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CLOUD COMPUTING FOR LIBRARIES: AN OVERVIEW**Ravish Verma**

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ABSTRACT:

The paper introduces cloud and its development, Provides few definitions and characteristics. Provides a brief review of literature. Paper provides resources for cloud computing such as Zoho, OpenNebula etc. Models of cloud computing and application are also provided in the paper. Its applications in the health science libraries are also provided. Conclusion with examples of courses on cloud computing with high fee by IIM (Udaipur).

Keywords : Cloud computing, Characteristics Library resources, Models, Applications

INTRODUCTION:

The cloud computing and big data analytics are buzzwords now a day. Everyone is a now days discussing about 'CLOUD' and experimenting it for their business and services. Everyone seems to have heard of it. But it is not about rains, what we are mean in our context. It is a fancy term used to describe something fuzzy but powerful in computing and information science. Broadly cloud is a reference to work done on remote computers through a widely connected network for all practical purpose, the Internet, The cloud is a reference to the fazy spots across a global network from where you may be accessing files or getting some data crunching done. The term principally characterizes the next level of data storage and processing without using one's own infrastructure. With the help of it we can reach our data at another P.C. and with the help of web

browser all works can be done remotely. The data is always safe on big servers.

'Cloud' generally has more users, more data, more applications and better standards to meet. Explaining the trend, Microsoft India Director of Microsoft Business Division, Sanjay Manchanda, said, "Soaring maintenance and energy costs, space constraints, the time and IT resources that are required to maintain the status quo is leading to an IT set-up which is inflexible and cannot evolve fast enough to keep pace with the dynamic requirements of an enterprise."¹

EVOLUTION OF CLOUD COMPUTING:

The development in the cloud computing is not instantaneous. It evolved from the conception of the Internet to the ITC era. The chronological development in cloud computing can be seen as under:-

Table- 1 (Development of Cloud)

Year	Person/Agency	Statement/Contribution
1950	Herb Grosch	Grosch's law postulated that the entire world would operate on dumb terminals powered by about 15 large data centers
1960	John McCarthy	"computation may someday be organized as a public utility"

1966	Douglas Parkhill's	book, "The Challenge of the Computer Utility" explained all the modern-day characteristics of cloud computing
1969	APRA advance Research Project Agency	ARPANET developed
	AT&T	UNIX created
1970	APRA	ARPANET transformed itself into Internet
1990		Internet age started
1991	CERN	CERN released Internet for general use
1993-94	National Center for Supercomputing Applications And Netscape Communication Corporation	Mosaic and Netscape
1994	Pierre Omidyar. Jeff Bezos	Amazon.com
1995	eBay	eBay: AuctionWeb
1999	Marc Benioff, Parker Harris, Dave Moellenhoff, and Frank Dominguez	Salesforce.com Example of software as a service SaaS
1999	Swan Fanning, John Fanning and Sean Parker	Napster launched
2000	Amazon.com	Dot com bubble bursts. Amazon played a key role in the development of cloud computing by modernizing their data centers
2006	Amazon	Amazon Web Service AWS : cloud computing platform, services known as Amazon EC2 and Amazon S3
	Google Inc,	shared idea of cloud computing
2007	Salesforce	Force.com, a web productivity tool
2007	Samsung	Smartphone
	Apple	iPhone
		SaaS : "Software as a Service" age has started
2008	Eucalyptus Systems	Eucalyptus a software platform for the implementation of private cloud computing on computer clusters
	OpenNebula Community	OpenNebula became the first open-source software for deploying private and hybrid clouds
2009	Tim O'Reilly	Web 2.0
	Google	Google Apps.
2010		Cloud Computer for consumer market
2011	Apple Inc.	Apple Inc launched iCloud
	IBM	Smarter Computing
2012	-	All cloud computing facility available on Internet.
2013	-	Cloud application got Philip
2014	-	Interactive Intelligence

DEFINITIONS:

The term has been defined by many. According to Dave "Cloud Computing," to put it simply, means "Internet Computing."² GTSI solution has described it as "Cloud computing. It has the potential to transform how IT services are delivered and managed".³ According to Dictionary.com it is "Internet based computing

large group of remote servers are networked so as to allow sharing of data-processing tasks centralized data storage and online access to computer services or resources"⁴. The Gartner Group defines cloud computing as "a style of computing in which massively scalable and elastic IT- enabled capabilities are delivered as service to external customers using internet technologies"⁵

US NIST defines it as a model for enabling convenient, on-demand network access to a shared pool of configurable computing resources e.g., networks, servers, storage, applications, and services that can be rapidly provisioned and released with minimal management efforts or service provider interactions. According to Mell and Grance it is model composed of five essential characteristics, three service models, and four deployment models. The emerging cloud abstracts infrastructure complexities of servers, applications, data, and heterogeneous platforms.⁶ Thus cloud computing can be understood as an Internet based service allowing computing remotely.

CHARACTERISTICS OF CLOUD COMPUTING:

In real sense cloud computing technologies are profound applications of Internet. Following characteristics of cloud computing⁷ has been identified:-

On-demand self-service. A consumer can unilaterally have provision as computing capabilities, such as server time and network storage, automatically, without requiring human interaction with each service provider.

Broad network access. Capabilities are available over the network and accessed through standard mechanisms that promote use by mobile phones, tablets, laptops, and workstations.

Resource pooling. The provider's computing resources are pooled to serve multiple consumers using a multi-tenant model, with different physical and virtual resources dynamically assigned and reassigned according to consumer demand.

Rapid elasticity. Capabilities can be elastically provisioned and released, demand. To the consumers, the capabilities available often appear to be unlimited and can be appropriated in any quantity at any time.

Measured service. Cloud systems automatically control and optimize resource usage can be monitored, controlled, and reported, providing transparency for both the provider and consumer of the utilized service. Besides cloud have characteristics of user Friendliness, multi-tenancy, sustainability, cost reduction, security etc.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

The following literature on cloud computing has been reviewed to understand the trends of cloud computing in general sense and the for providing services in libraries:-

GTSI⁸ solutions found unawareness of the term in most IT and technical professionals. Golder⁹

made a study on libraries and cloud computing. Rings and Grabowski¹⁰ found that cloud computing is based on models like cluster computing, distributed computing, utility computing and grid computing etc. Yang¹¹ inferences that cloud computing is both a trend and technology to deliver software and hardware as a service, not as a product. It involves a centralized data center, virtual server space, and secure transfer of data over the internet. He has also studied Integrated Library System Ex Libris based on cloud computing. Weiling and Huibin¹², provides increasing impact on librarianship, and to propose strategies for systems librarians. Boyer, Corrado and Moulaison¹³ state that cloud computing "enables libraries to stop dealing with technical issues that have nothing to do with their day-to-day missions and services", with budgets on the decline and concerns about staffing, cloud computing may be just the thing that helps libraries do more with less. Sancheti and Kulkarni¹⁴ discussed about problems faced with digital library Infrastructure virtualization and cloud computing as solution. The paper also explores some of the security issues surrounding data location, mobility and availability. Bansode and Pujar¹⁵ studied cloud computing irrespective of geographic location. Authors further stated that it has brought in new avenues for organizations and business to offer services using hardware or software or platform of third party sources. Rupley¹⁶ discusses Open-source for cloud computing, cloud applications, services, educational resources, support options, general items of interest etc. Goldner¹⁷ has studied cloud computing a new technology model to avoid locally hosting multiple servers and equipment and constantly dealing with hardware failure, software installs, upgrades and compatibility issues.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The study has following objectives

- To study the resources for cloud computing;
- To study models of cloud computing;
- To identify common cloud applications; and
- To find advantages and disadvantages of cloud computing.

RESOURCES FOR CLOUD COMPUTING:

There are several open-source softwares available for cloud computing. Cloud deployments can save money and offer flexible ways to combine public and private applications. The following are

some of the open-source cloud application, softwares.

Zoho : Zoho is online application competitive with Google Docs.

OpenNebula: The OpenNebula VM Manager is virtual machine management.

ECP : The Elastic Computing Platform (ECP) is a programmable virtual cloud computing infrastructure for small, medium and large businesses,

Red Hat's Cloud: Linux-focused open-source player Red Hat has been rapidly expanding its focus on cloud computing.

Cloudera: The Cloudera is a promising startup focused on providing commercial support for Hadoop, an open-source software increasingly used in cloud computing deployments.

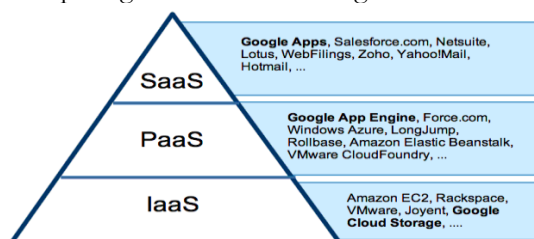
Traffic Server: Traffic Server is used in-house at Yahoo to manage its own traffic, and it enables session management, authentication, configuration management, load balancing, and routing for entire cloud computing software stacks.

Globus Nimbus: It allows businesses to turn clusters into Infrastructure-as-a-Service IaaS clouds.

Joyent : Joyent's cloud hosting infrastructure and cloud management software incorporate many open-source tools for public and private clouds. Presently it purchased Reasonably Smart, a fledgling open-source cloud startup based on JavaScript and Git.¹⁸

CLOUD COMPUTING MODELS:

Mell and Grance¹⁹ and Gartner Group see Cloud Computing Models in following fashion:-



SaaS:- Software as a service;

Paas:- Platform as a service;

Iaas:-Information as service

Apart from the above models several terminologies and models²⁰ are in use, such as:-

- Network as a service- NaaS
- Storage as a service -STaaS
- Security as a service- SECaaS
- Data as a service- DaaS
- Desktop as a service- DaaS
- Database as a service- DBaaS
- Test environment as a service- TEaaS

- API as a service- APIaaS
- Backend as a service- BaaS
- Integrated development environment as a service- IDEaaS
- Integration platform as a service- IPaaS,

COMMON CLOUD APPLICATIONS:

Any application such as Word or Excel documents online using a website is part of cloud computing

A few examples of use of cloud computing are :-

E. Mail: The emails are stored on cloud. The website connects to the cloud where the data is stored. Emails are served from the nearest server & if one server goes down the service switches to another set. Emails are an example of both cloud computing & cloud storage.

Social media – Social media like Facebook, Twitter or Google+ would have remained small without cloud computing. It uses cloud computing.

File storage – Earlier storage media the floppy disks & CDs etc have switched over the web like Box.net or Drop box etc these are an excellent example of cloud storage.

(d) Sound and video – You tube Saaon.com, Hungama.com etc. provide music and videos for free using cloud computing.

ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES OF CLOUD COMPUTING:

Every technology brings nascent applications which can be used for providing better services in public domain; simultaneously it brings some advantages and disadvantages. The same manner could computing has its own advantages²¹ and disadvantages²², as shown in table:-

vantages	Disadvantages
Reduced Cost	Higher costs
Increased Storage	Security & Privacy
Highly Automated	Decreased flexibility
Flexibility	Knowledge and Integration
More Mobility	Dependency
Allows IT to Shift Focus	loss of control

CLOUD COMPUTING FOR HEALTH SCIENCE LIBRARIES :

The capabilities of cloud computing are enormous and environment friendly, means the This application can be used for many purposes in libraries. Businesses are getting full advantages of it, and in the same fashion the benefit of advantages of cloud computing can be exercised in the library and its services. Cloud computing is

the essence of future computing needs that has emerged to be a savior for library professionals. Due to explosion of knowledge increasing amount of research is being conducted. There has been drastic change of libraries due to day to day development of ICT e.g. books which have become electronic, user prefers web resources than print and the staff has become cyberarian. In this changed library landscape there is need to shift our competencies for the challenges offered by IT. Availability of independent computing components on demand like cloud as CPU, storage in cloud has removed the web of IT and librarians can focus on their mission and services. Health information system is very wide and need urgent reference for medical care and cure. So need for use of cloud computing in health science libraries is more steps must be taken to improve its use for better health services in the world.

ADVANTAGES OF CLOUD COMPUTING IN LIBRARIES:

The Cloud Computing technologies are more useful for the libraries. Following advantages of cloud computing can be listed

- Cost saving;
- Flexibility and innovation;
- User centric;
- Openness;
- Transparency;
- Interoperability;
- Representation;
- Availability anytime anywhere;
- Connect and Converse;
- Create and collaborate,
- Payer use
- Simple commands
- Data security
- Increased storage etc.
- Examples of cloud libraries:
- Libraries have started using cloud computing, few libraries & information services using cloud are following:-
- OCLC;
- Library of Congress (LC);
- Exlibris;
- Polaris;
- Scribd;
- Discovery Service;
- Google Docs / Google Scholar;
- Worldcat;
- Encore, etc.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS:

The cloud computing is new technology with wider applications. Many institutions have organized special courses on clouds. IIM Udaipur & Genpact has made an agreement to establish an analytical laboratory for property based finance. SRM University has started two year M. Tec. in Cloud Computing with a fee of 1.5 Lac per annum. The course has been prepared in collaboration with EMC Corporation. In librarianship such courses are still awaited in India. Cloud computing has some disadvantages too it required high capacity bandwidth, difficult recovering lost data, insecure and rapid change of technology, etc.

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COLLABORATION PATTERNS IN GROUNDNUT AND MUSTARD RESEARCH IN INDIA (2000-2013): A BIBLIOMETRIC STUDY**Shilpa Dhoble**Research Scholar, School of Studies in Lib. and Inf. Sc.
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shilpadhoble1@gmail.com**Sudhir Kumar**Professor, (Retd.) (Faculty of IT),
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sudhirkumarvuujain@gmail.com**ABSTRACT:**

Paper finds out the authorship pattern of researchers in the subject. Data has been taken from CABI Direct. The paper reviews 3588 papers on mustard and 3875 papers on groundnut from India during the study period of 14 years (2000 -2013). Year wise distributions of articles have been arranged in the table with their percentage and total of both oilseeds. Lorenz curve applied on the data and observed that growth of both subjects are almost equal. The study found that journals are the most preferred communication channels. Most of the articles are published in English. Most of articles published by joint authors. Total 6921 (92.74%) articles published in co-authorship pattern whereas only 542 (7.26%) articles have been published by single author each. Degree of collaboration and collaboration index are 0.93 and 3.17 respectively. Reveals from RGR and DT that publication activity of Indian authors is decreasing and correspondingly doubling time of publication is increasing. Suggests for more research funding by the Government of India.

Keywords: Bibliometric study; Lorenz curve; RGR and DT; Degree of collaboration; Groundnut, *Arachis Hypogaea*, Mustard, *Brassica*.

