another. Rather, retention of strength properties, failure to discolor, maintenance of flexibility, failure to embrittle or maintenance of insulating characteristics may define stability to a particular chemist. A far more idealistic definition of stability should be: the resistance of a polymer to physical and chemical change. In practice this definition has been used for many years in defining the stability of low-molecular-weight organic and inorganic materials, but it somehow has been lost in a maze of superfluous detail when extrapolated to polymers. Undoubtedly, this definition is quite sound from a fundamental viewpoint. However, it fails to be acceptable when applied to the majority of polymers. The basic reason for this failure lies in the fact that polymer chemists, in general, have studied the details of polymerization in great depth, but rarely have the reaction products been characterized in sufficient detail to give the aforementioned definition any real meaning.

Changes in stability may be due to a number of complex, interrelated phenomena ranging from the structure of the substance itself (considered as the monomeric or repeating unit) to changes in crystallinity of the bulk phase. It must be recognized that minor changes in morphology, not directly traceable to physical or chemical changes occurring within the polymer, can have a profound effect upon the ability of the polymer to undergo chemical changes. Considering such possibilities from the broadest possible view, the effect of molecular weight, the distribution of molecular weight, the polymer structure, the stereochemistry of the polymer unit, and the inter chain relationships, such as crystallinity in some regions as contrasted to others, all will eventually have an effect upon the stability of the polymer.

In any isolation of the more important factors responsible for polymer deterioration under a given set of conditions, the impression should not be formed that polymer degradation is simple or clear-cut. For example, if a polymer system (plasticized and pigmented) is subjected to air exposure in an outdoor environment, processes such as oxidation, photolysis, mechanical stresses from expansion and contraction due to variations in temperature, thermal degradation, plasticizer, volatilization, photosensitization, crystallization, and potential catalysis of numerous decomposition reactions by the pigmentation

substances can be envisioned as just a few of the possible phenomena responsible for deterioration of the sample. Determining the contribution of each of these phenomena from a qualitative point of view, no less quantitatively, represents a very formidable task. Because of this fundamental complexity, coupled with the difficulties of relating chemical changes to property changes as noted earlier, the study of polymer deterioration has progressed very slowly.

To further simplify the problem of gaining comparative stability data, an enormous body of literature has been compiled from "off-the-shelf" polymers and routine thermal analysis data on materials of unknown structure. Many of these materials contain numerous spurious functional groups and/or unknown or undisclosed additives in the form of contaminating metals, inorganic fillers, stabilizers, plasticizers, etc. In addition, an unknown past history, particularly regarding the method of processing and prior photo exposure to degrading environments, often makes a reasonable evaluation of reported work difficult. This should not be construed as a criticism of such reports. It is clear that the recognition of such complications and the continuous improvements in pinpointing such difficulties are a reflection of an active field of study. Often, however, the reviewer or investigator cannot separate fact from fiction concerning the correct route for a particular polymer degradation due to conflicting literature reports.

It is also clear that if the actual chemistry of the degradation reaction is sought, then a detailed knowledge of the polymer structure is necessary. Such information is often unavailable and, in fact, may be best evaluated from the study of the degradation of the polymer more effectively than by other methods of analysis. For example, the nature of complex condensation polymers, such as cured phenolic resins or hetero aromatic polymers is best understood via studies of their photo behaviour.

The greatest single factor explaining the properties of polymers is molecular weight. Numerous tests have been known for a long time to depend on the degree of polymerization or the average molecular weight. For example, tensile strength, elongation, impact strength, and flexural strength all indicate that at low degrees of polymerization little or no strength is observed.

However, at some point in the length of the polymer chain, changes in mechanical properties are no longer observed. As the chain length is shortened, for example, by direct depolymerization, the mechanical properties will eventually reach a point where successively decreasing mechanical properties will be observed. From the view point of the synthetic chemist, attainment of high molecular weight materials is of paramount importance in any initial investigation. Once achieved, more detailed structure investigation can be undertaken, such as distribution studies of molecular weight, branching and cross-linking, stereo chemical regularity, and the reactivity of the functional groups present in the polymer. On the other hand,

a look at the stability of the polymer reveals the reverse process of polymerization from a molecular weight and strength correlation. If, for example, the polymer degrades via direct depolymerization to monomer, such as encountered in the photo degradation in vacuo of certain polymers, a rough reversal of the strength molecular weight correlation might be expected. At elevated temperatures, addition polymers such as vinyl polymers and polymers derived from cyclic monomers are capable of depolymerization. For this route to be typical, it is clearly recognized that the breakoff of a monomer unit must produce an initial radical of high stability contrasted to other possible fragmentation processes, such as elimination or bond rupture.

Considering a roughly random scission of the chains, again in a very simple system, quite a different relationship between strength and molecular weight will be expected. For each scission, a new, lower molecular weight polymer fragments would be formed. Indeed, statistics predict that very small numbers of these fragments would be volatilized under most conditions without further extensive chain rupture. Such random scissions generally lead to a complex degradation pathway, cross-linking, loss of small fragments from secondary reactions, changes in repeat unit functionality, and other complex chemical changes. In some cases, the mechanical strength of the polymer may well exhibit improvement rather than the expected diminution. As already noted, the cross-linking process may have long range effects upon the molecular weight. It can be rationalized that, considering the bond strengths along, the polymer chain as stronger than those between chains, the shorter chains slip freely along each other (only vander wall forces operating). In more complex systems bearing a large number of polar substituent or in very high molecular weight materials, the attractive forces between chains may become so large that the bonds in the polymer chain break, causing complex chemical processes to completely change the structure of the polymer at the site of bond rupture, thereby changing the overall measured properties of the substance.

Examples of such changes are often found in curing or in extended polymerization of condensation are taking place simultaneously within the polymer body. Obvious changes in the macroscopic morphology of these systems have been observed and related to the macroscopic changes in the bulk polymer. Systematic studies of polymer degradation, which started about 50 years ago, were originally confined to thermal degradation and were seriously limited in scope by problems of chemical analysis. Manufacturers preferred to solve their problems of polymer instability by the use of stabilizers discovered by trial and error methods, rather than through an understanding of the mechanism of the degradation process. The area of research on polymer degradation was further extended as synthetic materials of increasing chemical complexity began to be synthesized. These are the products of a continuing search for materials

which are more resistant to the many degradative agencies to which synthetic polymers are exposed in their commercial applications agencies such as light, oxygen, ozone, high energy radiation, mechanical stress, moisture, atmospheric pollutants of industrial origin and the various combinations of these. While, in the past, the ultimate purpose of degradation studies has been to assist in the formulation of more stable materials.

The aromatic polysulfones (APS) plastics were first offered in 1965 as an extrusion and injection moulding material for high temperature and minimum creep applications. Aromatic polysulfones (APS) is one of the outstanding thermoplastics for use as a load-bearing, structural material for long term use at temperature upto 3000 F.

Aromatic polysulfones are resistant to mineral acids, alkalies and salt solutions. Under moderate stress at elevated temperature, these are resistant to most detergents, oils and alcohols. It is damaged by ketones, and chlorinated and aromatic hydrocarbons as well.

Its desirable electrical properties are comparable with poly-carbonate, and its arc resistance is better than that of many thermosetting compounds. It is self-extinguishing and contains no stabilizers or plasticizers. It is stable in its natural transparent resin form. Aromatic polysulfones plastics are available in colors, as well. Its wide molding temperature latitude, 600 to 7500 F enhances its mold ability and, since it does not degrade by continuous recycling, all the scrap can be used, without stress-cracking or subsequent crazing. Aromatic polysulfones are competitive with many basic thermosetting compounds, since it includes some of the useful properties that heretofore have been present only in thermosets it also possesses the important advantage of low cost injection molding.

Among the aromatic polysulfones, the poly (ether-sulfones) derived from dihydric phenols and 4,4'-dichlorodiphenyl sulfones have achieved commercial application that member of this class based on 2,2- bis (4-hydroxyphenyl) propane (bisphenol-A) (Bakelite polysulfone, Union Carbide Corporation) will be used as a typical example.

The various grades of this polysulfone are clear, rigid, tough thermoplastics with glass transition temperatures of 180-2500 C. its formula is given by structure Where n, has values between 50-80. Chain rigidity is derived from the relatively inflexible and immobile phenyl and SO₂ groups, and toughness from the connecting ether oxygen. These groupings also impart the excellent thermal stability and chemical inertness that characterize these resins. Those properties, along with the high glass transition temperatures, make possible continuous use at temperatures in the 150-2000 C range.

Good thermal stability allows the usual range of thermoplastic processing operations in spite of the melting temperatures encountered. Applications particularly suited for these polysulfones include both molded objects and extrusions for which

good thermal stability and good electrical properties are required. Applications include hot water pipes, under-hood automobile components, lenses, connectors, appliance housing, iron handles, dishwasher impellers, switches, circuit breakers, electronics hardware, autoclave equipment and wiring devices.

Dr. SANTOSH KUMAR SINGH

Associate Professor, Department of Law
Tilak Dhari P.G. Law College
Pili Kothi, Jaunpur

There is no more troublesome word in the law than the word 'warranty' like all other words, the term 'warranty' is used in a variety of senses. The presence of the word "collateral" in the definition of warranty is undesirable because of totally changed modern modes of marketing the goods. These days, manufacturers advertise their products for sale and the sellers give guarantee for their goods without any demands from the buyers, unlike sales in good old days. These guarantees form the integral part of the bargain. There is nothing "collateral" in such guarantees. The present paper is devoted to consider the term 'warranty' with the help of dictionaries, judicial dictum and different writer.