INTRODUCTION:

Edible oils are most important food ingredient and important part of Indian daily diets. India is a vast country and inhabitants of several of its regions have developed specific preference for certain oils largely depending upon the oils available in the region. For example, people in the western states prefer groundnut oil while those in the eastern and northern states use mustard oil. Likewise several people in the southern states have a preference for coconut and sesame oil. Inhabitants of northern plain are basically fat consumers and therefore, prefer Vanaspati ghee. Oils like groundnut oil, mustard oil, sarso oil and coconut oil are have a long contribution in Indian kitchens. Now many newer oils like soybean, sunflower, rice bran and cottonseed had found their way to the edible pool largely through vanaspati route. Through technological means such as refining, bleaching and deodorization, all oils have been rendered practically colorless, odorless and tasteless and, therefore, have become easily adopted in Indian food preparation. Still these oils have a long way to become popular only because of a strong and distinctive taste preferred by most traditional customers. The share of raw oil, refined oil and

vanaspati in the total edible oil market is estimated roughly at 35%, 55% and 10% respectively. About 50% of domestic demand of edible oils is met through imports.¹ hence to increase their production more research in a must. Since collaborative research provides more trustful results. The study is based on collaboration pattern of research publications on Indian groundnut and mustard in India.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Many related researches have been reviewed in this study. The first study reviewed is on food science and technology by Vijay (2005)². It has studied collaborative research and authorship trends in India. The degree of collaboration was found to be 0.91. This research reported an increasing trend towards collaborative research. Senthilkumaran and Amudhavalli (2007)³ have analyzed spices literature in India. Many bibliometric studies were conducted in this paper like collaboration pattern, publication wise studies, activity index etc. Kumar and Kumar (2008)⁴ have studied research publication patterns of oilseeds scientists. Collaboration patterns like degree of collaboration, collaboration index and dominance factor are broadly discussed in the all 3330 contributions from the oilseeds research

institutes of India. Kumar (2010)⁵ has examined the applicability of Lotka's Law to research productivity of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), India based on two databases SCI-CD-ROM and Web of Science. Mamdapur and others (2011)⁶ have studied the analysis of articles in 'Baltic Astronomy' published during 2000–2008. The Baltic Astronomy is an international journal published on theoretical physics and astronomy as main subjects. The paper analyses the distribution of contributions, authorship pattern of contributions. The paper reveals that multi-authored contributions dominate this field of research. Single authored contributions account for 23.91% papers. Degree of collaboration ranges between 0.67 and 0.89 which indicates strong collaboration. Khatun and Ahmed (2011)⁷ have presented quantitative analysis to identify the literature growth, authorship pattern, collaboration and journal distribution on diarrheal disease research. Jain and Kumar (2013)⁸ have analyzed Indian contributions to world soybean research by measuring research productivity of soybean scientists. Solar cell research in Indian publications has been done by Dutt and Nikam (2014)⁹ for the duration 1991-2010. Co-authorship indexes, international collaborative index, domestic and international collaboration of Indian scientists have been studied in the solar cell research. Kumar and Kumar (2014)¹⁰ have analyses productivity of Directorate of Rapeseed and Mustard Research. The study aimed to study collaboration work among the scientists. Poorni and others (2014)¹¹ have studied on Medline database. The research field was taken is Indian conservative dentists and endodontists.

FORMULA AND METHODOLOGY:

The data for the study has been collected at Directorate of Soybean Research, Indore. Many electronic databases are available in the institute related to the agriculture and oilseeds. Data on groundnut and mustard research publications in India is collected from CABI Direct through CeRA Consortium. The data is collected for 14 years (2000-2013), 2014 data is not complete at the time of data collection. For the purpose of this research following statistical formulae have been used.

Lorenz curve: The Lorenz curve is a cumulative percent curve. It is graphical method of showing the dispersion of two series.

Relative growth rate and doubling time: -

$$RGR = \frac{\text{Log}_e 2w - \text{Log}_e 1w}{2^T - 1^T}$$

Where, $\text{Log}_e 1w$ log of initial number of articles; $\text{Log}_e 2w$ = log of final number of articles after a specific period of interval; $2^T - 1^T$ = the unit difference between the initial time and the final time

$$DT = \frac{\text{Log}_e 2}{GR}$$

GR = Growth rate; $\text{Log}_e 2 = 0.693$

Degree of collaboration: The degree of collaboration is the proportion of joint authored publications to total publications, given by Subrahmanyam (1983)

$$D. C. = \frac{Nm}{Nm + Ns}$$

Where, Nm = number of multiple authors; Ns = number of single authors

Collaboration index: The formula of Collaboration index which is the mean number of authors per joint authored publications, given by Lawani (1980)

$$C. I. = \frac{\text{Number of authors of total joint publications}}{\text{Total joint publications}}$$

ANALYSIS:

The data has been collected from CABI Direct for the years 2000-2013 with the terms 'mustard', 'groundnut' and 'India'. Total 7463 papers out of 7446 papers are published in English and only 17 papers are in Hindi. It reveals that English is most preferred language in this research. Collected data is distributed year wise. The data is analysed in the following fields like title of articles, authors, publishers, country, language, publication type, pages, references etc. The publication for India is very high among the world publication output in the research.

Year wise distribution: Table 1 presents year wise distribution of contributions in groundnut and mustard research with their percentages. Total 3875 (51.92%) records published in groundnut research and 3588 (48.07%) records in mustard collected for the years 2000 to 2013. There is not a major difference in the research publications of both oilseeds for India

Table 1- Year wise distribution of publications on groundnut and mustard research in India

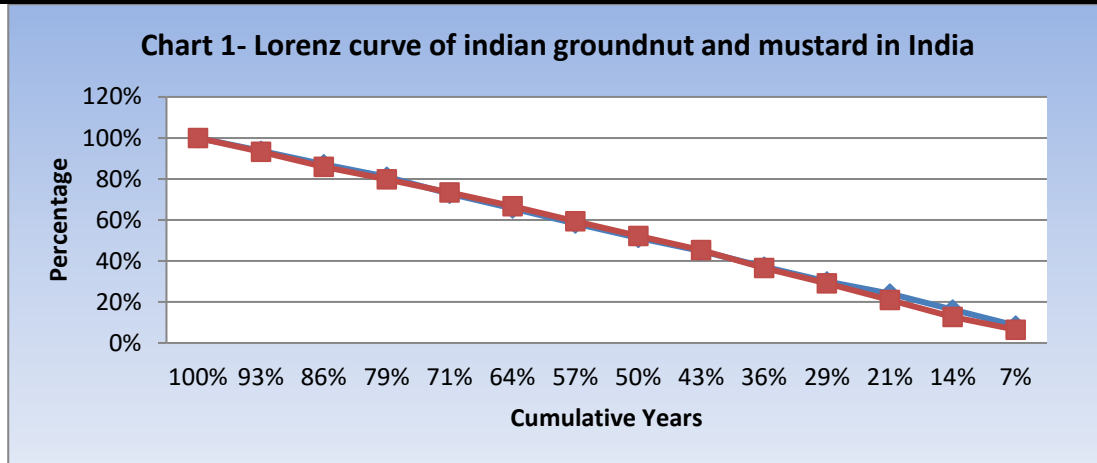
S.N.	Year	Groundnut	Percentage	Mustard	Percentage	Total	Percentage
1	2000	329	8.49%	233	6.49%	562	7.53%
2	2001	300	7.74%	220	6.13%	520	6.97%
3	2002	305	7.87%	297	8.28%	602	8.07%
4	2003	226	5.83%	296	8.25%	522	6.99%
5	2004	281	7.25%	265	7.39%	546	7.32%
6	2005	299	7.72%	314	8.75%	613	8.21%
7	2006	243	6.27%	249	6.94%	492	6.59%
8	2007	272	7.02%	258	7.19%	530	7.10%
9	2008	286	7.38%	259	7.22%	545	7.30%
10	2009	280	7.23%	241	6.72%	521	6.98%
11	2010	319	8.23%	229	6.38%	548	7.34%
12	2011	240	6.19%	223	6.22%	463	6.20%
13	2012	254	6.55%	263	7.33%	517	6.93%
14	2013	241	6.22%	241	6.72%	482	6.46%
		3875	100.00%	3588	100.00%	7463	100.00%

Lorenz curve: - To compare the data, Lorenz curve has been applied on total 7463 records for India. In this study, Lorenz curve is used for measuring the dispersion of published papers and is measured on their percentages. All the data is

arrange in decreasing order of percentages. The data of table 2 is plotted on the graph. The graphical representation shows very less difference in research outputs of both subject areas.

Table 2 –Lorenz curve of distribution for groundnut and mustard in India

Years	Percentage	Groundnut	Percentage	Mustard	Percentage
2013	100%	3875	100%	3588	100%
2012	93%	3634	94%	3347	93%
2011	86%	3380	87%	3084	86%
2010	79%	3140	81%	2861	80%
2009	71%	2821	73%	2632	73%
2008	64%	2541	66%	2391	67%
2007	57%	2255	58%	2132	59%
2006	50%	1983	51%	1874	52%
2005	43%	1740	45%	1625	45%
2004	36%	1441	37%	1311	37%
2003	29%	1160	30%	1046	29%
2002	21%	934	24%	750	21%
2001	14%	629	16%	453	13%
2000	7%	329	8%	233	6%



Relative growth rate and doubling time: - Correspondingly doubling time is increasing from 1.06 to 10.38. Table 3 presents growth rate is which gradually decreasing from 0.66 to 0.07 during 2000 to 2013.

Table 3- Relative growth rate and doubling time of publications on mustard & groundnut in India

S.N.	Year	Mustard	Groundnut	Total	Cum. Total	W1	W2	RGR	DT
1	2000	233	329	562	562		6.33		
2	2001	220	300	520	1082	6.33	6.99	0.66	1.06
3	2002	297	305	602	1684	6.99	7.43	0.44	1.57
4	2003	296	226	522	2206	7.43	7.70	0.27	2.57
5	2004	265	281	546	2752	7.70	7.92	0.22	3.13
6	2005	314	299	613	3365	7.92	8.12	0.20	3.45
7	2006	249	243	492	3857	8.12	8.26	0.14	5.08
8	2007	258	272	530	4387	8.26	8.39	0.13	5.38
9	2008	259	286	545	4932	8.39	8.50	0.12	5.92
10	2009	241	280	521	5453	8.50	8.60	0.10	6.90
11	2010	229	319	548	6001	8.60	8.70	0.10	7.24
12	2011	223	240	463	6464	8.70	8.77	0.07	9.32
13	2012	263	254	517	6981	8.77	8.85	0.08	9.01
14	2013	241	241	482	7463	8.85	8.92	0.07	10.38

Communication channels: -Table 4 presents that most of scientists published their articles in journals. 7308 (97.92%) of total articles are published in journals and rest of 155 (2.02%) articles are published in other communicational mediums

Table 4- Publication wise distributions on groundnut and mustard research in India

Year	Journal Articles	Conference Papers	Book, Book Chapters	Bulletins	Miscellaneous	Total	%
2000	549	4	2	0	7	562	7.53%
2001	507	2	6	0	5	520	6.97%
2002	572	18	6	0	6	602	8.07%
2003	509	7	4	0	2	522	6.99%

2004	528	5	6	1	6	546	7.32%
2005	609	0	2	0	2	613	8.21%
2006	473	15	0	0	4	492	6.59%
2007	523	4	1	0	2	530	7.10%
2008	540	1	2	0	2	545	7.30%
2009	506	14	0	0	1	521	6.98%
2010	546	1	0	0	1	548	7.34%
2011	457	1	0	2	3	463	6.20%
2012	510	3	0	2	2	517	6.93%
2013	479	1	0	0	2	482	6.46%
Total	7308	76	29	5	45	7463	100.00%
%	97.92%	1.02%	0.39%	0.07%	0.60%	100.00%	

Authorship pattern: - Table 5 provides authors pattern on groundnut and mustard research in India. Most of articles are published by joint authors. Total 6921(92.74%) articles are published in joint authorship whereas only 542 (7.26%) articles have been published in single

authorship. Highest 2292(30.71%) are published by three authors each, followed by 2013(26.97%) articles by two authors each, 1425(19.09%) by four authors each, 637 (8.54%) by five authors each and 554 (7.42%) articles have published by more than five authors

Table 5- Author wise distribution of publications on mustard and groundnut in India

S.N	Year	Single Author	Two Authors	Three Authors	Four Authors	Five Authors	VI and More Authors	Total	%
1	2000	45	173	193	100	24	27	562	7.53%
2	2001	50	174	152	85	30	29	520	6.97%
3	2002	51	190	179	110	46	26	602	8.07%
4	2003	44	153	169	90	33	33	522	6.99%
5	2004	47	157	169	98	43	32	546	7.32%
6	2005	40	175	200	112	42	44	613	8.21%
7	2006	31	132	159	92	46	32	492	6.59%
8	2007	35	138	184	93	45	35	530	7.10%
9	2008	31	117	180	129	60	28	545	7.30%
10	2009	30	135	161	101	47	47	521	6.98%
11	2010	30	138	167	114	62	37	548	7.34%
12	2011	38	100	118	110	55	42	463	6.20%
13	2012	30	116	136	88	59	88	517	6.93%
14	2013	40	115	125	103	45	54	482	6.46%
	Total	542	2013	2292	1425	637	554	7463	100.00%
	%	7.26%	26.97%	30.71%	19.09%	8.54%	7.42%	100.00%	

By calculating total publications with total authors, table 6 calculates degree of collaboration and collaboration index, which shows the productivity of authors in the groundnut

research. Degree of collaboration varies from 0.90 to 0.95 with an average 0.93. Collaboration index has also increased from 2.49 to 3.56 with an average of 3.17

Table 6- Degree of collaboration and collaboration index of publications on groundnut & mustard in India

S.N.	Year	Single Authored Papers	Single Author	Multiple Authored Papers	Total Multiple Authors	Total Papers	Total Authors	Coll. Coefficient	Coll. Index
1	2000	45	46	519	1292	562	1338	0.92	2.49
2	2001	50	50	470	1204	520	1572	0.90	2.56
3	2002	51	51	551	1765	602	1843	0.92	3.20
4	2003	44	44	478	1708	522	1630	0.92	3.57
5	2004	47	47	499	1539	546	1703	0.91	3.08
6	2005	40	40	573	1840	613	1943	0.93	3.21
7	2006	31	31	461	1515	492	1594	0.94	3.29
8	2007	35	35	495	1595	530	1706	0.93	3.22
9	2008	31	31	514	1795	545	1826	0.94	3.49
10	2009	30	30	491	1546	521	1741	0.94	3.15
11	2010	30	30	518	1532	548	1869	0.95	2.96
12	2011	38	38	425	1478	463	1596	0.92	3.48
13	2012	30	30	487	1658	517	1960	0.94	3.40
14	2013	40	40	442	1572	482	1642	0.92	3.56
	Total	543	543	6922	21942	7463	23325	0.93	3.17

CONCLUSION:

The paper has studied collaborative attitude of Indian scientists in the field of mustard and groundnut. The paper finds higher collaborative trend among research publication in India with 0.93 as Degree of collaboration. Most of authors published their articles in the collaboration with two or three authors. Single authorship trend is decreasing in the study. Journals are found most preferred communication channels and English is mostly used as language of communications. Lorenz curve shows equal growth of publication in groundnut and mustard. Relative growth rate shows publication activity of authors is decreasing year by year. It is very discouraging for the oilseeds research performance of India, because we are still not self sufficient in oilseeds and spent a large amount of foreign money in importing the oilseeds. It is suggested that Government of India must encourage research in oilseeds, especially groundnut and mustard through various agencies such as Directorate of Groundnut Research, Junagadh (Gujarat) and Directorate of Rapeseed- Mustard Research, Bharatpur in the ICAR system to make India self sufficient in this area.

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ACADEMIC LIBRARY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN DIGITAL ENVIRONMENT

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ABSTRACT:

In this article stress has been laid on the perspective of the user rather than the librarian viewed dynamically. Much emphasis is given to planning process in its futuristic design in the context of formal objectives. Linked with planning is the management of library service, which is all about decision-making and problem-solving. Logically following from it is an elaboration of the theory of library service, with a detailed discussion of five key aspects that got towards building a model of library service. The climax is reached after viewing library service as a paradigm; in which library service and its users are viewed as a system. Significantly library service is viewed uncommonly in an integrated a perspective. The theoretical framework is supported by a detailed taxonomy of library service. Traditional areas like circulation control, reference work and bibliographical services are critically reviewed. Special stress is laid on independent study. User education is viewed in the same context. It is also defined as self-service in the context of library service. Its three components: 1) orientation, 2) bibliographic instruction, and 3) profiling are reviewed in their logical and sequential order. Special attention is paid to profiling as the highest level of conceptualization. Considerable attention is also paid to the major impact of information technology in various areas of library science, with special stress on user interaction. In the connection, a case is made for the induction of fee for library service in certain circumstances last, but not the least, the constraints of library service are taken into consideration realistically, and a theoretical model is built for evaluation of library service.

Modern education expects a teacher only to initiate the students in the new vistas of the universe of knowledge, but leaving it to them to explore further and give final shape and totality to what has been presented already. The search begins after the close of the first phase of learning, that is the classroom lecturing. It is in the library that the second and possibly the more vital phase of learning takes place. As such heavy responsibility lies on libraries to keep the candle always burning. The college library is not only the connecting link between teaching and learning, but where students are intelligent the library can supplement from its rich resources what the class room has failed to supply. The new technologies have made a deep impact on the engineering college libraries. Now a day the emphasis in libraries is shifting from collection to access. The card catalogue has been replaced by Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC). The integrated library system had improved the operation of acquisition, cataloguing, periodical and circulation departments. The trend is the transition from manual to electronic system. The Universe of information is vast and changing rapidly, change is fast and powerful. Due to technological advancement and development libraries are experiencing enormous changes. The accelerating speed of technological development derives maximum benefit for the library. The explosion of information technologies, has affected all operations of libraries. Therefore adoption of new technologies became indispensable for the library. Technology is

applied not only in the speedy retrieval of information but also brought changes in the vision of library in terms of its technical operations, functions, information products & services, information resources etc.