The Preliminary meaning of Warranty

The term "warranty" seems to have been imported into law of contract from the old law of conveyancing where it signified an express or implied covenant by the grantor of real state to indemnify by the grantee if he should be evicted.

Its meaning was considerably widened in the law of contract, and before the Act was passed it was a term of very uncertain signification. It was sometimes used as strictly equivalent to "condition precedent", yet sometimes it was sought to contract it with "condition precedent", or rather with a certain kind of condition precedent, namely a promissory condition precedent. When in the latter sense the distinction between "condition" and "warranty" correspond with the distinction drawn by the other older cases between what were known as "dependent" and "independent" covenants or promise.

A warranty is a promise to compensate the promise in money for the harm, he suffers by the happening of a specified event. Its essence is insurance against the risk of the event happening. But for the warranty the promise may bad himself to bear the risk : the warranty makes it clear that the risk is borne by the promisor.

A warranty is generally a collateral term of a contract. By this it is not meant that the warranty is in any way a subsidiary or less important term of the contract but namely this : the risk assumed is one connected with the subject matter of another promise made by the warrantor, as where A sells a horse and warrants that it is sound.

A warranty, like any promise, may itself be subject to a condition, e.g., I warrant that a horse I sell you will live for a year provided it is not used for hunting. The condition may be that you shall waive a condition annexed to your promise. Thus, I warranty the horse I sell you is sound provided you take delivery and pay the price, you promise to take delivery and pay the price provided the horse is sound. If the horse is unsound you may avail yourself of the condition annexed to your

promise : but in that case you cannot sue me on my warranty I can avail myself of the condition annexed to it. You can waive the condition and take delivery, and in that case my warranty becomes absolute and I must compensate you.

Proper Meaning and Definition of Warranty

In its ordinary meaning, the word 'warranty' denotes a binding promise. Everyone knows what a person means when he says "I guarantee it" or "I warrant it" or "I give you my word on it" - meaning in all cases that he binds himself to it. This is the meaning it has borne in English Law for more than 300 years from the leading case of Chandelor Vs. Loups onwards. However, during the last fifty years, the words has been used in another sense. It denotes a subsidiary term in contract a distinction from a vital from known as a 'condition'. In this context, it is to be understood as a term of the contract the breach of which gives rise simply to a claim of damages, in contrast to a 'condition' whose breach entitled the injured party not only to claim damages but also to repudiate the contract if he so desires. Unfortunately, there seems to be no definite meaning of the word collateral as used here. By this is meant that it relates to the subject matter of another promise made by the warrantor and exists, side by side with that promise, in a single contract. Suppose an agreement is entered into between A and B whereby A promise to sell a horse to B and warrants that it is sound . The warranty of soundness is subordinate to A's promise to sell the horse in the sense that it is only made because of that promise. In normal circumstances it would be pointless for A to give B a warranty of the soundness of his horse unless A also transferred the property in the horse to B.

The term "warranty" was used to denote any auxiliary stipulation to a contract of sale, and in particular a stipulation relating to the title to, or the quality, condition, or fitness of goods contracted to be sold. In this sense of the term a breach of warranty might give rise either to a mere claims for damages, or to a right to reject goods and treat the contract as repudiated, according as goods might have been accepted or not.

Varying meaning of Warranty

Warranty is a term that is used in various connections to cover many different meanings. Even in connection with the law of sales of goods sharply divergent meaning have been attached to it. Thus the English Sale of Goods Act, sec. 62 provides as follows : "Warranty" as regard England, means an agreement with reference to goods which are the subject of a contract of sale, but collateral to the main purpose of such contract, the breach of which gives rise to a claim for damages, but not to a right to reject the goods

and treat the contract as repudiated. As regards Scotland, a breach of warranty shall be deemed to be a failure to perform a material part of the contract.”

These provisions of the English Sale of Goods Act, it will be noticed, are entirely out of accord with the American Uniform Sales Act, sec. 11, 12, 15 and 69. Much of the confusion that besets the discussion of seller's warranties in Sales of Goods, even under the American authorities, is attributable to varying shades of meaning attached to the term. Benjamin says : "Warranty is often thought of and described as some sort of collateral promise relating to the goods sold". It should be clearly recognized, however, that the term is broader than promise. The warranty obligation is not necessarily even contractual in its nature.

“Implied warranties do not rest upon any supposed agreement in fact. They are obligation which the law raises principles bargain to the actual contract, principles are held liable for fraud. It is for the sake of convenience, merely, that this obligation its permitted to to be enforced under the form of contract.”

There is no more troublesome word in the law than the word “Warranty”. It is constantly used in different sense. The presence of the word “collateral” in the definition of Warranty is undesirable because of totally changed modern modes of marketing the goods. Apart from this Samuel J. Stoljar points out that the term “collateral” is used and understood in the following different sense which brings unusual uncertainty in its meaning :

- A warranty is treated as “collateral in the sense that it may operate as an exception to the parol evidence rule and may, therefore be given in those cases where the agreement is in writing.
- The word “collateral” may mean ancillary, secondary or dependent, where as it may appear to be an independent promise.
- A warranty may be “collateral” from the point of view of simple form. A asks B to sell his watch. B says, “I will purchase it, but is it alright”? A says, guarantly that it is in excellent condition”. This is “collateral” in form.
- Warranty may be “collateral” in the sense that it entitles the plaintiff, for its breaches, only damages and does not entitle him to repudiate contract.
- A warranty may be “collateral” from the point of view of the pleading, that is, the buyer being sued by seller, can plead for its breach by the seller. The seller is not bound to state affirmatively that he has committed any breach thereof.
- A warranty may be “collateral” in the sense that it is one of the agreed exceptions to the general rule of caveat emptor.
- A warranty is “collateral” in the sense that it is auxiliary to the “main purpose” of the sale.

- It may be “collateral” in the sense that it contains special agreement relating to sale of specific goods and not an integral part of the description of the goods.
- A warranty may be “collateral” in the sense that it is less important whereas condition is more important.

“A “warranty” is implied when the law derives it by implication or inference from the nature of the transaction. No particular form words is necessary to create a warranty. It is the subject matter of a statement and the circumstances under which it is made that are considered than form. A warranty is not valid unless supported a consideration. In case of a breach of warranty the may sue for the purchase price or may claim damages, and is not bound to return the goods

“Generally, “warranty” denotes a term collateral to the purpose of the contract, breach of which justifies a claim of damages but does not justify treating the contract as repudiated.”

It defines warranty a term of a contract collateral to the main purpose of the contract, any agreement either accompanying a transfer of property or collateral to the contract for such transfer or to any other agreement or transaction.

“Warranty a guarantee or security that foods are of the quality stated. A promise or covenant by deed by the bargainer, for himself and his heirs, to warrant or secure the bargainee and his heirs against men for the enjoying of the thing guaranteed.

“Warranty is a provisin which is subsidiary or collateral to main purpose of the contract.”

Nature of Warranty

The true nature of a ‘warranty’ has been explained by Lord Abinger, C.B. in the following words :

“A warranty is an express or implied statement of something which the party undertakes shall be part of the contract; and though part of the contract yet collateral to the express object of it or as per Lord Haldane observes: “The proper significance of the word in the law of England is an agreement which refers to the subject matter of a contract, but not being an essential part of the contract either intrinsically or by agreement, is collateral to the main purpose of such a contract.”

The nature of a ‘warranty’, as compared with a condition’, is best illustrated by the case of Bettini Vs. Gye.” Bettini, an opera singer entered into a written contract with Gye. the director of the Royal Italian opera in London, whereby he agreed to sing in concerts and operas in the U.K. from 30th March, 1875 to 13th July, 1875 and “to be in London without fail at least six days before the commencement of his engagement for the purpose of his rehearsals.” He was prevented by illness from arriving in London before 28th March, but he did arrive on that day and thereafter was ready and willing to perform his agreement. Gye declined to accept his services and repudiated the contract. Upon this, Bettini sued for the breach.

The case was heard by the queen's Bench Division (Black burn, Quain and Archibald, JJ.). The Court held that the term as to the presence for rehearsal

was a 'warranty' not justifying repudiation. It was observed that the defendant might claim compensation for any loss he had incurred because plaintiff's absence during rehearsal but he could not lawfully treat the contract as at end. The court pointed out that if the engagement had been only to sing in operas, or if it had been only for a few performances, the term as to rehearsals might well have been vital to the contract. But the attending circumstances of the case make it clear that it not a condition but merely a warranty.

Nature of the Obligation of Warranty :

Much of the intrinsic difficulty and still more of the divergence of authority which characterize the law of warranty are due to an imperfect recognition of the nature of the obligation imposed by a warranty. The action upon a warranty was in its origin a pure action of tort. There is no doubt that today the obligation of a warrantor is generally conceived of as contractual, and there can be no doubt also that a seller may expressly promise to be answerable for some alleged quality of the article sold, or that if he makes such a promise for good consideration he enters into a contract. This, however, does not either upon authority or reason exhaust the possibilities of express Warranties. It should not be the law and by the weight of modern authority, it is not the law that a seller who by positive affirmation induces a buyer to enter into a bargain can escape that his affirmation was not an offer to contract.

As an actual agreement to contract is not essential, the obligation of the seller in such a case is one imposed by law as distinguished from one voluntarily assumed. It may Be called an obligation either on a Quasi - contract or a Quasi tort, because remedies appropriate to contract and also to tort have been applicable. That this character of the seller's obligation was recognised by Blackstone, : Blackstone places his treatment of warranty under the head of contracts "which are such as reason and justice dictate, which therefore the law presumes that every man has contracted to perform; and upon this presumption, makes him 39 answerable to such person as suffer by his non-performance." Blackstone includes warranties : "Also, if he that selleth any thing both upon the sale warrant it to be good, the law annexes a facit contract to this warranty, that if it be not so, he shall make compensation to the buyer; else it is an injury to good faith, for which an action on the case will lie to recover damages, and that this point of view has been lost sight of by many courts is no doubt due to the fact that assumpsit became so generally the remedy for the enforcement of a warranty. But even recently an action of tort for warranty has been held distinguished court to lie irrespective of any fraud on the part of the seller or knowledge on his part that the representations constituting me warranty were untrue.