What is fundamental to the planning process? It is the need to define, express purpose. The scope of library service is determined by the objectives of the parent organization. In many progressive libraries, library services to be provided are indicated in a written statement. In respect of academic institutions like universities and colleges, it is the objectives of enhancing educational capabilities in course work and research that determine the course of action. Library is thus an instrument that helps to cultivate information skills in teachers and students towards independent learning. Planning process comes very handy in academic institutions. It is futuristic in design, lays down targets to be achieved, indicates the steps to be taken, and provides handy mechanism for self-correcting evaluation. Planning process is however inconceivable without careful community profiling, strictly in accordance with the actual and realizable needs of the user community. Above all, library service to the academic community is to be viewed dynamically in terms of a) external environments, b) user community and c) the governing framework. The

challenge of change is impelled by external forces. It has also its internal dynamics. An internal and external variable equally determines the extent of change through their interplay. The planning process of library service is best understood in the context of change as indicated in figure:

How do you go about designing library services in an academic institution? The first requisite is to prepare a community profile and conduct census count of the community to be serviced. The

MANAGEMENT OF ACADEMIC LIBRARY SERVICES:

Management of Academic library services is all about decision making and problem solving. While planning is based on a theoretical framework, decision making the basic component of management is based on practice, thus introducing the human element with all its glorious uncertainties. The principles of management of library service are best understood in terms of his 'classic management' cycle. Peter Lawrence has identified three stages in his cycle: "Planning (setting objectives and determining the means to achieve these objectives) organizing and co-coordinating (deploying resources and integrating activities), and controlling) setting up a feedback mechanism to ensure that the things are going according to plan) as shown in Figure: 2

Peter Drucker in his classic The practice of management has conducted a similar exercise by identifying the operations of a manager:

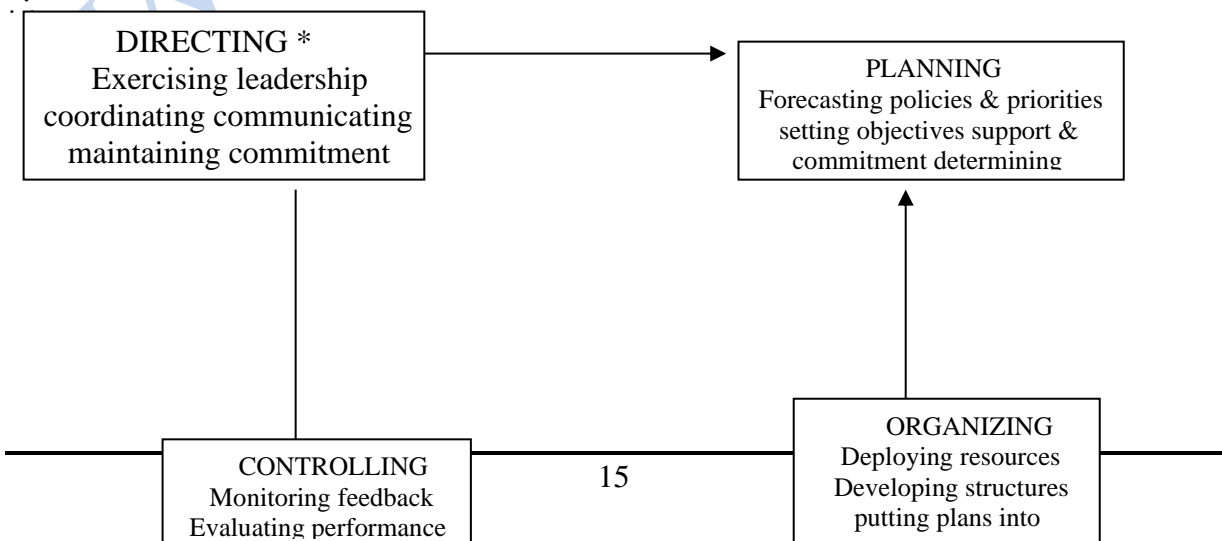
- Setting objectives;
- Organizing;
- Motivating and communicating;
- Measuring; and
- Developing people.

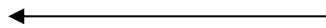
Here Drucker scores over Peter Lawrence, when viewed in the context of library service. At least two categories of Peter Drukcer i.e. 1) 'Motivating and Communicating' and 2) 'Developing people'

community profile is to be matched with the intellectual resources of the library and their updating assured preferably through anticipation. The manpower of library needs to be marshaled, and necessary training provided to bring the staff up to date. Finally the whole strategy is to be drawn in the form of a written statement to meet the objectives. The planning proves comes handy in this respect by helping to enhance the capabilities of library manpower and its user.

have to do directly with user community (the final arbiters of library service). The concept has been variously described by management specialists as 'interplay between people', 'psychological contact', 'psychological dimension' and 'developing people to people dimension'.

The effectiveness of library service depends entirely upon the credibility of the library managers. Howsoever well organize are library services, their effectiveness is bound to be marred by the perception of user about them. How do we go about transforming the adverse situation? Here the assistance may be sought from the 'human relations school' of management science. The good offices of the so called 'Hawthorne effect' may be utilized to rectify the lacunae. The 'Hawthorne effect' is the effect of making people special. That 'the user is the king' (rather the absolute monarch), whose word is law to be obeyed to the last detail, needs to be etched on the entrance for every library in prominent words. Such perceptions are much more significant in the context of academic institution consists of young people, who are volatile, sensitive and ever ready to make quick formulations about their environment. Any hostile perception shall keep them away from utilizing library services. They are also quick to forget and adopt. The success or failure of library service in their case depends substantially on their perception People to people' contact is sine qua non of success in dealing with them





LIBRARY SERVICES:

Many tend to believe that library is all practice and no theory. It is not a very happy position and contrary to the developing situation. Knowledge advances through generalizations, abstraction and quantification (subject to measurement and predictability). As the significance of library service comes to be increasingly recognized, it is but inevitable that a certain element of theoretical framework is introduced into it. There have been certain attempts in this direction in recent years. The potential is very great, because the future of library service is closely allied to the developments in the field of information science and the definition of information as concept. It is possible to identify five key aspects for the provision and use of library service towards formulation of the theory of library service:

- Inquiries;
- Retrieval;
- The process of becoming informed
- The demand for library services; and
- The allocation of resources.

Inquiry comes at the beginning. It is a sign of disturbance, signal for distress and the indication of lacuna in knowledge. Inquiry is the casual effect, which prompts consequential steps for the purpose of seeking knowledge to reduce distress resulting from ignorance. Library service is the halfway house: from inquiry to its resolution. There are three types and taxonomies of inquiries:

- biological, i.e. inquiries about documents;
- factual or subject inquiries; and
- Directional inquiries, e.g. where is the catalogue?

The inquiry inevitably leads to searches which are of two kinds:

- information (subject) search; and
- Documents (known item) search.

While subject index (classified part of the catalogue) and open access to books are required for information search, author and title indexes are needed for the document search in a manual catalogue. In actual practice, it is hard to draw a line of demarcation between the two of them. "It is customary to treat information ("subject") searches and document ("known item") searches as entirely separate, different, and independent. However, we suggest that consideration of actual

inquiries leads to the conclusion that any of user search can and should normally be viewed simultaneously both information specific and document specific in various degrees.

This distinction tends to be substantially obliterated in a computer-based retrieval system. Inquiry is inevitably related to Collection of the library. It has been well said that "library is, in essence, a resource for inquiry. The nature of collection has implications for library service of far-reaching nature. It is in turn related to collection development policies of the library. "There are several factors like the permutation and combination of selection, duplication and retention policies that matter in assuring the suitability of the collection to be responsive to actual and potential inquiries. The matching of the document with the content of the inquiry is the foundation of effective library service. All this assumes that collection development policies are 'required to be rational, because otherwise diminishing returns would set in fast. There are several techniques for assuring effective utilization like bibliometric, citation and user studies. Only the beginnings have been made in recent years.

RETRIEVAL: The next stage in this five part typology is that of RETRIEVAL, the second step in this taxonomy of library service. The starting point is the right assumption that user does not possess sufficient understanding of the organization of the retrieval system. While the model assumes the user to be a rational being he/she is not so in actual practice, what should be the response to such a predicament?

The answer is to conduct the 'reference interview' for transforming the inquiry from ordinary and thy-to-day language to the language of the retrieval system, which responds to terms so recognized by it. Such a search is predetermined. The A retrieval system is no less dynamic. It is in a state of continuous gradual revision adding to the woes of its users. What is the ultimate solution? The competence to use retrieval system by users needs to be substantially enhanced by upgrading their Conceptual capabilities. The retrieval systems on their part need to be so designed as to be user friendly.

Becoming Informed: It needs to be- recognized that there are barriers to becoming informed. The first state in this process is the psychological perception of the signals. The user is handicapped by his limited personal knowledge limited

Personal values, abysmal ignorance, lack of cognitive skills and skills of perception.

The user is doubly cursed, if the intermediary (the reference librarian) who guides him suffers from similar handicaps it is possible to overcome the handicaps in both instances through effective imbibing of cognitive skills. Thus the second stage is the cognitive process of becoming informed. It helps to overcome the handicaps in the first state of becoming informed.

The acquisition of cognitive skills through learning process is not so simple task as it may appear on surface. Values (prejudices and preconceived notions) embedded in the subconscious are not to be got rid off so easily. It is however possible 'to overcome the handicaps through the learning process and by prior knowledge of the mind of the user via the intuitive process. The reference librarian is thus required to be a good student of psychoanalysis to probe into the user recesses of the mind. Such are ingredients of becoming informed.

Demand: Demand is the nearest to the highest stage of performing actual library service. The situation becomes concretized when the penultimate step in the taxonomy of library service is reached. Human mind is never further away from confusion. There is confusion in identifying needs, wants and desires. The terminological confusion needs to be classified at this stage. Types of needs and wants have been identified in library literature as follows:

- Need that are not recognized as needs for which library services would be useful;
- Needs that are recognized but, nevertheless, no action is taken to use a library service in relation to them;
- Want (in the sense of desires), to use a library service, whether or not such use is sensible in practice;
- Unsuccessful attempts to use a library service, as and when a particular book is sought, but not found; and
- Satisfied demand, in the sense that the library was used in a way that was satisfactory to the user.

The actual use of library service is confined to the last two categories. The remaining categories thus fall outside our immediate framework. Increasingly with the rising costs and the induction of information technology, demand has come to have a value and price. The costing of library and information has added new dimensions to the situation. In the ultimate

analysis, the final test of the effectiveness of library service shall rest with the elasticity of demand. There are several factors that go into the elasticity of demand by users. The responsiveness of the system through improved availability of documents and actual information is the ultimate test. It alone can restore stability to the library service.

Allocation of Resources: There is growing concern with the political economy of library services as external factor. This issue arises mainly from the fact that there is separation in allocation of resources from their use. The librarians happen to be at the receiving end. The authority to allocate resources falls beyond their pale. It is an important question involving decision-making, but it shall not be expanded upon in the present context.

It is clear from: the above discussion that an integrated view needs to be taken of service as a whole. Conceptual framework however in the incipient stage is a subject matter of growing importance for the future of library service. In fact 'the, theory has been able to throw much light especially in the study of DEMAND. The result was an incidental by-product. Enlightenment has come to pass as a result of the recognition of inter-disciplinary, nature of library service.

LIBRARY AND ITS USERS AS A SYSTEM:

When library service is viewed as a paradigm, it is required to perform four functions: 1) information; 2) instruction; 3) guidance; and 4) stimulation. Hitherto reference service has been defined as "the process of establishing contact between reader and book by personal service". This definition has the stamp of authority of no less a person than

S R Ranganathan. When viewed in the context of above- mentioned paradigm, the Ranganathan definition is concerned primarily with Information and Guidance. It leaves out Instruction entirely from within its purview. It is possible to interpret the perspective of Ranganathan, which was in line with the world view of his times, as a one-sided perspective of librarians. Reference librarians are assigned an activist role in their scheme of things. User is considered naturally to be placed at the receiving end. The lacunae with such a scheme is too obvious. It is not possible to view library service and its users as a system.

The paradigm stands on one leg, which is a falsity in itself. The system usually consists of balanced parts acting and reacting with each other for achieving controlled results. Balances need to be restored by giving as much weight age to the

unexploited component of paradigm in INSTRUCTION. In such a scheme reference function needs to be balanced with instruction function. The introduction of instruction is a significant component of the paradigm assuring an independent and activist role for user. There is thus balancing act to be performed between the respective roles of reference librarian and user. It naturally involves dialogue between the two major components of the system. Here is thus the concept of library service in which parts interact between themselves and the system as a whole for achieving well- defined objectives: Such a perspective brings about positive results by enjoining library service and its users as a conceptual framework.

STEPS OF THE REFERENCE PROCESS

- User has problem
- Recognizes a need for information
- Puts initial query
- formulates enquiry in reference interview
- Information worker selects source type(s)
- Selects specific source(s)
- Selects path
- Translates enquiry statement into language of source(s)
- Selects point(s) of entry
- Conducts search
- appraises and modifies search strategy
- Selects answer
- Makes response
- Evaluates response
- Records
- User
- Information worker/librarian

It is to be noted that 9 out of 15 points are exclusively of concern to information worker/librarian and 3 additional points are shared between the user and information librarian, thus indicating an overwhelming role of information librarian in the reference process. As we shall establish in a subsequent section on User Education, the whole objective of user education is to eliminate as many steps as possible as have been credited to reference librarian.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC SERVICES:

Traditional concept of bibliographical services has been transformed in years beyond recognition. The maximum impact has been made by information technology upon the nature and character of bibliographical services. The induction of information technology has brought

about a qualitative transformation by making an impact on the structure of library organization, thus effecting every character of library services, The balances between what is provided from within the organization and what is serviced by external agencies have changed. The concept of inter-library loan has become completely redundant. The impact of information has been wide ranging on the nature and extent of library service. Electronic publishing and documents delivery have changed the structure of information services. Similarly online information, inter-lending networks and facsimile transmission have not only helped in implementing the local resources of libraries, but also enabled the libraries to replace them entirely. Non-availability of documents locally is no longer a handicap. Similarly non-existence of bibliographical resources is no hurdle. Accessibility is thus no longer a local phenomenon. The whole world has opened - up as an accessible resource.

The academic libraries in this country are on the verge of great revolution with the prospects of UGC-sponsored INFLIBNET (Information and Library Network). Local, regional and national network shall be linked directly with international databases. Retrospective and/or SDI each service in house are going out-of- fashion, with the easily accessibility of online search services. There are many & distinct advantages in online search services like immediate access, multiple access, constant updating, automatic printing, effective and faster searching, etc. The major handicap arises from the cost factor. Library service has been considered to be free and a matter of right so far. Would the developing countries in a position to bear the burden through the good offices of public funding? The issue however does not detract from the utility of online search services.

USER EDUCATION:

Superficially, user education seems to be an antithesis of all that the library service symbolizes. The concept of library service implies dependence. User education as a model stresses independence. It is not so in actual practice. One actually grows out of the other. Library service and user education are a continuum. Here is a perfect instance of dialectical relationship, in which synthesis is born out of contradiction between the two categories. To sum up, user education as symbolized by independent study is in fact the indication of all that the traditional library service has stood for.

Apparently there is a lot of confusion about what user education stands for. The philosophy of user education is best summed up in the following statement: The major assumptions are:

- there exists a mind which plays a significant role in learning,
- the mind is endowed with a structure, called cognitive structure, which is in-born with
- built-in capabilities and limitations,
- the cognitive structure is 'primary and precedes experience; and
- the primary function of mind with its cognitive structure is abstraction.

In the above statement, there is repeated emphasis on cognitive processes. It underlines the essence of user education.

How do the cognitive processes fulfill the objective? It is as simple as that cognitive processes bring about a transformation, whereby the learner turns into a self-learner and independent thinker. User education becomes not only a handy instrument for the promotion of learning; it also inculcates independent study into the learner, who at this stage becomes the master of all he surveys. He imbibes the art of problem solving by himself. Independent study has thus become the highest objective of user education.

Lewis Shoares, the doyen of user education, could foresee all this as early as 1934, when he enunciated the concept of Library College in his library college charter. His classic statement needs to be quoted underlying its contemporary significance: "1) The purpose of the Library-college is to increase the effectiveness of student learning; particularly through (though not limited to) the use of library centers, independent study with a bibliographically expert faculty". "No wonder, undergraduate institutions like Swarthmore, Wabash, Hampshire and Earlham colleges have been in the lead in pioneering of user education, especially in the United States. A word of warning needs to be given at this stage. What we have presented is a model of user education. It is best understood by going through its logical stages:

- Orientation;
- Bibliographic instruction; and
- Profiling.

COST OF LIBRARY SERVICES:

Resources for library services in academic libraries come from sources other than the users of library. The drastic 'cuts in educational budget, the proliferating population of students and the prohibitive cost of information technology have

forced: reconsideration of the traditional concept of library as a free-for-all. The cost element has begun to make its entry in areas like reprography and access to databases.

The induction of fee for library services is bound to affect the 'structure and functioning of library services. It can be justified to a certain extent. The economics of library service comes into play. It may render the sources more efficient. When resource allocation is related to cost-effective returns, it calls for careful monitoring of resources and their utilization. Librarians ought to be mentally prepared for the users to pay the cost of certain categories of library service.

Care should be taken to price each service at the minimum of profitability. Affordability of the clients is certainly an important criteria. Possibilities lie in charging of full cost, fees below cost, at normal cost or no monetary cost.

In the final analysis, the library must remain compatible with the social values of the community. The library has been meaningfully termed as a social institution. Social obligations are the fundamental criteria in all circumstances. Marketing of library services becomes a compulsive act on the part of libraries. It assures more effective utilization of library services. Now that there is a talk of higher education being made self-financing, a day 'is not far off for college and university libraries to levy charges for a certain category of specialized library services.

CONSTRAINTS OF LIBRARY SERVICES:

There are institutional barriers to library service that need to be taken into account. There are three types of institutional constraints that need to be taken into consideration for underlining the limitations of library service. Environmental factors are inhibitions that should not be overlooked in designing a cost-effective library service:

Physical: the library as building

Organizational: the library as a bureaucracy.

Attitudinal: as reflected by 'the mind' set projected by the profession's establishment".

EVALUATION OF LIBRARY SERVICES:

It is possible to evaluate library service in terms of a theoretical model. After all library service is intended to identify information needs and provide the necessary satisfaction to the user. All this can be represented by a basic systems model consisting of input-process-output model.

The system-model of problem-solving as applied to information needs is indicated in the following tabular statement (Figure:)

Input→ Process→Output
Problem→ Problem-solving process→ Solution

Information Needs→ Search Process→

Information Needs Fulfilled

Identify Problem→ Established Solution→

Select Search→ Carry out→ Determine based

on requirements and strategy search

outcome information identify search

effectiveness Needs strategies

The basic components of the system are:

- Problem (existing situation),
- Problem solving process; and
- Solution.

The problem is analyzed in conceptual terms to determine information needs. Process involves activities performed to move away from the existing situation. Solutions are the outcomes of that process and will create the desired solution. The input-process output model is applicable to all kinds of situation. Whether it is library service oriented towards reference librarians as activist, or in the direction of self-service profiling, the above is valid in every manner. It is thus possible to view library service in conceptual terms as a model of information needs, their resolution and full satisfaction. Information satisfaction is the highest ideal to be achieved by the concept of library service.

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ROLE OF LIBRARIES TOWARDS SOCIETY**Roop Kishore**

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**ABSTRACT:**

Library is a place where the information seeking is converted to information reach. It is the huge collection of knowledge in either digital or materialistic form. It serves the foundation of the heritage of the culture of any society. A lot of users from the society get benefited from them. The paper focuses over the various aspects of the library towards the society. It also addresses the need of library as a societal concept.

Keywords: Users, Information, Knowledge, Culture, Materialistic, Digital

INTRODUCTION:

A library is a medium to access the information. A library plays the role of a treasure of knowledge to the society. Everyone is in need to access the information like student, teacher, philosopher, researcher etc. Library serves as the building block of the knowledge to the society. A library performs a significant role in acquiring, accumulating, organising, accessing and disseminating the information or knowledge in the society. The library is seen as a key element of their educational success and their educational success is seen as a key element to their potential life success. One way to ascertain the societal role of the library would be to project the micro-role of the library to the macro-level. One could also say it plays a role in making newspapers available, and the provision of newspapers and a free press can be tied to the building of a democratic society. The role is also to provide people with the space and tools to create knowledge and improve their life chances (Webb, n.a.).

Libraries are especially important now when the whole idea of education is stressing more and more independent learning and acting. All citizens must be able to find and use information. It is the key raw material - but it is a zero resource, if there are no access points to it and if documents are in chaotic order. The general development of the information society is pushing to re-evaluation of all the institutions which work with information, data, and knowledge - indirectly also with culture. (Ryynänen, 1999). Libraries assist in finding, using and interpreting appropriate information that opens up opportunities for lifelong learning, literacy enhancement, informed citizenship, recreation, creative imagination, individual research, critical thinking, and ultimately, empowerment in an increasingly

complex world. They are no longer passive keepers and preservers of books; rather, they have evolved to become facilitators of information and lifelong learning opportunities with an emphasis on service, identifying user needs and communicating solutions. Modern libraries are unfolding the community's learning potential by providing information on community issues, such as health, employment, continuing education and local history. This equitable access to information is essential to enable educated and informed citizens to participate in a democratic global community (Krolak, 2005).

NEED:

Many libraries are established without a professional needs analysis of the community, resulting in an information service based upon assumptions and not on actual needs. These Libraries isolate themselves from the general public, often content to serve only small, mainly urban-based, relatively well-off, educated elite. Libraries are also custodians of the local and national culture by storing popular and academic knowledge and material for current and future generations. Libraries are ideally placed to provide universal access to global information and to bridge the information gap between developed and developing countries. (Krolak, 2005).

Few economic and social development areas that public libraries could explore are:

- savings to ratepayers through the use of a free or lower rate service for recreational and other purposes;
- provision of information to aid investment and enhance personal financial success;
- opportunities for skills development and transfer;

- provision of information that may directly save money, such as consumer information;
- enhancement of the quality of life and the promotion of a positive cultural environment; and
- stimulation of self-help initiatives (Arko-cobbah, 2005).

ROLE OF LIBRARIES IN SOCIETY:

The role of libraries in society is incredible. The foundation of the society and its culture is preserved in form of the information in the libraries.

Serves the educational purpose: There are a lot of users in the society like students, researchers, professors, philosophers etc. All these are in need to gain the knowledge stored in form of library. The students use the library for formal education purposes. To gain the academic knowledge they access the information from the libraries for their academic purposes. The public library as an information source has almost the same importance for the public as educational institutions or private organizations that provide different kind of consultations (Paberza, 2010).

Promoting democracy: Libraries make exhibit spaces and meeting rooms available to the public they serve should make such facilities available basis, regardless of the beliefs or affiliations of individuals or groups requesting their use (Torstenson, 2002). A refusal to restrict access to sources amounts to support for a free flow of information, which Soros describes as 'perhaps the most potent force for democracy. This free flow of information is easily suppressed, if the government controls the media; or, according to circumstances, controls access to any other forms of the communication of information. Six general principles have been established which guide libraries may seek to support the establishment and maintenance of open societies:

- provision of access to a wide variety of sources without 'negative' restriction or censorship;
- provision of 'positive' guidance, based on open and objective criteria, towards sources relevant to the situation and needs of 'encumbered individuals';
- a recognition that a 'free flow of information' though essential, is not sufficient;
- a similar recognition that provision of factual information, while valuable, is not enough;

- a need for a specific concern for the elect of new ICTs, and the Internet in particular;
- promotion of critical thinking, within a framework of information, or digital, literacy (Robinson, 2001).

Enlightenment: A library maintains a good stock of books, magazines, journals, periodicals, articles etc. All these materials serve the purpose to the readers. A very huge store of information is maintained in a well organized manner to enlighten the users. Libraries should not just be 'information banks' providing chunks of knowledge, important though this function is for the operation of open society, and in particular should attempt to avoid giving any impression that they are providing the definitive answer to any question, other than relatively trivial factual matters. They should also provide, and make it clear that they are providing, 'thought-provoking' material as an aid to their reflexive process (principle4). This is a further argument, if one were needed, for the provision of a variety of perspectives and viewpoints, including those that are plainly contradictory, within a range of information sources (Robinson, & Bawden, 2001).

Promotes equity: All the authorized users get an equal platform where they may access the information. They get the equal opportunities to sit and make the use of resourceful library at one point of time. It provides personal help to the users so that they are able to make optimum use of the resources of the library without any difficulty. It circulates reading material and also provides access to electronic sources among the readers for use outside the library. In India, there are many religions, languages, castes as well as many customs, rituals and traditions. This pluralism makes room for wide diversity which enriches the life of the people and it also poses a challenge to build social institutions that suit the culture of the region. The public library system is greatly influenced by the tradition and culture of the land. (Gupta, 2009).

Reducing information gap issues: Libraries are seen as more trustworthy/credible and as providing more accurate information than search engines. Users need to concentrate on what they are good at – information management, metadata, reference services, to name but a few – and be ruthless about bringing in specialism's they need from outside to add value to their core tasks. The opportunities are there for significant re-branding and re-positioning, both in terms of the design

and delivery of digital and physical services, recognizing that the information landscape will if anything become even more competitive and consumers will become even more discerning and willing to take what information they need from wherever they can most conveniently and painlessly get it. The call to action suggests the need for much deeper understanding of each of our user communities; a much more developed sense of place as social context for services; and greater attention to relevance, distinctiveness and convenience of all of our future services (Brindley, 2006).

Supports inter-institutional linkages: The basic aim of establishing libraries and other information organizations in modern societies is to be able to respond to the information needs of communities. And for the information organizations to function well there is the need to train the professionals who will be able to provide the needed resources and services to meet the development needs of individuals/governments. Provide an opportunity through library experiences for boys and girls to develop helpful interest to make satisfactory personal adjustments and to acquire desirable social attitudes. Library which is both knowledge society and information society is the key to achieving sustainable development which is said to meet the needs of the present without comprising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs (Abdulsalami, Okezie, & Agbo, 2013).

Protects the author's copyright: The most used library service is still book borrowing and the value of this service is substantially enhanced by the use of family members and friends of library users. The role of librarians in helping to find information is also valued. Libraries provide the conditions by which people achieve free access to information and knowledge. They provide opportunities to participate actively in the country's further development into a democratic society. The strengthening of libraries in developing countries forms the most efficient weapon in the struggle against the digital divide. Libraries can provide access to global information via Internet. Libraries at all levels are tools for people to obtain better living conditions (IFLA, 2003).

The culture of the society: Libraries should aim to be uplifting, innovative and inspiring cultural, social and intellectual spaces, encouraging debate and collaboration, and desirable as places to be in, even in the age of ubiquitous internet access. There are great opportunities here for libraries to find new channels, deliver public value and ensure

business models that enable sustainability (Brindley, 2006). After a public procurement process conducted by the project implementation organization (the State Agency 'Culture Information Systems'), the research study "Public libraries: value, trust and satisfaction" has been carried out by the Advanced Social and Political Research Institute as a separate in-depth study that supplements other studies planned within impact assessment plan (Paberza, 2010).

CONCLUSION:

Libraries play a very critical role in the society as everyone is in need to access it. The challenge for libraries in the twenty-first century, as now only one part of a great diversity of alternatives, is to find new ways to add value and remain relevant in this rapidly changing, confusing and competitive environment. Cooperation with relevant partners - for example, user groups and other professionals at local, regional, national as well as international level- has to be ensured. Services have to be physically accessible to all members of the community. This requires well situated library buildings, good reading and study facilities, as well as relevant technologies and sufficient opening hours convenient to the users. It equally implies outreach services for those unable to visit the library (IFLA, 2003).

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**DIVERSIFICATION AND DISSEMINATION THROUGH
TRANSLATION****Ashok K. Choudhury**

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**ABSTRACT:**

The paper presents the pivotal role of translation since times immemorial. It attempts to highlight the importance of translation in present scenario as more and more countries are coming closer. A discussion is also made here how the national apex bodies, particularly the Sahitya Akademi engaged in the translation activities of its own and in association with UNESCO.

INTRODUCTION:

Translation, from time immemorial, has played a great role in building up the world's cultural heritage. It is almost as old as original authorship and has a history as honourable and as complex as that of any other branch of literature. The great works of different civilizations have come to us through translation. The various religions would not have spread and epics and classics would not have transcended national boundaries without translation. Without translation the great literatures of the world would be lost to us. Translation is good literature and no literature would prosper without translation.

WHY TRANSLATION?

As more and more countries are coming closer they have to depend on translation for communication in the fields of political, economic, and cultural relations. In many places a translated version comes to supplement the original and the text gets replaced. The fine works of Tolstoy, Pushkin, Dostoevsky, Victor Hugo, Cervantes, Tagore, Bankimchandra, Hari Narayan Apte and of others have reached people elsewhere only through translation. Translation has rescued several authors from falling into oblivion and made them world figures like Homer, Dante, Shakespeare, Goethe, and Tagore. We all know the infiltration of the ideas of Marx, Rousseau, Darwin, and Tolstoy initiated a renaissance in our country and gave birth to neo-intellectualism. Translation is one of the main channels of inter-literary flows, and it bridges two cultures: the culture of the original, and the culture of the target literature. The sublime thoughts that percolate through translation often act as catalyst for the receptor language. The *Ramayana*, the *Mahabharata*, the *Upanishads*, and the works of Kalidasa, have reached all corners of the world through translation. Translation has preserved cultural

tradition and given a new lease of life to classical languages.

TRANSLATION, A NEED IN INDIA:

Each country has distinct languages of its own. India, a multicultural space accommodating many races, castes, languages, religions, and cultures, can be described as a nation of nations, a land of many Indians with various cultural forms and expressions. Its a multi-lingual society has more than one significant language group. George Grierson identified in the first major linguistic survey, titled *Linguistic Survey of India*, as many as 179 languages and 544 dialects. Every language has a history and literature dating back to more than a thousand years. According to the last Census, India is a veritable repository of languages and dialects, say about 100 to 105 languages and about 3000 dialects, twenty two of which are in the 8th Schedule, twenty five writing systems, fourteen of them major.

This apart, tribal languages and literatures of India constitute an invaluable part our nation's literary heritage. Most of them do not have a script and hence there is an oral literature containing valuable song-poems, legends, tales and riddles carried by the word of mouth from generation to generation. These various languages and literatures, however, reflect India's multi-linguistic traditions and the polyphony of its cultures. Whether recognized as classical or not, each language has enough to claim its own heritage and seeks to reveal itself more widely in being translated into another.

**SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE OF
TRANSLATION:**

In this challenging complexity, where so many languages are spoken, translation is probably the 'only' process to bring about national integrity and cultural unity and create an awareness of what is happening in the literatures of other languages. Translation plays a significant role in the

diversification and dissemination of knowledge and in the evolution and enrichment of Indian languages and literatures. It helps expose Indian writers writing in one language to the styles, techniques and experimentations in the literatures of other languages, so that they can use these creatively in their own writings. K. Satchidanandan, eminent Malayalam poet and former secretary of Akademi, says, "The need for translation can hardly be overemphasized in a multiethnic multilingual country like India. One can say that we keep translating every moment of our active life: we are always bilingual, if not multilingual, and often mix languages almost unconsciously in our everyday speech. Our literature too is founded on translations, since the various *Ramayana*, *Mahabharata*, *Bhagabata* in different languages, including the tribal versions and the performative improvisations have been the very foundations of our rich literature."