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ROLE OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH

Dr. Satyavir Singh

Asso. Prof. Dept. of Economics
GGSD College, Palwal

ABSTRACT

This comprehensive essay explores the multifaceted role of Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) in driving economic growth. It delves into the incentives IPRs provide for innovation and creativity, their capacity to attract investment and foster entrepreneurship, and their facilitation of technological advancements and knowledge transfer. The essay emphasizes the balance between protection and access, highlighting the challenges and complexities associated with IPRs in domains such as digital copyright, essential medicines, and indigenous knowledge. It also addresses emerging trends, including AI, green technologies, and data innovation, while underscoring the importance of ethical considerations and global collaboration. The essay underscores the need for inclusivity, particularly in engaging women, minorities, and indigenous communities, and concludes by asserting that adapting IPR frameworks will be pivotal in shaping a future where innovation thrives, economies flourish, and societal well-being is upheld.

INTRODUCTION

Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) play a pivotal role in shaping modern economies by fostering innovation, protecting creativity, and facilitating economic growth. These rights encompass a range of legal protections granted to individuals or entities for their intellectual creations, which include inventions, artistic works, designs, trademarks, and trade secrets. The significance of IPRs in driving economic progress cannot be overstated, as they incentivize innovation, attract investment, enable technological advancements, and facilitate the transfer of knowledge across borders. This essay delves into the multifaceted role of Intellectual Property Rights in promoting economic growth and the various mechanisms through which they achieve this objective.

INCENTIVIZING INNOVATION AND CREATIVITY

At the core of the relationship between IPRs and economic growth lies the incentive they provide for individuals and organizations to invest time, effort, and resources into creating new and valuable innovations. The promise of exclusive rights, such as patents, copyrights, and trademarks, ensures that creators and inventors can reap the benefits of their efforts without immediate fear of unauthorized copying or imitation. This protection encourages risk-taking and experimentation, as inventors and creators are more likely to engage in research and development endeavors when they have the assurance of reaping the rewards of their investments.

ATTRACTING INVESTMENT AND FOSTERING ENTREPRENEURSHIP

IPRs also serve as a vital mechanism for attracting both domestic and foreign investments. Investors are more likely to allocate funds to countries that have strong legal frameworks protecting intellectual property. Robust IPRs provide a sense of security to investors, assuring them that their investments in research, development, and innovation will be safeguarded from unfair competition. This, in turn, stimulates entrepreneurship by creating an environment where startups and small

businesses can confidently pursue groundbreaking ideas, knowing that their creations will be shielded from unauthorized replication.

TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCEMENT AND TRANSFER OF KNOWLEDGE

IPRs facilitate the rapid dissemination of technological advancements by allowing creators to share their innovations through licensing and collaboration agreements. These agreements often result in the transfer of technology and expertise from established players to emerging markets or regions with less developed technological infrastructure. Such knowledge transfer not only spurs local economic growth but also fosters global innovation networks, benefiting both advanced and developing economies.

BALANCING PROTECTION AND ACCESS

While IPRs provide crucial incentives for innovation, it is essential to strike a balance between protection and accessibility. Overly strict intellectual property regimes can hinder competition and impede the dissemination of knowledge, particularly in sectors vital for public health and development. Striking this balance requires crafting IPR policies that encourage innovation while ensuring that essential goods, services, and knowledge remain accessible to all, especially in critical areas like healthcare, education, and environmental sustainability.

CATALYZING INDUSTRIES AND JOB CREATION

Intellectual property-intensive industries, such as pharmaceuticals, technology, entertainment, and fashion, contribute significantly to economic growth and job creation. These industries not only generate substantial revenue but also provide employment opportunities across a diverse range of skill sets. The revenue generated from licensing and sales of patented products and copyrighted materials contributes to tax revenues, further supporting public infrastructure and services.

GLOBAL TRADE AND COMPETITION

IPRs are increasingly becoming a cornerstone of global trade agreements. Many international trade agreements incorporate provisions that require signatory countries to uphold certain standards of intellectual property protection. This harmonization of intellectual property laws helps create a level playing field for businesses across different nations, encouraging fair competition and fostering economic cooperation on a global scale.

CHALLENGES AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS

While Intellectual Property Rights undeniably contribute to economic growth, they also face challenges and complexities that need to be addressed to maximize their positive impact on societies.

Patent Thickets and Litigation: In some sectors, the accumulation of numerous patents around a single technology or product has led to what is known as "patent thickets." These thickets can stifle innovation by creating barriers to entry for new players and causing legal disputes among patent holders. Striking a balance between encouraging innovation and preventing patent litigation remains a challenge, requiring ongoing reforms in patent examination and enforcement processes.

Digital Age and Copyright: The digital revolution has brought about new challenges in the realm of copyright protection. With the ease of copying and distributing digital content, finding a way to protect creators' rights while allowing for the sharing of information has become a complex task. Striking a balance between the interests of creators, users, and platforms in the digital age is crucial to fostering creativity and knowledge dissemination.

Access to Essential Medicines: In the healthcare sector, balancing IPR protection with ensuring access to essential medicines for all remains a critical concern, particularly in developing countries. The high costs of patented pharmaceuticals can limit access to life-saving treatments. Mechanisms such as compulsory licensing and technology transfer agreements are being explored to address this challenge and ensure that public health needs are met.

Indigenous Knowledge and Traditional Cultural Expressions: The protection of indigenous knowledge and traditional cultural expressions presents a unique challenge in the realm of Intellectual Property Rights. Balancing the preservation of cultural heritage with modern intellectual property frameworks requires innovative approaches that respect the rights of indigenous communities while encouraging cultural exchange and preservation.

Collaborative Innovation and Open Source: The rise of open-source software and collaborative innovation challenges traditional notions of intellectual property. Open-source projects encourage shared knowledge and collaborative development, promoting rapid

innovation and problem-solving. Finding ways to integrate these models with conventional IPR frameworks is essential to harness the full potential of collaborative creativity.

Global Disparities and Capacity Building: Disparities in intellectual property capacities among countries can create imbalances in global trade and technology transfer. Developing countries may struggle to fully participate in the global innovation ecosystem due to limited resources and expertise. International efforts to provide capacity-building support and technology transfer assistance can help address these disparities and promote equitable growth.

As we navigate a rapidly changing global landscape, policymakers, businesses, and communities must work collaboratively to ensure that Intellectual Property Rights continue to strike the right balance between protection and access. By addressing challenges and fostering a holistic understanding of the impact of IPRs, societies can harness their potential to drive sustainable economic growth, foster innovation, and enrich the quality of life for people around the world. The evolution of IPR frameworks must be guided by a commitment to promoting creativity, knowledge sharing, and the betterment of humanity as a whole.

EMERGING TRENDS AND FUTURE PROSPECTS

Looking ahead, several emerging trends have the potential to reshape the landscape of Intellectual Property Rights and their role in economic growth:

Artificial Intelligence and IPRs: The rise of artificial intelligence (AI) presents new challenges and opportunities for IPRs. As AI-generated creations become more prevalent, questions arise about the ownership and protection of these creations. Clear guidelines on AI-generated intellectual property and the attribution of authorship will be essential to ensure that innovation in AI is appropriately rewarded while respecting ethical considerations.

Green Technologies and Sustainability: The growing emphasis on sustainability and the urgent need to address environmental challenges have spurred interest in green technologies and clean energy solutions. Intellectual Property Rights will play a pivotal role in incentivizing the development and deployment of innovative solutions that address climate change, resource depletion, and environmental degradation.

Data and Digital Innovation: In the era of big data and the Internet of Things (IoT), the creation and utilization of data have become integral to innovation and economic growth. New models for data ownership, protection, and sharing will need to be developed to accommodate the evolving digital landscape while ensuring privacy and security.

Global Collaboration and Standards: As economies become increasingly interconnected, global collaboration and the standardization of

Intellectual Property Rights are gaining importance. Harmonizing intellectual property laws across jurisdictions can promote a smoother flow of innovation and technology transfer, encouraging cross-border collaboration and reducing legal complexities for businesses operating in multiple markets.

Ethical Considerations: Ethical considerations are becoming more prominent in discussions about intellectual property. Questions about the social impact of certain patents, the accessibility of essential goods, and the implications of IPRs on societal well-being are gaining traction. Striking a balance between commercial interests and ethical responsibilities will be essential for the legitimacy and sustainability of IPR systems.

Education and Awareness: Raising public awareness about the benefits and complexities of Intellectual Property Rights is crucial. Educating individuals, businesses, and policymakers about the nuances of IPRs can lead to informed decision-making, foster a culture of respect for intellectual property, and mitigate instances of infringement and disputes.

FOSTERING INCLUSIVE INNOVATION

As the world becomes more interconnected, it's imperative to ensure that the benefits of innovation and Intellectual Property Rights are accessible to a wide range of individuals and communities. Inclusivity is key to driving equitable economic growth. Efforts should be directed toward empowering underrepresented groups, including women, minorities, and marginalized communities, to participate actively in innovation and benefit from the protection of their intellectual creations.

Women in Innovation: Promoting gender diversity in innovation is not only a matter of social justice but also an economic imperative. Encouraging more women to participate in STEM fields and supporting their journey from idea conception to market implementation will contribute significantly to economic growth and drive a more inclusive innovation ecosystem.