NATIONAL BODIES FOR TRANSLATIONS:

It is translation that gives us access to what in our cultural and political borders have embargoed. Translations serve as a nation building exercise too. New trends in literature have been facilitated by translation activities. Translation, both an art and craft, is a wonderful tool to give a reader a glimpse into another culture and perhaps another way of life. Institutions like Sahitya Akademi, National Book Trust of India, Bharatiya Bhasha Parishad, Bharatiya Jnanpith, etc. promote translations among Indian languages. Sahitya Akademi, the National Academy of letters, the apex literary body is doing its best in giving a lead to the challenges posed by a multilingual society.

AKADEMI AND TRANSLATION ACTIVITIES:

One of the objectives of the Akademi as defined in its Constitution is "to encourage or to arrange translations of literary works from one Indian language into others and also from non-Indian languages into Indian languages and vice-versa". It has faithfully followed the ideals of the great visionary, Jawaharlal Nehru, the first President of the Akademi, who once observed, "If we want our language to be strong and to be fresh, they will have to open their doors and windows not only to one another but to the languages of the whole world." Referring to translation activity, K. Satchidanandan says, "Akademi's attempts have been to restore the pre-colonial openness of the activity even while relating it and rendering it relevant to our post-colonial context that has made the problematic of translation a site for raising questions of representation, power and

historicity. We are fully aware of the pitfalls of the colonial form of subjectivity through technologies and practices of power/knowledge. And the attempt of the Akademi has been to overcome the asymmetrical relations of power that operated in the colonial era."

One of the ready tests of the vitality of a literary organization is the quality of the book it sponsors. The Akademi seeks to meet this challenge in two ways: first, by publishing informative material regarding literary activities in all the Indian languages; and second, by translating literary classics, both old and modern, from one Indian language into the other languages. Besides, there is a programme for translating foreign classics into all the major Indian languages, so that the great masterpieces of the world would be available to the Indian readers in their own languages and not merely to the English knowing readers.

UNESCO AND AKADEMI:

Since its inception, the Akademi has actively cooperated with UNESCO, in the implementation of their major project of Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Cultural Values. It has also maintained contact with several literary and cultural institutions in foreign countries to encourage better appreciation of Indian literature abroad. Besides advising on matters of common interest, the Akademi has, so far, prepared seven books for UNESCO. In 1961, UNESCO had gifted \$5000 of printing paper for publishing translations of Western classics into Indian languages. The Akademi utilized this paper for printing over 40 translations of Western classics into Indian languages. UNESCO has also sponsored twenty-five publications of translation of Indian classics in consultation with the Akademi. It has undertaken a scheme to publish translation of classics in children's literature and make it available in various Indian and foreign languages. Around fifty books brought out so far are in Bengali, Dogri, English, Hindi, Marathi, Punjabi, and Urdu. Translations of popular children's classics written by Premchand, Bibhutibhusan, and Amritlal Nagar are also brought out.

TRANSLATION PRIZE OF AKADEMI:

The Akademi has taken some praiseworthy initiatives to strengthen its translation activity, commencing from 1989, as it introduced a separate annual award, Translation Prize, which is given for inter-lingual translation among the Indian languages to encourage translation activities and to further highlight the cultural unity of India in recognized languages. In a bid to

recognize the translator's role in overcoming linguistic barriers and for fostering national integration, the Prize aims at bringing together translators from different parts of the country and to give them a grounding in the theoretical and practical aspects of the art of translation, and preparing them to meet the challenges the translations have to face, especially in the multilingual Indian set up.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF TRANSLATORS:

To facilitate inter-lingual translation and to bring together all practicing and prospective translators the Akademi published a *National Register of Translators* in 1994, though the idea was conceived in 1988. The handy directory containing over 2000 names and addresses of translators and potential translations in more than twenty-five Indian and foreign languages, including French, Spanish, Japanese, and German is useful for publishers and scholars who could translate required text in the field of literature and other variety of subjects from one language to another. The *Register* fulfils the long felt demand of the academic community.

WORKSHOPS ON TRANSLATIONS:

The Akademi has been organizing national and regional language workshops since 1986. The first national workshop was held in 1986. So far it has organized over 300 workshops in different vernacular languages: Assamese, Bangla, Dogri, English, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Konkani, Maithili, Manipuri, Malayalam, Marathi, Nepali, Odia, Punjabi, Rajasthani, Sanskrit, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu, and Urdu as well, the languages beyond its recognition. A long cherished desire of the Akademi to establish a

translation centre so that translation activity could be strengthened and enlarged materialized when the Bangalore University handed over a building free of cost in order to start a centre.

'SHABDAN': CENTRE OF TRANSLATION:

The Center was inaugurated on 31 Oct' 1996 as a 'National Bureau of Translation' with the objectives to provide opportunities for young translators of various languages to up to date their skills by organizing number of workshops; to act as a coordinating body for the Akademi's various translation programmes; to translate all the prominent work available in south into other Indian languages. The Centre started its activities with a series called *Prachya* to bring out translations of pre-modern classics in different Indian languages.

CONCLUSION:

Besides the Bangalore centre, the Akademi has established more centers at Shantiniketan, New Delhi, and Ahmedabad to take up translation of ancient, pre-modern and modern Indian classics and also to conduct regular workshops. Realizing translation as a creative act, the Akademi has, either directly or through other publishers, got more than 600 books translated into other Indian languages. Shrilal Shukla, well known Hindi fictionist, appreciating the translation activities of the Akademi, observed: "The translations done by Akademi are praiseworthy. But in a multilingual country like India, there is a necessity of cultural, literary, scientific and technological aspects to be translated for the common people".

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THE SCIENCE BEHIND STORY READING: OXYTOCIN IMPACT ON BEHAVIOR OF HUMAN MIND

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ABSTRACT:

Oxytocin, a naturally occurring neuropeptide, has been proven to increase compassion, empathy and other affiliative emotional responses. As social creatures, we depend on others for our survival and happiness. Oxytocin is produced when we are trusted or shown a kindness, and it motivates cooperation with others. Effective storytelling releases Oxytocin. It has the power to shape our attitudes, beliefs and behaviors. The neuropeptide Oxytocin plays a central role in social approach behavior. Oxytocin (OT) is known to play a role in stress regulation. This paper discussed how the changes will occur in behavior after reading or watching stories due to Oxytocin effect in brain. Inspiring storytelling causes Oxytocin release and moves us to action.

Keyword: Oxytocin, Cuddle Hormone, Children stories, OT, Storytelling, Stories, Bibliotherapy, Brain

INTRODUCTION:

Stories are playing important role in human life. It affects on human directly or indirectly. From the beginning storytelling is an activity that could be traced back to time immemorial. Stories reshape our mind, personality and attitude. In addition, the past decades have witnessed numerous neurological findings that elucidate the effects that telling, reading and listening to stories can exert 'Oxytocin' in our brain. A brain chemical often called the 'love hormone' or 'Oxytocin' synthesis due to that people are more trustworthy, generous, charitable, and compassionate. Your ability to read emotional cues in someone's eyes boosts along with your Oxytocin levels.

OXYTOCIN AS A LOVE HORMONE:

It is often encourage readers in bibliotherapy to find positive books to help their wellbeing, problem-solving abilities and attitude to life, but it's worth thinking about the science behind bibliotherapy. Books can really heal and help the brain for the well- being and happy life.

Oxytocin a neurochemical that stimulates feelings of care and empathy and gets people to take actions. In the brain, Oxytocin is involved in social recognition and bonding, and might be involved in the formation of trust between people. It is produced in the brain even when read a inspirational stories or self-help stories. Now it is scientifically proved in many experiments. The behavioral study of Oxytocin has proven that when the brain synthesizes Oxytocin, people are become more trustworthy, generous, charitable and compassionate.

Oxytocin is a hormone secreted by the posterior lobe of the pituitary gland, a pea-sized structure

at the base of the brain. It's sometimes known as the "cuddle hormone" or the "love hormone," because it is released when people snuggle up or bond socially.

Oxytocin is a neuropeptide that plays an important role not only in social bonding but also in the regulation of stress and anxiety (Carter et al., 1992; Kormos and Gaszner, 2013; Peters et al., 2014). Stress reaction is usually formed at an early age of development in humans and animals.

OUR BRAIN ON STORIES: HOW OUR BRAINS BECOME MORE ACTIVE WHEN WE READ STORIES:

We live in a storied world. Hearing or seeing stories provides children with models of how experience can be shaped into meaningful patterns. In play and drawing, they even create stories of their own, with or without an audience. Stories bring together our experiences, making sense of them and integrating them into something meaningful.

We all enjoy a good story, whether it's a novel, a movie, or simply something one of our friends is explaining to us.

In Dr, Paul Zak's own words: *Stories are powerful because they transport us into other people's worlds but, in doing that, they change the way our brains work and potentially change our brain chemistry — and that's what it means to be a social creature.*

"Stories, especially metaphors, work on the subconscious mind," says Erik Luhrs, Story: "A story is the recounting of events that conveys experiences, emotions, and perspectives" (Kurtz 2014, 22).

The stories are an effective way to transmit important information and values from one individual or community to the next. Stories that

are personal and emotionally convincing engage more of the brain. It is better remembered, than simply stating a set of facts.

Brain mechanisms engage saying there might be something valuable for you to learn. That is why you feel forced to stare, listen or read.

There are two key aspects to an effective story. First, it must capture and hold our attention. The second thing an effective story does is “transport” us into the characters’ world.

In the brain, maintaining attention produces signs of awakening: the heart and breathing speed up, stress hormones are released. Once a story has sustained our attention long enough, we may begin to emotionally boom with story’s characters.

If the story is emotional then the behavioral study of Oxytocin has proven that the brain synthesizes Oxytocin and people are become more trustworthy, generous, charitable and compassionate. Oxytocin makes us more sensitive to social cues around us. In many situations, social cues motivate us to engage to help others, particularly if the other person seems to need our help.

SCIENCE BEHIND SELF-HELP STORIES WHICH IS USEFUL IN BIBLIOTHERAPY:

Neuroscientists and psychologists have found that when a character is experiencing action or sadness, for instance, areas of our brains are active that would be firing up if the fiction were our real-world experience. Good stories can have a powerful grip on us.

Stories have a profound effect on our brains and our behavior. This goes back to childhood, when the most basic request we made as kids, besides “I’m hungry” was “Tell me a story.”

The persuasive force of stories has been well documented. A series of experiments performed by neuroeconomics pioneer Paul Zak found that stories that are highly engaging and contain key elements — including a climax and end — can elicit powerful empathic responses by triggering the release Oxytocin. Often referred to as the “trust hormone,” this neurochemical promotes connection and encourages people to feel empathy.

It is found that character-driven stories do consistently cause Oxytocin synthesis. People with more Oxytocin in their bloodstream appear to be more trusting, more empathic and more respectful than others.

EXPERIMENT OF STORIES AND ITS IMPACT ON HUMAN BRAIN SYSTEM :

Paul Zak, director of the Center for Neuroeconomic Studies, once conducted an experiment in which he showed participants a short animated story about a boy and a father struggling with cancer. The researchers took blood from the participants before and after showing the clip, and found that watching the story raised both cortisol and Oxytocin levels in the brains of participants. Paul Zak’s. A “neuroeconomist” at Claremont Graduate University in southern California.

Cortisol is a chemical that focuses our attention and is also linked to experiencing distress. Oxytocin is connected with care, connection and the feeling of empathy.

Researchers asked participants to donate money to strangers in the lab and they found that those who produced both cortisol and Oxytocin were more likely to donate generously.

This experiment shows that storytelling can create real behavioral change by altering our brain chemistry.

The brain’s “moral molecule – Oxytocin” is being used to better understand in treatment of patients with neurologic and psychiatric disorders. Dr. Zak explained that values such as compassion, empathy, trust, respect, love and so on are hard wired in our brains because it makes good evolutionary sense for us to cooperate.

People with more Oxytocin in their bloodstream appear to be more trusting, more empathic and more respectful than others.

Good stories, in other words, push people to pay attention, empathize, and cooperate. “Character-driven stories with emotional content result in a better understanding.

CONCLUSION:

It is already proved on the base of science that stories cultivate our mind, body and soul. In scientific work is putting a much finer point on how stories change our attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors. The Oxytocin molecule is useful to motivate people to engage in cooperative behaviors. The self-help books utilized to become positive personality. The process of changing one mind, the Oxytocin plays important role is proved scientifically.

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(International Multidisciplinary Peer Reviewed Refereed Research Journal)

FORMS AND TYPES OF E-RESOURCES USES BY THE USERS OF MANAGEMENT INSTITUTIONS**Monika Sharma**

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**Rajeev Vashistha**Associate Professor & Head of Dept.
Library & Information Science NIMS University, Jaipur**ABSTRACT:**

Electronic resources, popularly known as e-resources have become a major element of library collections worldwide. In recent years, Internet and electronic resources have become most popular sources of information for the researchers, scholars, teachers, professionals and students. The present study was designed to find out the forms and types of e-resources usage by the users of management institutions. The survey was conducted by using the questionnaire method to collect the data.

Keywords: Use of Internet , e-resources, user survey, management institutions.

INTRODUCTION:

In modern library the electronic resources are becoming more and more important. The printed resources are now being digitized, which has given rise in increases of the availability of books and journals in the electronic format. Electronic resources, popularly known as e-resources have become a major element of library collections worldwide. Electronic resources represent an increasingly important component of the collection building activities of libraries.

Clarke, (2004) states that "Building electronic collections are largely influenced by a set of library policies and users (faculty and students) preferences in the academic environment. He went further to add that these e-resources are added value to the academic libraries to offer better services to users. These e-resources are accessible from many different approaches, thereby creating access to users either by local or remote locations. The last few years have seen a number of changes in the higher education sector which have exerted pressure upon the traditional role of the academic library. The basic purpose of electronic library/e-library is to provide instant service to the readers from the remotest corner using World Wide Webs. Electronic information sources are becoming more and more important for the academic community (Kumar and Kumar, 2008).

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES :

- To find out the advantages of use of e-resources.
- To find out the disadvantages of use of e-resources.

- To study the use of different types of e-resources.
- To find out usefulness of e-resources.

METHODOLOGY:

The aim was to study the present situation , therefore ,it was decided to conduct the study in the form of a survey using basically questionnaire and interview methods for gathering data. The data required for the study has been collected through primary sources. Primary data was collected through two questionnaire supplemented by personal interview, discussions and interaction with the students and librarians. A total of 30 reputed management institutions in Delhi and NCR were selected and about 300 questionnaires were administered among the users to collect the primary data. The study was carried out to find out the use of e-resources and services by the users.

ADVANTAGES OF E- RESOURCES:

Electronic resources offer libraries and their users many advantages. There are several advantages of using e-resources such as ease of usability, readability, affordability and accessibility. The electronic resources can increase speed and ease of access and the amount of information available. They can save library space and staff time. They are not yet, however, the solution to all libraries' financial, space, access, and service problem. Most libraries continue to operate in a dual environment-print and electronic.-resources, whether physically located within a library or accessed via a network are part of the library's collection and should be evaluated and assessed

with the same criteria applied to all collections decisions.

E-resources are useful because they have:

- Easy and effective retrieval search
- Current information
- Quick access through efficient search engines
- Teleconferencing
- Downloading the text, image, audio etc.
- Teaching and learning process in a live manner
- Meet the people of the subject specialization
- Vast statistical data.

The following are the advantages of e-resources over the print media:

Advantages of E-resources

Structured Approach: E-resources provides accesses to much richer content in a more structured manner i.e. we can easily move from a particular content to a chapter from the index to the original text, etc.

Reference: The reference sources provides online link to the original document so a seamlessly integration can be achieved

Information Retrieval: The user is able to use any search term belonging to the word or phrase of the entire publication. Some online e-document also provides internal search engines.

Updated Information: Latest information can be accumulated in e-document very effectively so a new edition / version can be brought with a little extra cost.

Multiple Accesses: The same e-resources can be used at the same time by a number of users. A network product can provide multiple points of access at multiple points in time (24x7) and to multiple simultaneous users. E-resources can be accessed at any time, 24 hours a day and 365 days of the year.

On demand publishing: The individual subscribers can be provided with only that document which match their profile and can be changed accordingly.

Space: E-document requires very little physical space to keep them. So when a library had no space for extension digitization is the only solution.

Preservation and Conservation: An exact copy of the original can be made any number of times without any degradation in quality.

Cost: E-document is cost effective when we consider its maintenance, additional copy, etc.

Speed: In case of e-resources time lag between the origin of a document and its use by end user will be greatly decreased. Also the time lag in submission of a reference question in library, referring the user to a particular document, its consultation in the computer screen, editing, composing, printing and forwarding will be greatly reduced.

Quicker to browse or search: An electronic resource is lot quicker to browse or search, to extract information from, and to integrate that information into other material and to cross search or reference between different publications

No physical boundary: The user of e-resources needs not to go to the library physically. People from all over the world could gain accesses to the same information as long as the internet connection is available.

Manageability: E-resources can easily be managed by adding bookmark and personal notes to the site or by downloading it to private files or database for copying and editing.

Functionality: E-resources will allow the user to approach the publications to analyze its contents in new ways by click of the mouse on search mode

The e-resource can contain a vast amount of information, but more importantly the material can consists of mixed media i.e. images, video, audio animation which could not be replaced in print.

Some of the potential benefits include:

- Ease of search and powerful search and retrieval capabilities.
- Remote access to the resources from outside a single physical library.
- Consolidation of many volumes and years into one searchable file.
- Inclusion of video and sound.
- Reduction in theft and mutilation.
- Contents, including formulae and graphics that can be extracted and manipulated.
- Ease export of information to a personnel database.
- Reduced cost for binding, storage, and stack maintenance.
- Hyperlinks, which move beyond the linearity of print within documents and link citations with full text documents.

DISADVANTAGES OF E-RESOURCES :

Some of the disadvantages of e-resources are:

The computer viruses, lack of standardization for digitized information, quick degrading properties of digitized material, different display standard of digital product and its associated problem, health hazard nature of the radiation from monitor, etc. and some of the problems associated with e-document.

SOME OTHER DISADVANTAGES OF E-RESOURCES ARE:

Copyright: E-resources will violate copyright laws as the thought content of one author can be freely transfer by other without his acknowledgement..

Bandwidth: E-resources will need high bandwidth for transfer of multimedia resources but the unused bandwidth is decreasing day by day due to its over utilization.

Speed of Access: As more and more computers are connected to the internet its speed of access reasonably decreasing, if new technology will not evolve to solve the problem then in near future internet will be full of error messages.

Incompatible Hardware and Software: Due to the absence of common standard regarding hardware and software the display of e-document creates another problem.

Initial cost is height: The infrastructure required to access the e-resources is generally high i.e. cost of hardware, software, lease line connection, internet LAN, etc.

Preservation: The technology used by a particular e-resources publisher becomes out of date very soon due to the rapid technological development. So the data may become inaccessible.

Environment: An E-resources cannot be read without the computer system or special equipment needed to access the document. So a user cannot take out an E- document with him to read it at convenient time and place. Again, many people find reading printed material to be easier than reading material on computer screen. So E-document cannot reduce the environment of a traditional book.

According to Crawford and Gorman (1995), paper and printed still work best for sustained reading while electronic distribution of information is better for communicating data and small packet of information.

FORMS AND TYPES OF E-RESOURCES:

There are several forms and types of electronic resources which are available on the internet, some of the popular ones are:

Forms of E-Resources:

- Databases
- E-journals
- E-data archives
- E –Manuscripts
- E- Maps
- E-Books
- E- Magazines
- E-Thesis
- WWW
- E-Newspaper
- E-Mail
- E- Research Reports
- Indexes
- Library Catalogs
- Reference Sources
- Statistical Sources
- Sound Recordings
- Image Databases (Art, Maps, Medical)

E-Databases: A database is an application that manages data and allows fast storage and retrieval of that data. It is a producer or information provider who collect ,process and supply data in generally in the form of separate record of computer processing. It's more easily retrievable and save the user time Databases improved data security and reduction in data entry, storage, and retrieval cost. The information is easy to access at any time It improved data access to users through use of host and query languages. The database may consist of book, periodicals, reports and thesis, can be converted into electronic form that allows access for public use through digital networks. They provide access to a large number of bibliographic and full text journals. Such databases have been found very useful for providing various types of library services. Databases generally publishes information both bibliographic and full text on CD-ROM as well as making them available for on line retrieval. Example: online and offline databases (Full-text databases . Bibliographic databases). With the development of new information and communication technology, the development of databases has taken new shape. The database may consist of books, periodicals, reports and theses can be converted into electronic form that allows access for public use through digital networks. The OPAC (On-line Public Access Catalog)

shows how information could be published and that enables the users to search the document with various access point such as author, title etc.

E-journals: Electronic journals are those journals which are available in electronic form through an online host are known as e-journals. It allows a reader to search the derived article /paper without having being searched a particular volume of issue or page number. Thus e-journals form a major part of digital library. It allows remote access and can be used simultaneously by more than one person at their independent space and time. E-journal saves physical storage space in library and provides timely access capabilities. No chance of mutilation and disfiguring of pages as in the case of print journals and solve the problem of missing issues. In case of any eventuality, calamity such as fire, the resources can still be intact. Example: Academic journals, Professional journals, Trade journals etc.

Electronic journals have surely an advantage over traditional form such as speedy delivery, availability unlimited by time or geography, and searching facility to select and save relevant data. The electronic delivery of journals also results in the elimination of paper, storage and transportation cost and the ability to handle complex data, tables, moving pictures, sound images and video clips. Unlike sequential design of printed paper, web technology makes it possible for the publishers to design things never possible in print such as interactive hyperlinks to related, sources, and links to the full range of multimedia.

WE NEED E-JOURNALS BECAUSE:

- It allows remote access.
- Can be used simultaneously by more than one user.
- Provide timely access.
- Support searching capabilities.
- Accommodates unique features such as links to related items.
- Saves physical storage space.
- Contains multimedia information.
- Does not require physical processing, receiving and binding.
- Can be environmentally valuable.
- Can be digitally saved.
- Reduce certain work in the library such as circulation and filing.
- No chances of multimedia /disfiguring of pages as in the case of print journals.

- Solve the problem of missing issues.
- In case of any eventuality/calamity such as fire, the resources could be still intact;

E-DATA ARCHIVES:

Data archiving is the process of moving data that is no longer actively used to a separate data storage device for long-term retention. E-database with powerful server can be searched through a query in couple of seconds on many millions of records. It gives flexibility on the data level. On a manual database user wouldn't have that kind of flexibility. It gives consistency and forced harmony of data and archiving advantages- database archives can be accessed by many users at the same time, in the same of different ways. It is very flexible.

E –Manuscripts: A book, document, or other composition written by hand. Before the invention of printing a typewritten or handwritten version of a book, an article, a document, or other work, this is an original text of an author's work, handwritten or now usually typed, that is submitted for publication in print. In Electronic Manuscripts All images are copyrighted, but may be printed or downloaded for personal, scientific or educational purposes.

E- Maps: Through digits, digital map shows space information that is traditionally represented in traditional paper map by means of graph, symbol, color, annotation, etc. With the help of computer, under the support of spatial data management of GIS and processing software, digital map can fulfill some processing activities of spatial information that traditionally people fulfill through using and reading map. Due to combination of digital map and high efficient and accurate processing function of computer, it is very easy and flexible for digital maps to produce all kinds of models of new products satisfying different demands.

E-Books : An e-book is an electronic representation of book, usually a parallel publication of a print copy, but occasionally 'born digital'. The book is quite popular document to meet the information needs of the users. E-books are texts designed to be read solely on a computer screen using proprietary hardware devices, or multipurpose PCs. It is generally read on personal computers, cell phones, smart phones. It is mainly meant for readers who surf online and want to get any information instantly on the web. E-books have a very broad base and a huge target audience. E-books saving time and money. E-books buying electronically will inevitable save

money by not going to a physical bookstore and time as from selection to purchase. User carry entire library in his/her pocket. User can switch between titles with ease and the weight is lighter than a standard paperback's. E-book can grow library as big as the disk space have available and will be relatively small compared to walls and walls of bookshelves. It is very convenient. E-Books are very ease of use, user adjust the font size, type and background color of electronic book as per their preferences. The text is searchable and can be hyperlinked, user can jump back-and-forth between chapters or the glossary. E-books are often cheaper in the long run because there are no printing fees associated with them.

E-books are books in file format in the computer, which can be read with specific software such as Acrobat e-book reader/glass book reader, net library e-book reader. It is interested to read with animation, sound, etc., they are faster, cheaper, and searchable and can print, make a copy, etc. E-books are ordered on-line and delivered electronically to your computer. E-books are quickly becoming an important alternative to paper books and thousands of e-books are downloaded every day.

The term e-book now most often is used to refer to digital objects specifically made to be read with reading applications operating on either a handheld device or a parallel computer. An e-book is usually a collection of several digital objects or documents, consisting of content files, style sheets, metadata, digital rights, navigation, and other components. The contents consist of text documents and image documents. Metadata provides a summary about the book (e.g author, publisher, ISBN, and price), while digital rights management (DRM) files specify the rights of the owner of the book. All of these different documents are collected in one publication in a property format.

E-book is becoming a viable means of book publication. The rise in the popularity of personal digital assistants has allowed a stable technical platform to be used, which allows users to download books or chapters. They can be read away from the office or home. The major advantage of e-books is that it can be read on all types of computers including handheld devices. E-books contain audio, video and dynamic hyperlinks. It can be delivered instantly from anywhere in the world by downloads, e-mail file attachment, on diskette, or CD-ROM.

FEATURES OF E-BOOKS:

Some of the features of e-books are:

- E-books are accessed faster
- Cheaper
- Easily searchable
- Easy to print and copy
- Users can manipulate the text easily in desired manner
- Online purchasing is possible

TYPES OF E-BOOKS :

There are of following types:

Multimedia Books: these are a mixture of different works such as video, sound, animation text etc.

Cyber Books: these are fully electronic. These are not owned by one library. User can approach to these books from any corner of the world and at any time using their PC and Internet.

Scroll-Media Books: The text here is presented in a scroll form as in traditional book.

Technologies Available for using/ reading e-books:

There are two types of technologies available for using e-books:

- Online or Internet base.
- Offline or specific e-book reader based.

In the online version the user can read the text through internet browser and this opens up possibilities of linking to other resources, cross text searching, utilization of dictionaries and so on.

E- Magazines: E- magazine is that magazine who published electronically, especially on the Internet. It have lots of online users. Online magazines and even magazine-like blogs gain thousands of followers and generate high revenue. It is Easy to distribute - via the Web, email, floppy or CD-ROM. The use of social networking and links will help this magazine to this worldwide audience. E-magazine offers writers' unlimited space to publish their content.

E-Thesis: E-Thesis is an open access collection that includes electronically submitted theses. Research scholars doing Ph.D are required to submit their thesis (approved by supervisor for examination by the maximum period of their candidature) .It reduced storage space, staff time saved on shelving etc. and fewer inter-library loans. E-Thesis is greater creativity/flexibility in expressing results. This is a cost effective production. It Improved IT skills of users. E-Thesis saves time and money of user for purchasing expensive paper, and on printing and reprinting corrections.

WWW: The World Wide Web (WWW) or W3 or simply to web it is fastest growing Internet tool for information retrieval. The web is a large

system of servers and combine many of the Internet applications, which offers all kinds of information to any one net. Web site to provide technical support to users. Because Web pages can be updated immediately with new information, various technical support literature can be immediately modified in light of new findings and developments. It is a very effective medium for distributing product catalogs and distribute various announcements to millions of users in a timely manner. Content published on the WWW can be richly formatted by using various HTML tags and graphic formats. It is relatively inexpensive to publish information on the Internet. WWW is used to advertise various products.

E-Newspapers : An electronic newspaper is a self-contained and refreshable version of a traditional newspaper that holds information electronically. E-newspaper is where modern technological advances of delivering high speed information combines with the comforts of the traditional print based newspaper flexibility. There is no need to cut down trees to manufacture the newspaper everyday. In e-newspaper view graphical effects possible on a computer screen. It consume low electricity. The power is used only to refresh the content or when you are viewing videos or graphics in motion. Easy to read because of the high-contrast ratio. The ambient light used does not cause eye strain even after prolonged period of use. User buys the most comfortable e-paper who they want and then subscribe with the news provider which they like the most, and that's it. No more need to switch on their desktop or laptop to read the news. No need to sit in front of the Television to watch news, they can watch it from the place and position of their comfort. Number of national dailies are now available in electronic format for example :Times of India.

E-Mail :The most widely used communication facility available on the internet is the electronic mail service, or e-mail services. The first type of digital reference was e-mail. E-mail was first used by librarians to communicate with one another users. The user sends the library e-mail with a reference query, supplying whatever information he or she feels is necessary. You can manage all your correspondence on screen and so can your customers. User proposal can be answered, revised, stored, and sent to others, all without reams of paper involved. Compared to telephone calls, faxes, or overnight courier service, E-mail is less expensive and easy to use. User can organize their daily correspondence, send and receive

electronic messages and save them on computers. E-mails do not use paper. They are environment friendly and save a lot of trees from being cut down. It can also have pictures in them. User can send birthday cards or newsletters as e-mails. The language used in e-mails is simple and informal. It is possible to send automated emails with a certain text. Emails services are very fast and cheap. Transmission usually costs nothing, or at the most, very little e-mail is very versatile - Pictures, power-points or other files can be sent too. This is good to make appointments for busy people.

E-Indexes: Indexes is a alphabetical list of names, subjects, etc. together with the page numbers where they appear in the text, usually placed at the end of a book. Index is a list describing the items of a collection and where they may be found. Index is a method used for faster retrieval of records and different types of indexes are used for the faster retrieval of data. If you find a really good article, check to see what descriptors and/or subject headings have been used in the record for the article. These will provide good clues for search terms. For records searching it can assess the statistics much more quickly. E-Indexes can measure the volume of trade from one period to another.

Statistical Sources in Digital Form: The Library has access to a variety of subscription databases which provide economic data or statistics. User can locate these resources through the Library's Database Finder, the Library Catalog, or through many of the Library's Research Guides by Subject. Be aware that there are many statistical sources available in print which cannot be found online.

Sound Recordings: A storage device on which information (sounds or images) have been recorded. A disc, tape, film, cylinder, or wire on which sound vibrations have been registered so that the sound may be reproduced, or paper rolls on which the notes of a musical composition are represented by perforations in the paper and from which sound can be mechanically produced. There are only a few Library databases which provide access to sound recordings.

Online Public Access Catalog (OPAC): An OPAC (Online Public Access Catalog) is an online bibliography of a library collection that is available to the public. OPACs developed as stand-alone online catalogs, often from terminals to a mainframe library catalog. With the arrival of the Internet, most libraries have made their OPAC accessible from a server to users all over the world.

CD-ROM/DVD-ROM: CD-ROM (Compact Disc, Read-Only-Memory) is an adaptation of the CD that is designed to store computer data in the form of text and graphics, as well as hi-fi stereo sound.

DVD-ROM : A read-only DVD disc used to permanently store data files. DVD-ROM discs are widely used to distribute large software applications that exceed the capacity of a CD-ROM disc. DVD-ROM discs are read in DVD-ROM and DVD-RAM drives in computers, but typically not in DVD drives connected to TVs and home theater systems. However, most DVD-ROM drives will play DVD movie discs.

CD-ROMs are now being accepted as standard storage medium. A CD-ROM can store about 650-700 MB of data. It enables about 2,50000 pages of A4 size to be stored in CD. The life of CD-ROM is about 100 years. It is one of the cheapest storage media. A good number of CD-ROMs are available on almost all the subjects. Multimedia databases, the most useful educational tools are now becoming popular. These are very helpful for the beginners in any subject. If the CD-ROM databases are subscribed and are available on CD-NET, many can access them on network from remote distances. Under this environment less space is required, as bulky volumes are not subscribed. CD-ROMs needs less space. Complex enquiries can be traced by Boolean expressions (and, or, not) and thus there is no need to subscribe secondary periodicals in printed media. Cost, which is considered as a major factor to decide whether or not one should subscribe to CD-ROM databases is no longer true. Now these are becoming cheaper and cheaper with the passage of time. The important

factor relating to CD-ROM databases is the evaluation and that can be done on the following points:

- Frequency of updating
- Coverage by countrywide and language wise.
- The quality of retrieval engine

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(International Multidisciplinary Peer Reviewed Refereed Research Journal)

UTILIZATION OF LIBRARY ELECTRONIC RESOURCES BY B.TECH AND M.TECH STUDENTS IN NIT KURUKSHETRA: AN ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

This paper aims to assess and evaluate the use of e-resources by the students NIT Kurukshetra, with a view to examine the exposure of students to e-resources. Besides, it aims to highlight the problems encountered by the users and suggests some remedial measures for its improvement. The authors investigate the use of e-resources by the students NIT Kurukshetra through a survey based on a structured questionnaire. Various statistical methods have been used for data analysis. The study confirmed that students are aware of the e-resources and various types of e-resources, e-database, and e-journals. It suggests for the improvement in the access facilities with high Internet speed and subscription to more e-resources by students NIT Kurukshetra.