Indigenous Knowledge and Cultural Heritage: Many indigenous communities possess a wealth of traditional knowledge and cultural expressions that have the potential to contribute to modern innovation. Recognizing and respecting the intellectual property of indigenous peoples is essential. Collaborative frameworks that acknowledge their contributions while respecting their cultural heritage can lead to mutual benefits and sustainable development.

Startups and SMEs: Startups and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) are often engines of innovation and economic growth. However, navigating the complexities of Intellectual Property Rights can be challenging for these entities. Simplified and cost-effective mechanisms for acquiring and enforcing IPRs, along with capacity-building initiatives, can empower startups and SMEs to thrive in the innovation landscape.

Open Innovation and Collaboration: The concept of open innovation, where organizations collaborate and share knowledge to collectively solve problems, has gained prominence. Encouraging collaborative research, open-source initiatives, and public-private partnerships can accelerate innovation, promote knowledge exchange, and lead to more holistic solutions to complex challenges.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, Intellectual Property Rights serve as a catalyst for economic growth in modern societies by fostering innovation, attracting investment, facilitating technology transfer, and promoting industries that generate employment and revenue. These rights create an ecosystem that rewards creativity and ingenuity, enabling inventors, creators, and entrepreneurs to contribute to the advancement of human knowledge and well-being. However, it is crucial to ensure that the balance between protection and access is maintained, allowing for innovation to flourish while ensuring the availability of essential goods and services to all segments of society. As economies continue to evolve in an increasingly interconnected world, the role of IPRs in driving innovation and economic growth remains indispensable.

The role of Intellectual Property Rights in driving economic growth is a multi-dimensional and continually evolving aspect of modern economies. As we navigate the complexities of technological advancements, global trade, and societal demands, it is essential to recognize that the impact of IPRs extends far beyond economic indicators. These rights shape the way societies innovate, interact, and progress, influencing the well-being of individuals, the vitality of industries, and the development of nations.

Striking the right balance between protection and access, fostering inclusivity, addressing ethical considerations, and adapting to emerging trends are critical for ensuring that Intellectual Property Rights continue to be a force for positive change in the global economy. By embracing these challenges and opportunities, societies can harness the full potential of innovation and creativity to shape a more prosperous and equitable future for all.

The relationship between Intellectual Property Rights and economic growth is dynamic and evolving. As technology advances, economies transform, and global challenges intensify, the role of IPRs in fostering innovation and driving economic progress will continue to adapt. To ensure that IPRs remain effective tools for encouraging creativity and innovation, policymakers, legal experts, businesses, and civil society must work together to navigate the complex landscape of intellectual property in a rapidly changing world.

Balancing the needs of creators, innovators, consumers, and the broader society is an ongoing endeavor that requires flexibility, adaptability, and a commitment to achieving a

harmonious coexistence between protection and access. Ultimately, Intellectual Property Rights will remain a cornerstone of economic growth, provided they are managed in a way that safeguards both the fruits of innovation and the greater good of humanity.

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Dr. Dinesh Kumar

Asso. Prof., Dept. of Commerce
Pt. JLN Govt. College, Faridabad

The Indian financial system is a complex network of financial institutions, markets, instruments, and regulations that facilitate the flow of funds between savers and investors. The Indian financial system is regulated and overseen by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), which is the country's central bank. The RBI is responsible for formulating and implementing monetary policy, regulating banks and other financial institutions, and promoting financial stability and development.

In addition to the RBI, there are a number of other regulatory bodies that oversee specific segments of the financial system. For example, the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) regulates securities markets, while the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) oversees the insurance sector. There are also various government-owned financial institutions, such as the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), which provide credit and other financial services to specific sectors of the economy.

The Indian government plays an important role in the financial system through its fiscal policies, which include taxation, spending, and borrowing. The government's budget is a key instrument of fiscal policy, and it plays a critical role in determining the overall level of economic activity in the country. The government also sets economic policies and regulations that affect various aspects of the financial system, such as interest rates, foreign investment, and capital flows.

The Indian government has made a number of significant reforms to the financial system over the past few decades. These include the liberalization of the economy in the 1990s, which led to a surge in foreign investment and a modernization of the financial system, and the implementation of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) which simplified the tax system and streamlined the collection of indirect taxes. The government has also launched a number of initiatives to promote financial inclusion, such as the Jan Dhan Yojana, which aims to provide access to banking services to all households in the country.

The Indian financial system and the government's policies and regulations play a critical role in the country's economic Development and Stability.

LIBERALISATION OF THE FINANCIAL SYSTEM

The liberalization of the Indian financial system refers to a series of economic reforms that were initiated in the early 1990s. Prior to these reforms, the Indian financial system was highly regulated and dominated by public sector banks and financial institutions. The reforms aimed to open up the financial sector to greater competition,

increase efficiency and productivity, and promote economic growth.

The key measures of the liberalization of the Indian financial system included:

1. **Deregulation of interest rates:** Prior to liberalization, the RBI controlled the interest rates on loans and deposits. Liberalization removed this control, allowing banks to set their own interest rates based on market conditions.
2. **Opening up of the banking sector:** Private sector banks were allowed to enter the market, breaking the monopoly of public sector banks.
3. **Introduction of new financial instruments:** New financial instruments such as treasury bills, commercial papers, and certificates of deposit were introduced to provide more options for borrowing and lending.
4. **Establishment of capital markets:** The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) was established to regulate the capital markets, and stock exchanges were allowed to introduce electronic trading.
5. **Removal of restrictions on foreign investment:** Restrictions on foreign investment in Indian financial markets were removed, allowing foreign investors to participate in the Indian market.

These reforms led to significant changes in the Indian financial system, including increased competition, greater access to credit and capital, and the development of new financial instruments and markets. While the liberalization of the financial system was not without its challenges, overall it has been credited with contributing to the strong economic growth that India has experienced over the past few decades.

Commercial Banking

Commercial banking is a type of banking that provides financial services to individuals, businesses, and organizations. The services offered by commercial banks include accepting deposits, providing loans and credit, issuing credit cards, and facilitating international trade. Commercial banks play a crucial role in the economy by providing liquidity to businesses and individuals, helping to fund investment and consumption activities, and facilitating transactions.

In India, commercial banks are classified into different categories based on their ownership and size. The different categories of commercial banks in India include:

1. **Public Sector Banks (PSBs):** These are banks that are owned by the government and are established with the objective of promoting financial inclusion and

providing access to banking services to all sections of society.

2. **Private Sector Banks (PVBs):** These are banks that are owned and managed by private individuals or corporations. They are established with the objective of making profits and serving specific customer segments.
3. **Foreign Banks:** These are banks that are incorporated outside India but operate within the country. They are regulated by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and are subject to the same rules and regulations as domestic banks.
4. **Regional Rural Banks (RRBs):** These are banks that are established with the objective of providing credit and other financial services to rural areas. They are sponsored by nationalized banks and are jointly owned by the central government, state government, and sponsor banks.

Commercial banks in India are regulated by the RBI, which sets guidelines for their operations and ensures that they comply with prudential norms. The RBI also monitors the performance of commercial banks and takes corrective action when necessary to ensure the stability of the banking system. In recent years, the Indian government has taken several measures to strengthen the commercial banking sector, such as recapitalizing public sector banks and implementing the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code to address non-performing assets.

Central Banking

Central banking refers to the function of a central bank in a country's financial system. The central bank is responsible for regulating the supply of money, managing the country's currency, and maintaining financial stability. In India, the central bank is the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), which was established in 1935 and has since played a critical role in the country's economic development.

The RBI's primary functions as a central bank include:

1. **Issuing and managing the currency:** The RBI is responsible for issuing currency notes and coins in India and managing the country's monetary policy.
2. **Regulating the banking system:** The RBI regulates and supervises the banking system in India, ensuring that banks comply with prudential norms and maintain financial stability.
3. **Managing foreign exchange reserves:** The RBI manages the country's foreign exchange reserves and intervenes in the currency market to maintain the value of the Indian rupee.
4. **Conducting monetary policy:** The RBI formulates and implements monetary policy to control inflation and maintain price stability.
5. **Promoting financial inclusion:** The RBI promotes financial inclusion by ensuring that all sections of society have

access to financial services and by promoting the use of digital payments.

The RBI is governed by a board of directors appointed by the government of India, and its policies are guided by the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. The central bank is also responsible for managing the country's payment and settlement systems and for providing banking services to the central and state governments. Overall, the central banking function of the RBI plays a critical role in the stability and development of the Indian financial system.

PUBLIC DEPTH

Public debt refers to the amount of money owed by a government to individuals, corporations, and other entities within and outside the country. Public debt is created when a government spends more than it collects in taxes and other revenues, and has to borrow money to finance its operations and projects. In India, public debt is an important aspect of the country's fiscal policy and is closely monitored by the government and the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

There are several types of public debt in India, including:

1. **Internal debt:** This is debt owed by the government to individuals and institutions within the country, such as banks, insurance companies, and the public.
2. **External debt:** This is debt owed by the government to foreign institutions and individuals, such as other governments, international organizations, and foreign banks.
3. **Market borrowing:** This refers to the government's borrowing through the issuance of bonds and securities in the domestic market.
4. **Borrowing from the RBI:** The government may borrow directly from the RBI through the issuance of treasury bills and other instruments.

The management of public debt is an important aspect of India's fiscal policy, as it affects the country's economic growth, inflation, and overall financial stability. The government aims to maintain a sustainable level of public debt, while ensuring that it has enough resources to finance its operations and projects. The RBI plays a key role in managing public debt by regulating the government's borrowing, determining interest rates on government securities, and providing liquidity to the market.

Overall, public debt is an important component of India's financial system, and its management is critical to the country's economic growth and stability. The government and the RBI closely monitor public debt levels and take necessary measures to ensure that the country's fiscal position remains sustainable.

ADVANCES TO PRIORITY SECTOR

In India, the Priority Sector Lending (PSL) is a regulatory requirement that mandates banks and other financial institutions to provide a certain percentage of their lending to sectors identified as "priority" by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). The primary objective of PSL is to ensure that credit

flows to sectors that are critical for the country's economic development and growth, and to support financial inclusion.

The priority sectors identified by the RBI include agriculture and allied activities, micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), housing, education, and renewable energy, among others. Banks are required to lend at least 40% of their Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) to these priority sectors.

Advances to the priority sector have several benefits, including:

1. **Boosting economic growth:** Priority sector lending helps to finance the growth of sectors that are critical for the country's economic development, such as agriculture and MSMEs.
2. **Promoting financial inclusion:** PSL helps to ensure that credit flows to underserved and marginalized sections of society, such as small farmers, women entrepreneurs, and low-income households.
3. **Addressing regional disparities:** PSL helps to address regional disparities in access to credit, by ensuring that credit flows to all parts of the country.
4. **Meeting social objectives:** PSL helps to meet social objectives, such as promoting education and providing housing for low-income households.

The RBI monitors the compliance of banks with PSL requirements and takes necessary action to ensure that banks meet their targets. Banks that fail to meet their PSL targets are required to contribute to a fund for the development of the priority sectors. Overall, advances to the priority sector are an important aspect of India's financial system, and play a critical role in supporting the country's economic growth and financial inclusion objectives.

SUPERVISION SYSTEM

In India, the supervision of the financial system is the responsibility of several regulatory bodies, including the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDAI), and Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA). Each regulatory body is responsible for overseeing and regulating the institutions and sectors falling under their respective jurisdictions.

The RBI is the primary regulator of banks, non-banking financial companies (NBFCs), and other financial institutions in India. It has the responsibility of supervising and regulating these entities to ensure the stability of the financial system. The RBI conducts regular inspections of banks and NBFCs, and assesses their financial health, risk management practices, and compliance with regulations.

SEBI regulates the securities market in India and oversees activities such as stock exchanges, mutual funds, and portfolio managers. SEBI's main objective is to protect the interests of investors and ensure the integrity of the securities market.

The IRDAI is responsible for regulating and promoting the development of the insurance

sector in India. It supervises insurance companies and other entities engaged in the insurance business to ensure that they comply with regulations, maintain solvency, and protect the interests of policyholders.

The PFRDA is responsible for regulating and promoting the development of the pension sector in India. It oversees and regulates pension funds, such as the National Pension System (NPS), to ensure the safety and security of pension funds and to protect the interests of subscribers.

The supervision system in India plays a critical role in maintaining the stability and safety of the financial system. The regulatory bodies work together to ensure that institutions comply with regulations, manage risks effectively, and protect the interests of customers and investors. Overall, the supervision system is a key aspect of India's financial system and plays a critical role in the country's economic growth and development.

REGIONAL RURAL BANKS

Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) are financial institutions established in India with the primary objective of providing banking and financial services to rural areas. RRBs were set up in 1975 on the recommendation of the Narasimham Committee on Rural Credit, and they are jointly owned by the Central Government, the concerned State Government, and the sponsor bank.

The key objectives of RRBs are to:

1. Provide credit and other financial services to rural and semi-urban areas.
2. Promote rural development and agriculture.
3. Provide employment opportunities in rural areas.
4. Promote financial inclusion.

RRBs are required to maintain a minimum of 75% of their lending portfolio for the agriculture and rural sectors. They offer a range of products and services, including savings and current accounts, loans, remittances, and insurance products.

RRBs are governed by the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976, and are regulated by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). The RBI supervises and regulates RRBs to ensure that they comply with prudential norms, maintain adequate capital adequacy, and operate within the framework of regulations.

The RRBs have played a critical role in providing financial services to the rural and semi-urban areas of the country, where access to banking and financial services is limited. They have contributed to the economic development of rural areas by providing credit to farmers and rural entrepreneurs. They have also played a crucial role in promoting financial inclusion, by providing banking services to the unbanked and underserved sections of society.

Overall, RRBs are an important component of India's financial system, and their continued growth and development are critical to the country's economic growth and development.

IMPACT ON INDIAN ECONOMY

The Indian financial system has played a critical role in the country's economic growth and development over the years. The liberalization of the financial system in the 1990s and the

subsequent reforms have had a significant impact on the Indian economy. Here are some of the key ways in which the financial system has influenced the Indian economy:

1. **Mobilization of savings:** The Indian financial system has played a key role in mobilizing savings from households and channeling them towards productive sectors of the economy. The expansion of the banking system and the development of capital markets have provided savers with a range of investment options, and this has helped to channel savings into **productive investments**.
2. **Increased access to credit:** The liberalization of the financial system has led to an increase in the availability of credit, especially to small and medium enterprises. The expansion of the banking system and the development of new lending products have helped to provide credit to a wider range of borrowers.
3. **Financial inclusion:** The Indian financial system has played a critical role in promoting financial inclusion, especially in rural and semi-urban areas. The expansion of regional rural banks, the introduction of microfinance, and the use of technology have helped to bring a large number of unbanked people into the formal financial system.
4. **Improved corporate governance:** The reforms in the financial system have led to an improvement in corporate governance practices in the country. The regulatory bodies have implemented a range of measures to ensure transparency and accountability, which has helped to improve the confidence of investors in the Indian financial system.
5. **Increased foreign investment:** The liberalization of the financial system has made India an attractive destination for foreign investment. The development of capital markets and the introduction of new financial products have provided investors with a range of investment options, and this has helped to attract foreign investment into the country.

Overall, the Indian financial system has had a significant impact on the country's economic growth and development. The expansion of the banking system, the development of capital markets, and the introduction of new financial products have helped to mobilize savings, increase access to credit, promote financial inclusion, and attract foreign investment into the country.

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DR. ARCHANA SINGHAL

Dept. of Commerce, D.A.V Centenary College Faridabad

ABSTRACT

Today an Indian women knows very well the importance of higher education in Indian society. Therefore, she is most likely to play a very important role in encouraging the higher education among young girls. She can contribute a lot in minimising gender gap also which is very important for our Indian society to progress smoothly and equally.

Present paper is aimed at finding how a female teacher can be placed to play this crucial role. What challenges can be faced in this regard how these challenges can be resolved.

Key words: Female teachers, Higher education

INTRODUCTION

In India, the role of female teachers in higher education has become increasingly significant over the years. With the growing demand for education and the increasing participation of women in the workforce, the presence of women in teaching positions has become more important than ever.

The participation of women in higher education has been increasing in recent years, and women have become an important part of the student body. However, women still face significant challenges when it comes to accessing higher education and pursuing academic careers, particularly in male-dominated fields.

Female teachers can play a crucial role in promoting gender equality in higher education by serving as role models, mentors, and advocates for female students. They can also contribute to a more inclusive and diverse learning environment, which can help to create a more equitable society.

In this context, it is important to examine the role of female teachers in higher education in India and the challenges that they face in pursuing their careers. By understanding the contributions and struggles of female teachers, we can work towards creating a more supportive and inclusive environment for women in higher education.

In most of the school across the country, you will find female educators who have taught, moulded, inspired and influenced several students. According to All India Survey on Higher Education, the total number of teachers are 12,84,755, out of which about 58.0% are male teachers and 42.0% are female teachers. At All-India level there are merely, 72 female teachers per 100 male teachers. The lowest gender proportion is recorded in Bihar where female to male teachers' ratio is 1:4 which in percentage terms is 79.1% for male and only 20.9% for female teachers. Jharkhand comes close second with 70.1% male teachers and 29.9% female teachers. Uttar Pradesh has 32.8% female teachers of the total teachers in the State. A few States like Kerala, Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Delhi and Goa on the other hand have more female teachers than male teachers.

India has a publicly funded higher education system that is the third largest in the world, next to the United States and China. The Institutional framework of higher education in India consists of Universities and Colleges. As reported in 2015, India has 760 Universities and 38,498 colleges.

There are three types of Universities: Conventional Universities, Deemed Universities and Institutions of National Importance.

Renowned Female Indian educators and their contributions to the Indian Society

Savitri Bai Phule :_One of the most influential women in 1800s, Savitri Bai Phule became the first Indian Female teacher. It is vital to note that women scarcely had access to Education throughout the early ages, especially in India. Savitribai Phule overcame obstacles like the caste system and male supremacy. Any woman taking the initiative and standing up for a cause was unthinkable and impossible. Savitribai Phule, on the other hand, dismantled all the barriers and fought for women's education in India. She did it by deed rather than speech. She transformed into a live example. Along with her husband, Sh.Jyotirao Phule, made many contributions to the society; In 1852, she started the Mahila Seva Mandal to fight for the rights of women, in no time, the Phules were running three different schools by the end of 1851. Eventually, in 1852, she was declared the best teacher in the state by the British government. She died on March 10, 1897, in Pune, after she fell sick while serving those who had contracted plague during the epidemic.

Begum Zaffar Ali :_Begum Zafar Ali was a legislator, social activist, and supporter of education who lived from 1900 until 1999. She was Kashmir's first female matriculate (1930). The first matriculate in Kashmir was her father, Khan Bahadur Aga Syed Hussain. She managed several schools as their headmistress. She canvassed neighbourhoods to persuade people of the benefits of female education. She promoted empowerment among females in her school by urging them to pursue education. From 1977 until 1982, she was a member of the Legislative Assembly, where she was instrumental in bringing about changes in the fields of education, women's emancipation, and other social issues.