Keywords: Here this study is focused on "Utilization of library e resources by B.Tech & M.Tech computers students in NIT Kurukshetra.

INTRODUCTION:

A library, is the back bone in the process of knowledge Progress it plays a vital role in teaching learning process. It is a growing organism it always ready to adopt any new technology Library is the heart of any institution which aims to provide knowledge, inf., insights and facilitate intellectual development. It is only library by which any institute can utilize inf. Technology extensively to ensure that resources are accessible from anywhere at any time. But normally without electronic device it is not possible to gather exact information at once with in shortest time but with the help of digital resources it is possible. It is a great benefit for science and Engineering students and more. These resources offers more information on each every topic of any subject. It has a vast information on even a single pin pointed topic with less time, less labour and less boundaries. E-resource library is a handicapped library. The concept of e-resources is not defined properly E-resources can be any type of records, documents, e-mails, newsletter, magazines, circulars, order, reports papers samples, data material, Journal etc. All that which is in electronic form rather the term information resources are not similar in meaning. A source is just shat which make some information. Accessible but a resource helps to make something new with its help.

But in terms of library, a library generate its services on the basis of it information sources so it can be called information resources.

BACKGROUND:

NIT Haryana is a Technical hub of the E Haryana region. Initially it was started as Regional Engineering collage KKR in 1963. This institute was upgraded to status of deemed university on 26 June 2002 and has renamed as National IT Kurukshetra and not it is a centrally declared as Institute of National importance by MHED, Govt. of India. It has a very spacious & fully automated Library with huge collection of documents books, videos cassettes, CD-ROMS and large number of Print & online Journals & E-books.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

- ❖ To know the frequency of using E-Resources by B.tech & M.tech Students of NIT.
- ❖ To know the issue of Library E-Resources by B.tech & M.tech students.
- ❖ To know the most used resources database/Journal by students.
- ❖ To know the Location by which students are using NIT Library.
- ❖ To know the time spent for using E-Resources by Students.
- ❖ To know the Problem faced by student while using Library E-resources.
- ❖ To know the satisfactory level of B.Tech & M.Tech Students.

METHODOLOGY:

The Questionnaire Survey method was used in this study. A structured Questionnaire was distributed to 100 students of B.Tech & M.Tech students, out of so responses are

returned so the response rate was 80%. The Questions was concernd with the use of Library E-Resources, by B.Tech & M.Tech students about the case of relevant access to information. The collected data is now settled and Presented in regular form.

In I.T Depicts which source of information is most used by B.Tech, M.Tech students, the result show that E-Journal is most popular source of Both.

Table 1: Use of Library E-Resources

S.No	Resources	B.Tech	M.Tech
1	E-Journal	15	20
2	E-Database	10	15
3	E-Books	5	10
4	E-Lecture notes	-	--
5	E-Thesis	--	--

Table 2 shows that database is hub of information B.Tech students likes to research on Emerald mgt & M.Tech Students likes fed gate for brow sings.

Table 2: Use of Library E-Resources

S.No	Resources	B.Tech	M.Tech
1	Science Direct	-	-
2	IEL/IEEE	-	-
3	Emerald Mgt. Xtra	20	15
4	Emerald Engg. Lib.	5	10
5	ASCE Proceedings	-	-
6	Fed Gate		25
7	FZ Proxy	3	2

Location: NIT students is facilitate to access from different places NIT library give them a Unique Password by which they can access NIT Library result of the study shows that maximum students of B.Tech & M.Tech is use E-Resources from their hostel, or in the Library or from departments itself.

Table: 3

S.No	Location	B.Tech	M.Tech
1	Central Library	10	12
2	Department	8	10
3	Hostel	12	13
4	Home	2	6

5	Internet Lab	2	3
6	Internet Café	1	1

Time spent in a week time is a very important aspect of student this study refers that students of B.Tech & M.Tech students are investing their 10-20 Hour/Week of Sharing time.

Table 4:

S.No	Time	B.Tech	M.Tech
1	Less then 1 Hour/Week	-	-
2	2-4 hours/Week	-	-
3	5-6 hours/Week	5	5
4	7-9 hour/Week	9	8
5	10-20 hour/week	16	26
6	20 hour/week	6	3

The Era can be called is computer/Internet Era. And the E-resources is the key of this internet Era. This 5 reveals that majority of the students use Browse E-Resources Daily. But few are using it in 2-3 time or once in a week.

Table 5: Frequency of using E-Resources.

S.No	Time	B.Tech	M.Tech
1	Daily	28	32
2	2-3 times in a Day	7	3
3	Once a Week	6	4
4	Not specified	-	-
5	No response	-	-
6	Total	-	-

Table 6: Problem faced by Students

S.No	Problems	B.Tech	M.Tech
1	Slow access speed	--	-
2	Difficulty in finding relevant in	7	5
3	So much information	20	20
4	The allotted	-	-

	time is insufficient		
5	Downloading time	12	16
6	Power back up	-	-

The table 6 presents the Problem faced by the students while using the internet majority of students faced problem about so much information available on net about E-Resources and some are facing problem about slow down loading speed, and fewer are facing about difficulty in finding relevant information.

Level of Satisfaction:

S.No	Level Satisfaction of	B.Tech	M.Tech
1	Very Satisfied	30	35
2	Satisfied	-	-
3	Low Satisfied	-	-
4	No Comment	8	7

The Study Purpose is to know the satisfaction level of B.Tech & M.Tech students with use of E-Resources the table 7 depicts that majority of students are very satisfied from the use of E-Resources , where as a few students does not comment on it.

CONCLUSION & SUGGESTION:

E-Resources are a better way to update knowledge & enhancing general awareness and there is a significant relation between B.Tech & M.Tech for the use of E-Resources. But Majority of the respondent never use Pamphlet Monographs and treaties. The students like to visit online library. They are satisfied with the library services regarding E-Resources.

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GENDER ISSUES: A STUDY OF MAHESH DATTANI'S BRAVELY FOUGHT THE QUEEN**Akash**Research Scholar, Department of English
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Email: ramanandiakash@gmail.com**ABSTRACT:**

Indian society is male centered. It is characterized with the problems of patriarchy and gender discrimination. It's a common perception in a patriarchal society that the husband takes every decision of the family and wife is not allowed to intervene. The right of choice is hardly given to women. They are still relegated to second class status that makes them more vulnerable to abuse and less able to protect from discrimination. In patriarchal society women face domestic violence, gender discrimination, frustration, pain and anxiety. They have to fight individually to obtain their dignity and status and to challenge the institution of patriarchy.

Keywords: Patriarchy, Gender Discrimination, Domestic Violence, Domination

INTRODUCTION:

Mahesh Dattani, the most powerful and authoritative voice among Indian English dramatists, is the first and only Indian English dramatist to win the Sahitya Akademi Award. He writes about "invisible issues" of contemporary Indian society. The questions he addresses in his plays are that of gender discrimination, homosexuality, communalism, child abuse and feminine identity. He has given a vivid description of social victims and the follies, foibles and prejudices of Indian society. He has criticized and presented the middle class people in his plays. Some of his plays are eloquent defenses of societies' outcasts and would, be rebels, people forced to live double lives in order to satisfy the prying eyes of society. Just like Ibsen and Tennessee Williams, Dattani also exposes the evil prevalent in society. Jeremy Mortimer points out, "his plays fuse the physical and special awareness of the Indian theatre with the textual rigour of western models like Ibsen and Tennessee Williams" (Das, 6). He uses comedy to reveal the bitter realities of society and uses the theatre as a powerful tool to bring about necessary social change. He excels in mirroring his society.

Bravely Fought the Queen (1991), a well known play of Mahesh Dattani, shows how women are discriminated on the basis of gender. It depicts the plight of modern educated women and shows how they are marginalized. It deals with the issue of rapidly multiplying consumerism and gender relations in the contemporary urban scenario with its belief in a globalized world. Subir Dhar has viewed in this context, "The play highlights the circumstances of a woman fighting

against all the odds that focuses of patriarchy have piled up against her" (83). All the women characters in the play are example of exploitation prevalent in educated urban families. Anju Bala Agarwal justly views, "the play is the picture of women from affluent homes fighting against patriarchal dominance as it prevails in India" (7). Dattani explores the psychological damage caused to the women by the prejudiced men who signify patriarchy.

The present paper is an attempt to demonstrate how women and violence are inextricably intertwined, and why violence is frequently used as reliable weapon to subjugate women, so as to perpetuate certain normative function of the society and the family. The study is based on Dattani's *Bravely Fought the Queen*. Education is not sufficient to root out the problem of patriarchy. Women have to fight for their rights and dignity. They have to make realize their male counterparts that they also have their own importance and without them men cannot run their lives smoothly.

Bravely Fought the Queen is a character based play. It centers on the Trivedi family with its two brothers Jiten and Nitin and their wives Dolly and Alka. The discrimination, violence and injustice against women are shown through three important female characters including Baa, Dolly and Alka. Baa is the mother of Trivedi brothers and the oldest family member. She is a bedridden old lady and most of the time "keeps talking to herself" (244). She is invalid and has been ditched by her husband. She has a quite troubled past. She is badly tortured by her cruel husband when she

is young and in return, she develops a strong hatred against him.

Baa was maltreated, beaten and intimidated by her husband. She had to face humiliation physically as well as mentally. But being a typical Indian woman she didn't reveal her plight to anybody. She stops her husband from hitting her on the face, "No! No! Not on the face. I beg you. I beg you! Hit me but not on..." (278). She stops him because through her face anyone can know the domestic violence committed against her. Face is a mirror which shows miseries of a person clearly. But a woman does not want to expose her misery to anybody. Sujata Sen in her book *Gender Studies* pointed out in this context, "Women tolerate all the torture silently keeping it all within themselves in order to keep the family fabric and prestige intact" (101).

Baa is a victim of male domination. But she herself contributes domestic violence through provoking her sons against her daughters-in-law. She has developed certain grudge against Alka simply because her marriage with Nitin was against her will. She warned her son, "Nitin! Don't marry her! Your friend Praful is fooling you! The older one is good for Jitu, but beware of the younger one! She is like her mother!" (285). The mother of Dolly and Alka became a mistress after her husband abandoned her. Baa provokes Jitin to throw Dolly out of the house and beat, BAA. Jitu, throw her out of the house as well. Whore!

DOLLY. And you hit me! Jitu, you beat me up! I was carrying Daksha and you beat me up!

BAA. No! Jitu hit her on the face but not on the... stop it Jitu!

On the face, only on the face! Enough! Stop!
(311)

Dolly is the moderate fighter and prudent lady like her mother-in-law Baa. She is the most considerate and shrewd of all women of the play. Apart from, being the elder wife and elder daughter-in-law of the Trivedi family, she has one more responsibility – her daughter Daksha. She is the epitome of the tolerance who combines the feature of urban women and her down to earth nature. Dolly is reserve, and sophisticated to conceal some guarded secrets from others. At the end of the play, she emerges as victorious by overcoming of all difficulties and odd circumstances with strong will and greater endurance. She confronts her husband with an unusual courage. She says, "No! Oh no! I will not let you get away so easily! They were your hands hitting me! Your feet kicking me! It's in your

blood! It's in your blood to do bad!" Nora, the protagonist, is a devoted wife but she finds neither love nor respect with her patriarchal husband who always rebukes her and calls "little squirrel". She has to design everything according to the wish of her husband. Consequently, she loses her real existence and becomes a doll used by a male (her husband). At last Nora decides to leave her husband and children in order to find her real existence which is not possible with a patriarchal husband.

Along with domestic violence, women are discriminated on the sexual level. Jiten is not loyal with his wife Dolly. His sexually obsessed nature degrades him to the extent that he hires call girls for his sexual gratification. He asks his employee Sridhar to fetch a whore for him. He asks, "I want you to pick one up for me" (287). Consequently, sexual dissatisfaction arises on the part of Dolly who fantasizes of sexual pleasure with a fictional Kanhaiya. The sexual fantasy of Dolly is manifest in her own words: "All I'm aware of are two powerful black arms around me and the beautiful sound of the heart beat of a warm gentle soul" (262). Dolly's sexual fantasy with Kanhaiya accentuates the fact that she is not happy with her husband. She admits that she is fighting a losing battle against Jiten. At last Dolly, by annihilating the literal meaning of her name, wishes to establish her own identity. The reality is that men are often unfaithful in relationships to establish extramarital affairs. On the other hand women are not allowed to think about another man except their husband. De Beauvoir in her *The Second Sex* observes,

She (woman) has no right to any sexual activity apart from marriage; sexual intercourse thus becoming an institution, desire and gratification are subordinated to the interest of society for both sexes; but man, being transcended towards the universal as worker and citizen, can enjoy contingent pleasures before marriage and extramarital. (454-455)

Another deprived wife in the play is Alka. She is alcoholic, outspoken and rebellious. She is not a silent sufferer like her elder sister, Dolly. She is a compulsive boozier and it seems that a rebellious spirit possesses her because she follows her heart and cares a fig of others. She represents those brave women who don't accept the rooted customs of the society and fight against any kind of injustice. She is also living a life of humiliation. Jiten provokes his younger brother Nitin to throw Alka out of the home. He says:

Throw her out of the house. This time, for good. Damn Praful's money! The property is more important. You want to get even with Praful? This is your chance. Say damn to his money and damn to his sister! Your marriage never worked. She is a drunkard. An alcoholic. Your wife is a boozier and you still keep her? What kind of a man you are? (290)

Alka is a failure both as a wife and as a daughter-in-law because the orthodox Trivedi family has developed certain repulsion for her. Baa's hatred is palpable when she declares: "I don't forget bad deeds. It is in your blood to do bad!" (283). She doesn't have the soft and caring touch of her sister. That is why; she is not given much importance. Consequently, Alka has also developed certain abhorrence in return. The trickery that is applied on her by her brother Praful to marry her off with Nitin pains her since the day she learns the homosexual orientation of her husband. Thus, in order to control her frustration and agony, she turns towards alcoholic and gradually grows to be rough, impudent and the cynosure of hatred for one and all in the family. Betty Friedan in her *The Feminine Mystique* (1963) talks about the unhappy women and describe their problem as something that has no name. Alka also faces the same situation. She has all materialistic comforts but she is not happy with her married life. She expects love, affection and equality from her husband which she is not given.

There is one more pathetic and helpless woman who fights bravely against gender discrimination and male domination; and that is the mother of Praful. She was manipulated by her husband who was already married and deserted her in the lurch with three children. Praful's mother is thus one more victim of man's debauchery. She lived with her husband like a concubine. Throughout her life she struggled for the survival of her children. She faced a lot of problems in bringing up and educating her children. On the other hand her husband lived a happy life with his former wife. This shows how gender discrimination dominates Indian society. It is because of this set back of failed married life Praful's mother died before the marriage of Dolly and Alka. The same situation can be seen in Vijay Tendulkar's *Shantata Court Chaula Abe* (Silence! The Court is in Session, 1967) where the protagonist Mrs. Benare is seduced by her maternal uncle at the age of just fourteen to satisfy his hunger for physical gratification. Then she falls in love with professor Damle, a married man and gets pregnant without marriage.

Professor Damle also leaves her in lurch with her destiny.