Mahadevi Verma: Mahadevi Verma was a well-known Indian poet, freedom warrior, and educationist who lived from 1907 to 1987. She used to compose in Hindi and was regarded as a leading poet of the "Chhayavaad," a modern Hindi poetry romanticism literary movement. She worked at Prayag Mahila Vidyapeeth in Allahabad as both the Principal and Vice-Chancellor. Many of her creations like *Aateet Ke Chalchitra*, *'Bandini'*,

'*Mere Bachpan Ke Din*', "*Neelkanth*" setting her life as an example. Mahadevi Varma paved a path for hundreds of women coming after her. She was awarded Padma Bhushan in 1956. In 1979, she was made a fellow at Sahitya Akademi, becoming the first woman to be given this distinction. Her collection of poems, she received Gyanpeeth award in 1982. She was granted Padma Vibhushan in 1988. Even though she died on 11 September 1987, her literate work continues to inspire many people.

Kadambini Ganguly: She is the first women graduates of India during the British colonial period. Kadambini Ganguly (1861-1923) was also India's first woman doctor. She earned her medical degree in 1886 from Calcutta Medical College. But the road to becoming a doctor was a difficult one. Calcutta Medical College refused to admit Kadambini as a candidate despite her merit because there was no history of Indian women studying there. Her thoughts were radical. She was at the forefront of several social movements. She was instrumental in the fight that sought to improve conditions of female coal miners in the Eastern India. She was also a part of the Indian National Congress' first ever female delegation (women who were selected to vote) in its 5th session. She was also the president of Women's Conference in Calcutta in 1908.

Roshini Mukharjee: Roshini could clearly identify every one of these issues and was unable to sweep them under the rug. As a result, she began her new project, Exam Fear, to assist children of various ages. She quit her well-paying IT position and immersed herself into pursuing her passion for teaching, which appeared like a very different option to many around them. She started by making straightforward YouTube videos. It offered free educational materials. She would use an approachable style to clearly explain difficult ideas. Her teaching style is open-minded and highly helpful. To teach the academic themes, she uses a visual method and visual portrayal. She has reached many learners through her creation of countless videos. Roshini's straightforward and motivational style continues to inspire everyone.

Challenges faced by Female Teachers in Higher education

Lack of security material amenities like hostel, quarters, transport, medical facilities and lack of support from families, in short, they are facing problems related to social, political, economic and service matter etc. These problems are not only concerned with women teachers in rural but urban as well.

To execute all Family and Social Obligations: Every female teacher is required to perform all basic duties towards her family and society. She has to attend many social functions, festivals and other ceremonies in society irrespective of the fact that how busy is she at her workplace.

Dependence on her counterpart in financial matters: Most of Female teachers are dependent on their counterparts or spouse to make use of her salary, no matters how much she is earning.

Health Issues: Most of the female teachers are carrying their duties despite of many health issues like pain full menstruation cycle every month, conceiving their babies and giving birth to them etc., which is a big challenge for every female teacher.

Financial problems consist of 1 pay scale; 2 job security; 3 incentives. Women teachers usually are being exploited by the administration due to vast educated unemployment. They are getting meagre salaries for heavy worker.

Working Conditions and Workload Problem Area: Inclusion of working conditions and workload problem area in the tool is justified as the environment in which women teachers have to work must be free from partiality, favouritism, biasness etc. there should be no grouping at administrative level. Work should be systematically allocated among all teachers. No one should be overburdened and no one should enjoy the privilege of escaping from doing her duties.

Evaluation problem area: Evaluation problems are included in the problem area of study, to know, to what extent teachers are influenced and their teaching performance is effected due to present examination system. At which level problem is more severe. Is there any difference with regard to Govt. and Private schools.

Valid Points to Overcome Challenges:

1. Every Female teacher should be given due respect for which she deserves. We need to generate this gratitude among our children since their childhood. Family members of a female teacher need to be more supportive and caring for her, so that she can concentrate more on her professional growth and career.
2. There should be systematic transfer and posting policy to reduce the burden of adjustments with new accommodations and different environments.
3. Very less research have been done in this field. Government and other Organisations should come forward to encourage more research work, workshops, conferences and seminars on female teachers in higher education.
4. College and University Library should also provide good journals, magazines and books for updation of female teachers.
5. Nurturing their own kids is another big challenge for a female teacher. To make her more focussed on her work it is very important to provide proper day care facilities for their children at their workplace.
6. Female teachers should be given more types of leave so that she can continue her duties by taking a good care of herself and her family.
7. Surveys regarding usefulness of the adaptive measures time to time so that required changes can be made accordingly.

CONCLUSION

The female teachers play a critical role in higher education in India. They serve as mentors, role

models, and advocates for female students, and contribute to a more inclusive and diverse learning environment. However, female teachers face significant challenges in pursuing their careers, including gender bias, discrimination, and lack of support.

To address these challenges, it is important to create policies and initiatives that promote gender equality and support the recruitment, retention, and advancement of female teachers in higher education. This can include initiatives such as mentorship programs, networking opportunities, and professional development opportunities that help to build the skills and confidence of female teachers.

By promoting gender equality in higher education and supporting the advancement of female teachers, we can create a more inclusive and diverse learning environment that benefits all students and contributes to a more equitable society.

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DISCUSS THE USE OF ORGANIC CHEMISTRY IN DAILY LIFE

DR. ANJU

Associate Professor in Chemistry
GGDSD College, Palwal
anjukakkar9@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Organic chemistry, the study of carbon-based compounds, permeates every facet of human existence. Its impact on daily life is undeniable, from the food we eat and the medicines we take to the materials we use and the technologies that define modern society. This branch of chemistry is the backbone of pharmaceutical advancements, enabling the discovery and development of life-saving drugs. It has led to the creation of innovative materials like plastics and electronics that shape our world. Moreover, organic chemistry's role in agriculture, energy generation, and environmental sustainability is pivotal for addressing global challenges. As we navigate its benefits, there are considerations regarding waste generation, environmental impact, and ethical implications. In essence, organic chemistry's pervasive influence enhances our health, communication, and overall quality of life while also prompting critical reflections on responsible usage and future applications.

INTRODUCTION

Organic chemistry, a branch of chemistry that focuses on the study of carbon-containing compounds, plays an indispensable role in our daily lives. From the food we consume to the materials we use, organic chemistry influences various aspects of our routines. Carbon-based molecules are the foundation of life, forming the building blocks of proteins, nucleic acids, carbohydrates, and lipids. This science goes beyond laboratories and textbooks, touching every facet of our existence. In this discussion, we will explore the myriad ways organic chemistry impacts our daily lives, ranging from the molecules that fuel our bodies to those that drive technological innovations and environmental sustainability.

Organic Chemistry in Daily Life

Nutrition and Food: Organic chemistry is integral to understanding the composition and digestion of the food we consume. Carbohydrates, proteins, and fats are all carbon-based compounds that provide energy and essential nutrients. Vitamins and enzymes, crucial for bodily functions, are also organic molecules. The flavor and aroma of foods are often due to organic compounds, such as esters and aldehydes, which contribute to the unique characteristics of different cuisines.

Medicine and Pharmaceuticals: Many medications and treatments are designed based on the principles of organic chemistry. Drug molecules are carefully designed to interact with specific biological molecules, often through precise chemical structures. Organic chemistry contributes to drug discovery, synthesis, and understanding how drugs are metabolized in the body.

Personal Care Products: Cosmetics, skincare products, and toiletries contain organic compounds that provide moisturizing, cleansing, and fragrance effects. Organic chemistry enables the development of these formulations while ensuring their safety and effectiveness.

Clothing and Textiles: The dyes and pigments used in fabrics and textiles are derived from organic compounds. The development of synthetic fibers like polyester, nylon, and rayon also relies on organic chemistry techniques.

Energy Generation: The production of fuels such as gasoline, diesel, and natural gas involves organic chemistry, as these fuels are primarily hydrocarbons. Organic chemistry is also pivotal in developing renewable energy sources like biofuels and understanding the chemistry behind energy storage systems.

Plastics and Polymers: The vast majority of plastics are derived from organic compounds. Polymers, which form the basis of plastics, are long chains of repeating organic units. Organic chemistry enables the design and creation of new polymers with specific properties, contributing to advancements in materials science.

Environmental Science: Organic chemistry plays a role in understanding pollution, waste management, and the degradation of organic pollutants. Techniques like bioremediation involve using microorganisms to break down organic contaminants in soil and water.

Agriculture and Pesticides: Organic chemistry contributes to the development of pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers that enhance agricultural productivity. These compounds are designed to protect crops from pests while minimizing environmental impact.

Flavors and Fragrances: Organic chemistry is behind the creation of flavors and fragrances used in foods, beverages, perfumes, and household products. The synthesis and manipulation of molecules allow manufacturers to recreate natural scents and flavors.

Drug Testing and Analysis: Organic chemistry techniques are crucial in drug testing and forensic analysis. Analytical methods such as mass spectrometry and chromatography are used to identify and quantify organic compounds in various samples.

Green Chemistry and Sustainability: Modern organic chemistry places a significant emphasis on developing environmentally friendly processes and materials. Green chemistry aims to minimize the use of hazardous substances, reduce waste, and improve the overall sustainability of chemical processes. Innovations in this area have led to the creation of biodegradable plastics, safer solvents, and more efficient reactions that produce fewer byproducts.

Nanotechnology and Materials Engineering:

Organic chemistry contributes to the field of nanotechnology, enabling the creation of nanomaterials with unique properties. These materials find applications in electronics, sensors, drug delivery systems, and more, revolutionizing industries and improving the performance of various devices.

Drug Delivery Systems: Organic chemistry has led to the development of sophisticated drug delivery systems that ensure controlled release of medications within the body. This technology enhances the efficiency of treatments while minimizing side effects.

Catalysis and Industrial Processes: Catalysts, which facilitate chemical reactions, are essential in various industrial processes. Organic chemistry has enabled the design of efficient and selective catalysts that play a crucial role in producing a wide range of products, from fuels to pharmaceuticals.

Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology:

Understanding organic chemistry is essential for advancements in genetic engineering and biotechnology. Techniques like gene synthesis, DNA sequencing, and gene editing rely on a deep understanding of the chemical properties of biomolecules.

Electronics and Organic Electronics: Organic chemistry contributes to the field of organic electronics, where carbon-based materials are used in the development of flexible displays, organic solar cells, and wearable devices. These innovations hold the potential to reshape our interactions with technology.

Carbon Capture and Storage: Addressing climate change requires strategies for capturing and storing carbon dioxide emissions. Organic chemistry offers insights into creating new materials and processes for efficiently capturing and converting carbon dioxide into valuable products.

ADVANTAGE

The advantages of organic chemistry in our daily lives

Innovative Products and Technologies:

Organic chemistry enables the creation of new and innovative products that enhance our quality of life. From advanced materials to high-tech devices, organic chemistry drives technological progress by providing the building blocks for novel inventions.

Medical Breakthroughs: The field of medicine benefits immensely from organic chemistry advancements. Drug discovery, development, and targeted therapies are all outcomes of understanding the intricate chemistry of biological systems, leading to improved treatments and better healthcare outcomes.

Customization and Tailoring: Organic chemistry allows scientists to design and synthesize molecules with specific properties. This ability to customize materials, drugs, and other compounds enhances their effectiveness and suitability for various applications.

Environmental Sustainability: With the emergence of green chemistry principles, organic chemistry is contributing to a more sustainable

future. Innovations in eco-friendly processes, renewable materials, and reduced waste production help mitigate environmental impact.

Energy Efficiency and Renewables: Organic chemistry plays a role in advancing energy-efficient technologies and renewable energy sources. Development of efficient batteries, solar cells, and energy storage systems relies on understanding the chemistry behind these systems.

Enhanced Agricultural Practices: Organic chemistry aids in the creation of agricultural products that increase crop yield and quality while minimizing the negative impact on ecosystems. Pesticides, fertilizers, and genetically modified organisms are developed using organic chemistry principles.

Improved Understanding of Life Sciences:

Organic chemistry is fundamental to understanding the biochemical processes that govern life. This knowledge is crucial in fields such as biology, genetics, and biotechnology, leading to breakthroughs in disease treatment and prevention.

Cosmetic and Personal Care Advancements:

Organic chemistry contributes to the development of safer and more effective personal care products. The ability to design molecules that interact with the body's natural processes allows for the creation of products that cater to specific needs.

Analytical Techniques and Diagnostics:

Organic chemistry techniques are used in analytical methods that help diagnose diseases, monitor environmental pollutants, and ensure the safety of food and water supplies.

Cultural and Aesthetic Contributions: The unique flavors, fragrances, and colors created through organic chemistry enrich our cultural experiences. They are used in culinary arts, perfumery, and artistic expressions, enhancing our senses and creativity.

DISADVANTAGE

Some of the disadvantages associated with organic chemistry:

Environmental Impact: While organic chemistry has contributed to advancements in various industries, some synthetic processes can lead to environmental pollution. The production of certain chemicals and materials may release harmful byproducts or contribute to air and water pollution.

Health and Safety Concerns: The synthesis and handling of certain organic compounds can pose health risks to workers in laboratories and industrial settings. Exposure to toxic or hazardous substances during production, research, or manufacturing can lead to adverse health effects.

Chemical Waste Generation: The synthesis of organic compounds often generates chemical waste that needs to be managed properly. Poor waste management practices can lead to the release of pollutants into the environment, harming ecosystems and human health.

Dependency on Fossil Fuels: Many organic compounds are derived from fossil fuels, leading to a dependence on non-renewable resources. This reliance can contribute to greenhouse gas

emissions and exacerbate environmental issues like climate change.

Complexity and Uncertainty: Organic chemistry can be intricate and complex, leading to challenges in predicting the behavior of certain molecules. This complexity can hinder the design of new materials, drugs, or processes and might require extensive trial and error.

Regulatory Challenges: The introduction of new organic compounds into various products, such as pharmaceuticals or food additives, often requires rigorous testing and regulatory approval. Navigating these regulatory processes can be time-consuming and costly.

Potential for Misuse: Organic chemistry has the potential to be misused for harmful purposes, such as the synthesis of illegal drugs or hazardous substances. The knowledge gained from organic chemistry can be used for negative purposes if not appropriately regulated.

Economic Costs: The research, development, and production of new organic compounds can be financially demanding. The costs associated with ensuring safety, compliance, and quality control can sometimes limit access to innovative products or technologies.

Resistance and Persistence: Some organic compounds, particularly pesticides and antibiotics, can lead to the development of resistance in target organisms, reducing their effectiveness over time. Additionally, certain organic pollutants can persist in the environment, causing long-term ecological damage.

Ethical Dilemmas: As organic chemistry contributes to advances in biotechnology and genetic engineering, ethical questions arise about the implications of manipulating organisms and genetic material for human benefit.

It's important to note that many of these disadvantages can be mitigated through responsible research, development, and regulatory practices. While organic chemistry offers numerous benefits, it also requires careful consideration of its potential drawbacks to ensure that its applications contribute positively to society and the environment.

Conclusion

In conclusion, organic chemistry stands as a fundamental pillar of modern society, with an unparalleled impact on virtually every aspect of human life. From the food we consume to the medications that heal us, from the materials that shape our world to the technologies that connect us, organic chemistry's influence is both profound and pervasive.

This branch of chemistry has revolutionized healthcare by enabling the creation of life-saving drugs and medical technologies that have extended human lifespans and improved overall health. It has paved the way for innovations in materials science, resulting in versatile plastics, advanced electronics, and sustainable materials that underpin our daily lives.

Furthermore, organic chemistry has spurred agricultural advancements, enhancing crop yields and ensuring global food security, while also contributing to the development of cleaner energy

sources and environmentally friendly practices. Its role in biotechnology and genetic engineering has given us the tools to manipulate biological systems for various applications, from personalized medicine to environmental remediation.

Beyond its practical applications, organic chemistry has enriched human experiences through the creation of flavors, fragrances, and aesthetic sensations that enhance our cultural interactions and artistic expressions.

While organic chemistry has brought immense benefits, it is not without its challenges. Environmental concerns, health and safety risks, and ethical dilemmas require careful consideration as we harness the power of this discipline for the greater good.

In essence, the impact of organic chemistry on human life is immeasurable. Its contributions have shaped the course of history, empowered technological progress, and improved the quality of life for individuals across the globe. As scientific understanding continues to evolve, organic chemistry will undoubtedly remain a driving force in shaping our present and future, ensuring that innovation, progress, and the betterment of humanity persist as its defining legacy.

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DR. SUSHIL KUMAR VERMA

Asstt. Prof, Dept of English
Pt. JLN Govt. College, Sector-16 A, Faridabad
Email: sushilkumarverma2001@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Walt Whitman's poetry is imbued with romantic philosophy, capturing the essence of human connection, nature's grandeur, and the celebration of individuality. His works, notably "Leaves of Grass," reflect the core ideals of romanticism through their exploration of emotions, intuition, and the sublime. Whitman's celebration of the self and the interconnectedness of all beings echoes the romantic belief in the importance of individual experience and the spiritual bond between humanity and the natural world. His verses often embrace spontaneity and a sense of freedom, inviting readers to explore their own inner landscapes. Through vivid imagery and expansive language, Whitman elevates the ordinary into the extraordinary, mirroring the romantic emphasis on finding the extraordinary within the mundane. In essence, Whitman's poetry encapsulates the romantic philosophy by exalting emotions, championing nature's beauty, and emphasizing the unique journey of each individual within the tapestry of existence.

Keywords: *Walt Whitman, poetry, romantic philosophy, human connection, nature, individuality, emotions, intuition, sublime, self, interconnectedness.*

INTRODUCTION

Walt Whitman, a luminary in American literature, stands as a stalwart exponent of romantic philosophy through his profound and evocative poetry. Born in 1819, Whitman lived during a time of great societal change and upheaval, where the Enlightenment ideals of reason and rationality were giving way to the deep emotions, intuition, and awe-inspiring beauty championed by the romantic movement. His poetic opus, most notably encapsulated in "Leaves of Grass," not only captures the essence of this transformative era but also serves as a timeless embodiment of romantic thought.

Central to Whitman's romantic philosophy is the celebration of human connection. In an age where industrialization and urbanization were reshaping the fabric of society, Whitman's poetry emerges as a counterpoint, emphasizing the intrinsic value of individual relationships and shared experiences. His verses often explore the intimate bonds between people, highlighting the emotional landscapes that define human interactions. Through his words, he expresses a profound belief in the power of love, empathy, and camaraderie. By doing so, Whitman embraces the romantic ideal of valuing emotions over reason and finds beauty in the depths of human sentiment.

Nature, as a source of inspiration and spiritual connection, constitutes another cornerstone of Whitman's romantic philosophy. The expansive American landscapes of the 19th century offered a canvas upon which Whitman painted his verses, extolling the grandeur and majesty of the natural world. He infused his poetry with the sublime – that overwhelming sense of awe and wonder in the face of nature's magnitude. Through his meticulous observation and vivid imagery, Whitman sought to evoke the reader's own contemplation of the universe's splendor, aligning with the romantic belief that nature is a gateway to the sublime and a wellspring of inspiration.

Furthermore, Whitman's exploration of individuality resonates profoundly with the romantic emphasis on self-expression and personal identity. In "Leaves of Grass," he declared, "I celebrate myself, and sing myself," a

bold assertion of the value of selfhood in a society becoming increasingly uniform. Whitman's portrayal of a diverse range of characters and experiences underscores the richness of human existence and underscores his belief in the sanctity of individual experiences. This celebration of individuality echoes the romantic philosophy that reveres the unique spirit of each person and their role in shaping the world.

At the heart of Whitman's romantic philosophy lies the notion of interconnectedness. He envisioned a world where every individual is intertwined with the collective human experience, resonating with the romantic belief in a universal human soul. This interconnectedness extends beyond humanity to encompass the entire natural world. Whitman saw humanity as an integral part of nature, an idea that aligns with the romantic reverence for the organic and the unbreakable bond between humanity and its environment.

In conclusion, Walt Whitman's poetry stands as a testament to the ideals of romantic philosophy. Through his exploration of human connection, nature's majesty, individuality, and interconnectedness, he weaves a tapestry that embodies the spirit of his era while transcending time and resonating with generations to come. Whitman's verses remind us that even in a changing world, the profound sentiments, intuitive insights, and appreciation for the sublime can bridge the gaps between individuals, cultures, and generations. His legacy continues to inspire those who seek to find the extraordinary within the ordinary, celebrating the essence of what it means to be human.

Whitman's poetry not only encapsulates the essence of romantic philosophy but also pushes its boundaries by delving into the realm of the self and the universal. His innovative use of free verse, which eschewed traditional rhyme and meter, allowed him to capture the spontaneity of thought and the raw emotions that are central to the romantic movement. This departure from conventional forms was not only a rejection of established norms but also a rebellion against the constraints that society imposed on individual expression – a quintessential romantic sentiment.

In "Song of Myself," one of the most celebrated sections of "Leaves of Grass," Whitman embarks on a journey of self-discovery that mirrors the romantic fascination with introspection. Through the use of first-person narration, he takes the reader on a voyage into his own consciousness, celebrating his multifaceted identity and inviting readers to explore their own inner worlds. This emphasis on self-exploration aligns with the romantic belief in the power of intuition and the inner depths of the human mind, a stark contrast to the Enlightenment's emphasis on reason and empiricism.

Moreover, Whitman's poetry resonates with the romantic notion of the artist as a visionary and a seer, someone who can apprehend truths that lie beyond the surface of reality. His keen observation of the world around him, combined with his willingness to delve into the mysteries of existence, imbues his work with a prophetic quality. This romantic ideal of the poet as a seer who can perceive the spiritual and emotional truths of the universe finds its embodiment in Whitman's evocative verses.

Whitman's romanticism is also evident in his portrayal of emotions as a driving force behind human actions and experiences. He captures the tumultuous and transformative nature of emotions, from joy and love to sorrow and despair, with a vividness that resonates deeply with the romantic emphasis on passion and sentiment. His poetry becomes a vessel for the expression of these emotions, transcending the limitations of language to convey the intensity of human feeling. In this way, Whitman's work exemplifies the romantic belief that emotions are the wellspring of creativity and the gateway to profound insights.

In conclusion, Walt Whitman's poetry stands as a resplendent embodiment of romantic philosophy, characterized by its celebration of human connection, its reverence for nature's majesty, its exploration of individuality, and its reflection of interconnectedness. By pushing the boundaries of poetic form, delving into the depths of the self, and capturing the transformative power of emotions, Whitman elevates the ideals of the romantic movement to new heights. His legacy continues to inspire not only those who seek to understand the spirit of his era but also those who embrace the timeless ideals of emotional depth, intuitive insight, and the celebration of the human experience. As long as his verses are read, Walt Whitman's poetic voice will echo across time, inviting us to join him in celebrating the boundless beauty and complexity of life.

Whitman's impact on romantic philosophy extends beyond his literary contributions. His poetry became a catalyst for cultural and social change, as it championed inclusivity, diversity, and the democratic spirit. Whitman's celebration of the individual was a radical departure from the hierarchical and often exclusive social structures of his time. His verses embraced people of all walks of life, regardless of their background or status. This democratic ethos is a manifestation of the romantic belief in the inherent worth of every

individual and the idea that all voices should be heard.

Furthermore, Whitman's poetry acted as a bridge between the personal and the universal, echoing the romantic fascination with the sublime and the infinite. In his verses, the individual's experiences and emotions are interconnected with cosmic themes, blurring the lines between the self and the cosmos. This fusion of the personal and the universal captures the romantic spirit of seeking meaning and significance in the vastness of existence.

The transgressive nature of Whitman's poetry, which challenged societal norms and conventions, reflects the romantic rebellion against established order. His candid exploration of sexuality, his celebration of the human body, and his rejection of traditional morality were bold statements that confronted the moralistic norms of his era. Whitman's willingness to embrace the taboo and the unconventional aligns with the romantic impulse to defy constraints and embrace authenticity.

Whitman's romantic philosophy also resonates with his deep sense of spirituality. While he did not adhere to any specific religious doctrine, his poetry exudes a sense of the sacred in both the mundane and the extraordinary. His reverence for nature, his celebration of the human spirit, and his contemplation of life and death all contribute to a sense of the divine interconnectedness of all things – a sentiment deeply ingrained in romantic thought.

In a broader context, Whitman's influence on subsequent generations of poets and thinkers underscores the enduring relevance of his romantic philosophy. His legacy can be traced through the works of poets such as Langston Hughes, Allen Ginsberg, and countless others who drew inspiration from his unapologetic individualism and his exploration of the complexities of the human experience.

In conclusion, Walt Whitman's poetry is a profound embodiment of romantic philosophy, capturing the essence of human connection, nature's grandeur, individuality, and interconnectedness. Through his innovative use of language, his introspection, and his celebration of emotions, Whitman not only encapsulated the ideals of the romantic movement but also pushed its boundaries, sparking cultural change and inspiring generations to come. His legacy serves as a testament to the enduring power of art to transcend time, shape societal norms, and evoke the profound depths of the human spirit. Walt Whitman, the poet-seer, continues to beckon readers to join him in embracing the beauty and mystery of existence, inviting us to find our place within the vast tapestry of life.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, Walt Whitman's poetry stands as a luminous testament to the romantic philosophy that flourished during his era. Through his eloquent verses and innovative techniques, he captured the core tenets of this movement: the celebration of human connection, the reverence for nature's splendor, the exploration of

individuality, and the acknowledgment of a profound interconnectedness. Whitman's work not only mirrored the sentiments of his time but also transcended his era, resonating with the timeless human desire to understand the depths of emotion, the mysteries of existence, and the boundless potential of the individual.

His poems acted as windows into the sublime, inviting readers to contemplate the vastness of the universe and their place within it. By daring to embrace the full spectrum of human experience – the joys and sorrows, the ecstasies and struggles – Whitman's romantic philosophy championed the authenticity of the self. In doing so, he influenced not only his contemporaries but also future generations of poets and thinkers who found solace and inspiration in his words.

Walt Whitman's legacy endures as a beacon of artistic and philosophical brilliance, reminding us that the pursuit of emotional depth, the celebration of our unique identities, and the recognition of our interconnectedness remain timeless aspirations. His poetry is an invitation to engage with life fully, to recognize the extraordinary within the ordinary, and to cultivate a sense of wonder that is at the heart of the romantic philosophy he so eloquently embodied. As long as readers turn to his verses, Whitman's romantic spirit will continue to illuminate the paths of those who seek to unravel the mysteries of existence and celebrate the profound beauty of being human.

This enduring resonance of Whitman's work speaks to the universality of the themes he explored. In a world that continues to grapple with societal changes, technological advancements, and evolving notions of identity, his poetry offers a timeless refuge. His emphasis on the interconnectedness of all beings, the spiritual significance of nature, and the celebration of individuality remains relevant as individuals strive to find meaning and purpose amidst the complexities of modern life.

Whitman's romantic philosophy also reminds us of the enduring power of art to shape culture and consciousness. Through his innovative use of language and form, he challenged literary conventions, sparking conversations about the role of the artist as a visionary and a voice for societal transformation. His willingness to confront taboos and question established norms encourages us to embrace our own creativity as a means of exploring and reshaping the world around us.

As we continue to navigate the ever-changing currents of existence, Whitman's poetry beckons us to pause and reflect. It encourages us to seek beauty in the ordinary, to connect with the natural world, and to cherish our individual experiences as part of a larger tapestry of humanity. His romantic philosophy, with its blend of introspection and universal vision, serves as a reminder that while the world may evolve, the fundamental aspects of the human spirit – our capacity for love, wonder, and introspection – remain constant.

In a time when the pace of life can be relentless, Whitman's words invite us to slow down and

appreciate the small moments, the subtle emotions, and the interconnectedness of all living things. Through his poetry, he extends an invitation to embark on an inner journey, to explore the depths of our own souls and to forge a connection with the world around us. In this way, Whitman's romantic philosophy continues to guide us toward a richer, more meaningful existence, reminding us that within the vast expanse of life, our experiences and emotions are worthy of celebration and contemplation.

In the grand tapestry of literary history, Walt Whitman's poetry stands as a vibrant thread woven into the fabric of human expression. His romantic philosophy, with its emphasis on emotion, nature, individuality, and interconnectedness, serves as a testament to the enduring power of the human spirit to seek meaning, transcend limitations, and forge connections across time and space. As we engage with his words, we become participants in the ongoing dialogue between past and present, drawn into a world where the boundaries between self and universe blur, and the echoes of Whitman's voice continue to resonate with the deepest aspirations of the human heart.

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