Along with women female children are also victim of gender discrimination and patriarchy in Indian society. Through Jiten's daughter Daksha, Dattani shows how girls are not much liked in patriarchal society. Jatin does not like his daughter Daksha. Even he does not mention her name before his colleagues. Dolly is shocked as Jatin has not mentioned Daksha before Lalitha and says to her, "he doesn't mention Daksha but he mentions my tailoring" (239). Dolly also doesn't mention her daughter to anyone as Alka describes it, "she hardly ever mentions her daughter to anyone ... she does not tell anyone that her daughter is training to be a dancer. She is going to be a famous dancer. Isn't she?" (259). Here Daksha can be compared with Tara (*Tara*) as both are not liked by their fathers. Although both Dolly and Bharti try to support their daughters but fail to provide them true affection of father. Both Jatin and Patel do not like their daughters. A mother cannot tolerate it that her husband doesn't like his daughter. A woman achieves completeness in motherhood. Linda L. Lidsey in her book *Gender Roles* points out, "motherhood is the necessary ingredient for making them (women) complete" (211). If a woman does not bear a child she is respected neither at home nor in society.

CONCLUSION:

Thus *Bravely Fought the Queen* is a brilliant play of Mahesh Dattani. It gives a vivid presentation of gender discrimination in Indian society. Dattani shows how male members are often decision makers in homes and manage each and every thing according to their own comfort. On the other hand, their wives cannot take any decision independently and live a life of subjection and obedience. The men use domestic violence as a weapon to dominate and discriminate their wives and their female counterparts meekly tolerate all the pains and sufferings. The play can be read as a documentary record of patriarchy, the fragmented urban family, domestic violence, and above all gender discrimination. However the play does not suggest any concrete solution of gender discrimination and domestic violence but this can arguably be made out that it is the manifestation of the sense of the recovery of the loss of the past. Chaudhuri sums up, "the fissure between conventional and current cultures having thrown up a new social landscape, the play races towards a brave culmination, laying bare the gruesome truth that lie behind the pretence of conservative

Indian morality”(32). The fact remains that women have to fight individually to gain their dignity and status with their male counterparts.

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UNVEILING TED HUGHES'S INSIGHT IN TO MAN AND ANIMAL RELATIONSHIP

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Edward James Hughes, known as Ted Hughes, was a great poet, dramatist, critic and short story writer. His poetry offers a wide range and variety. His subjects range from animals, landscapes, war to the philosophical and metaphysical queries about the universe. His early childhood in the Calder valley had an everlasting impact on him. The local animals of the valley became his archetypes. They were of tremendous importance to Hughes from the beginning, they were living representative of another world. Hughes's poetry covers a wide range of variety of animals in a remarkably vivid and startling way. The Crow, the pike, the skylark the Jaguar, the horse, the cat, the hawk and several others figure in his poems. In all his poems, Ted Hughes has very significantly related a particular animal to all other creatures and also to human experiences and human concepts. His early poems 'The Hawk in the Rain' and 'Lupercal' very well express Man's relation with the animal world. The originality and vivid description of animals make his poetry unique. Through metaphors and images, Ted Hughes has portrayed the animals very vividly and poetically. In most of his poems, Hughes has indirectly and symbolically depicted the contrast and sometimes the similarity between animals and mankind. Ted Hughes's first collection of poems 'The Hawk in the Rain' came with the theme of contrast between the mightiness of a hawk and unsteadiness and the sense of danger of human beings. According to Alan Bold¹, Hughes believes that the strength of animals lies in their instinct and precise function. In an interview with *The Guardian*², he said, "My poems are not about violence and vitality. Animals are not violent, they are so much more completely controlled than men"

Hughes's first collection 'The Hawk in the Rain' clearly reflects his interest in animals as well as this relation to man, the earth, the weather, time and morality.

Keith Sagar comments:

"The eye of the hawk hangs as still as a polestar at the eye of the storm. The poet's eyes are his

most vulnerable part. Numbed by wind and rain but the hawk seems as impervious as immortal diamond"³.

Ted Hughes's poems portray in a most intense form the typical stresses and contradictions of human behaviour. Most of Hughes's poems in 1960's and 70's are not really about things or animals but are rather attempts to free oneself from what the stare suggests is unnatural or unreal within oneself. In the Jaguar, for example, the stare of the crowd at the animal (The Crow stands, stares mesmerized) is related to the downing narrator's role. While the other animals, the apes, the lion and the tiger, the parrots and the boa-constrictor have willy-nilly accepted their imprisonment in the cage or are still in some kind of pretext against it. The Jaguar is in a cage and yet unmindful of it, since its fierce energy can't be so easily caged. This is evident from the relationship between the uncaged visitors and the caged Jaguar. The caged Jaguar is totally unaware of the crowd since he is lost in his vision of light and cosmic energy, the visitors are attracted to the cage of the Jaguar, hypnotized by his power and energy. The passive Jaguar thus becomes active and the active spectators unconsciously become passive. 'Jaguar', in fact, no longer remains an animal but becomes representative of man in certain aspects. Terry Gifford and Neil Roberts⁴ commenting on this aspect write: "The fact that it is caged makes the Jaguar, of course, a natural representative of a man's imprisoned animal energies. He is an example to the man who longs to live fully in those energies."

Ted Hughes's 'Crow' poems manifest the poet's insight into man and animal relationship. In 'Crow Alights' Hughes using the crow's bird-eye-view has presented the picture of modern man, proud of his achievements but who is completely alienated from communion with his race and from the world he seems to dominate. This poem presents a gloomy picture of de-humanization. The crow alighting down from the deep spaces looks at the motionless hand of the modern man who is unable to speak and who speaks of a

crippled humanity which has lost its spiritual and cultural props and finds itself out of harmony not only, with the universe but even with itself. The 'Crow' describes the horrible condition of the modern man :

"He saw this shoe, with no sole, rain sodden, lying on a moor. And there was the garbage can, bottom rusted away, A playing place for the wind, in a waste of puddles.

There was his coat, in the dark cupboard, in the silent room, in the silent house.

There was his face, smoking its cigarettes between the dusk window and fire's embers.

Near the fire, this hand, motionless

Near the hand, this cup.

Crow blinked. He blinked. Nothing faded.

He stared at the evidence."

Hughes's animal poems have been described as a 'modern bestiary'. It has also been remarked that 'his poetry fastens on to the animal world a cartoonery of human struggle and destiny'. This means that Hughes's purpose in writing these animal poems is to ridicule and to mock at all the struggle and strife going on in human world.

Hughes is interested in animals as creatures, deserving our attention because of their inherent qualities or flaws. He has indirectly and symbolically depicted the contrasts and sometimes the similarity between animals and mankind. As for the struggle and strife, these are as much in evidence among animals as among human beings.

In the poem entitled 'The Howling of Wolves' from the volume entitled 'Wodwo', Hughes wonderfully portrays animals as victims. The narrator in the poem thinks that the howling of the wolves, indicative of their suffering can't occur in this world of ours. He expresses his sympathy for animals in pain. The wolves are caught by human beings by means of steel traps. Human beings are surely justified in setting traps for wolves. Hughes is not ignorant of the danger which wolves pose to human beings. What he seems to be objecting to in this poem is the cruel and brutal treatment which the captured wolves receive from human beings. Hughes has written a number of animal poems, some of these depict the fierceness, the cruelty and the violence of animals, but this poem depicts the brutality which human being inflict upon animals. The following line is extremely painful even to every reader because it enables him to visualize a trapped wolf. "It goes to and fro, trailing its haunches an whimpering horribly".

Parker says that "The Howling of Wolves' and 'Song of a Rat' bear striking similarities, in theme and language, to many poems written by poets of

Eastern Europe who had witnessed most of the excesses of the Communist Dictatorship, then ruling most of the European countries."

The cruelty and pathos of the universe have effectively been captured in 'The Howling of Wolves'. Leonard M.Scigaj makes the following remark in this context :

"The Wolves of 'The Howling of Wolves' are pitiable; unlike the feared carriers of ancestral evil or re-empowering wolf mask divinities of February in Lupercal, these wolves are uncomprehending creatures living by a blind instinct"⁶

Hughes's empathy with the animals he contemplates is so thorough and specific that the effect is of magical incantation, a conjuring of another possible kind of self. It is sheer bitter endurance and the devouring ferocity lurking in every depth and crevice of life that obsess him. In another poem 'November' the poet has directed our attention not to the animal world but to the human world in a degraded form.

Hughes has observed animals more accurately than any other poet, capturing every characteristic upto the limits of the languages. His insight is so deep, his rendering is so vivid that the reader is left spell-bound. The poem which really establishes Hughes reputation as a poet of the world of animals is 'Hawk Roosting'. The poem presents the meditation of the hawk from his point of view. Hughes's Hawk retains all of its predatory characteristics and yet symbolizes the Darwinian aspect of Nature. Ted Hughes himself explained this symbolism in an interview to the London Magazine in January 1971.

"The bird is accused of being a fascist., the symbol of some horrible genocide dictator," The fact is that 'Hawk Roosting' is the only poem in 'Lupercal' in which Hughes speaks with the voice of an animal and endows this anti-human creature with a kind of human consciousness. It seems to be that Ted Hughes has taken him as a representative of an irrational force outside human beings which governs the whole world in its own mysterious, ruthless and incomprehensible manner. "It took the whole of creation to produce my foot, my each feather / Now I hold creation in my foot-...". It is the egotistical hawk which resembles the egotistical man.

Another poem 'The Otter' is less a description of the otter than an invocation of the spirit of the otter. The otter is depicted as almost the opposite of hawk who rules the air with a feeling of authority. However, the otter, like the hawk is a predator. Symbolically speaking, the otter, 'crying

without answer for his lost paradise is surely, to some extent, an image of dualism in Man. The otter, like man, is neither wholly body nor wholly spirit, neither wholly beast nor wholly angel and like Man he is yearning for his Eden home where Death does not exist.

In the poem entitled 'The Bull Moses' the speaker keenly perceives the presence of the bull and so he says: 'But the warm weight of his breathing / The ammoniac reek of his litter, the hotly tongued / Mash of the Cud, steamed against me...'

The bull seems to the speaker to belong to another world, beyond the world of human consciousness. In fact, the bull seems to stand at the meeting point of the two worlds. The bull, which in this poem, has the name Moses, resembles a visionary or dreamer confined to a cell, but not treating the cell as a prison. The consciousness of Moses is only a link in the unbroken continuity from his wild ancestors to his wild descendants because a time would come when Man would cease to rule. Moses is a progenitor, a patriarch; and like the Biblical Moses, he beholds the promised land which he will never himself enter, feeling satisfied that simply by ensuring the continuity of the race, he has played his part. The original and vivid picture of the bull is combined in this poem with a symbolic view of the animal. The human figure in the poem, the speaker and the farmer certainly enhance the poem's interest because without animals there would be nobody to behold the animal and interpret the meaning of their existence. At the same time the gulf between Man and Animal represents also the gulf between civilized man and man's animal self.

Another poem which deserves consideration is 'Pike'. The first four stanzas of the poem contain a description of the pike as is usual with Hughes. The description is remarkably original and graphic. The pike is a killer from the very egg in which it existed before it came into the world. The pike has a malevolent grin, and it dances on the surface of the water among the flies or moves over a bed of emerald. The pike feels stunned by its own grandeur. Though it is not a long creature, yet in terms of its own watery world, it is a hundred feet long. It has jaws which with their hooked clamp and fangs can't be changed in their shape or in their fierceness at this date in its existence. The next three stanzas of the poem contain two wonderfully economical anecdotes. The poem ends with the speaker or the narrator describing its terror while fishing at night. In fact, he is not fishing for pike but for the nameless

horror which night's darkness produces from the depth of his dream or from his conscious mind. Thus, in the poem, the ferocity of the pike, despite its small size, gives rise to feeling of terror and awe.

In a letter, Hughes wrote that he did not mind killing as such, because he believed in wrath and the gnashing of teeth. He also said that the tiger, the hawk and the weasel were beautiful things to him and that if they attacked and ate up the dove and the hare, it was God's will and a consummation which brought two extremes together and made a perfect one from the duality. Hughes comes very close to this position in his poem 'Crow Table Talk'. Hughes actually lives through the fear, the pains and the sorrow which some of his animals have to endure. For instance he shares the terror of the mouse staring out the chance it dared not take and he knows that a man stands in God's eye as no better than the mouse in cats: "Whether to two feet or four, how are prayers contracted / whether in God's eye or the eye of a cat..."

Violence which has been the subject matter of Ted Hughes's poetry and which is no doubt one of the dominant themes of his poetry, has been a common factor in Man as well as animals. Hughes is fascinated by all kinds of violence – violence in love as well as in hatred, violence in the jungle, violence in battles and violence in the form of murder and sudden death. Ted has broken new grounds by dealing with the dark, psychic, violent forces latent in modern life. On the contrary, Michael Parker has expressed the view that Hughes violent imagery in his poems shows the continuance of the imperialistic sense of power among the English people. According to this critic, Hughes's violent imagery is closely allied with authoritarian politics. But it not only the egotism of violence which interests Hughes. At the heart of much of his poetry is violence as a pure expression of spirit, violence as an assertion of identity. In this connection, the closing lines of the poem 'Pike' are significant. The narrator's dream here is a dream of violence. This is not without a basis because the English people have always been more aggressive and war-like than they think, and the imperialism which the critic has talked about in connection with Hughes is really dear to the heart of England.

Hughes certainly seems to be endorsing this violence and the imperialism which it seems to convey through his pictures of ruthless predatoriness of the thrushes, the hawk and the pike, Hughes seems to be saying there is no alternative to this violence. According to A.E.D.

Dyson, the quality of violence, which many of English novelists explore as moralists, is presented in Hughes's poems in a manner which makes us more alive to what certain forces in modern politics and life really are.

Unlike some modern poets who believe that 'a poem should not mean, but be', Ted Hughes is profoundly concerned with the subject matter of his poetry. The major theme of his poetry as well as short stories and plays is of course Man, that is the Question of human existence. Man's relation with the universe, with the natural world and with his own inner self. He is awfully serious about this last aspect of the problem of Being, namely the problem of human consciousness, Ted Hughes's endeavor is to gain access to and give expression to, a level of Being at which the continuity between the processes of nature experienced within and observed without is unimpeded by consciousness. Individual consciousness, insisting all the time of its separateness, is the cause of painful and destructive alienation from this inner life – the unhappiness of many of the human protagonists of Hughes's poems and stories. But the consciousness is inescapable and poems are ultimately acts of consciousness. The subterranean world that Hughes's poems explore can never be completely projected into language, nor anyone permanently live in it. Poetry for Hughes's has been a life long vocation and commitment as he himself has written.

"You choose a subject because it serves, because you need it. We go on writing poems because one poem never gets the whole account right. There is always something missed."⁷

No poet has observed animals more accurately, never taking his eyes off from the object, capturing every characteristics upto the limits of the language. So vivid is his description, so starting and deep is his insight that we are

spellbound. In the early poems, the metaphors he found were so often animals because animals live out in such naked extremity, the primary struggles, particulars between vitality and death. They roar or bellow the evidence which men wrap in sophistry or turn a blind eye to their reality which seems less questionable than ours.

Hughes is fascinated with those moments when Man is involuntarily exposed to the energies – when he is born. Hughes knows the horror with which we view 'Nature red in tooth and claw' and which is partly a product of our own preconceptions, and tendency to take 'portions of existence' and fancy them to be whole. To conclude, it can be said that in Ted Hughes's poetry the animals represent one of the important aspects of God's creation; and each kind of animal has its own identity and its distinctive character. At the same time, Hughes indirectly and symbolically depicts the contrast, and sometimes the similarity, between animals and mankind.

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PORTRAYAL OF WOMEN IN ANITA DESAI'S NOVEL THE FIRE ON MOUNTAIN

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During about the last two and a half decades a large number of women novelists in Indian fiction in English have attracted a great deal of attention and favorable comment. Indian fiction in English has been enriched by several highly talented women novelists including Kamala Markandaya, Nayatara Sahgal, Attia Hossain, R.P.Jhabwala, Nargis Dalal, Namita Gokhale, Veena Paintal, Tapati Mukerjee, Anita Desai and Shashi Deshpande. They have focused on Indian women, their conflicts and predicaments against the background of contemporary India. While doing so they have analyzed the socio-cultural modes and values that have given Indian women their image and role towards themselves and society.

Anita Desai is one of the most important fiction writers today. Anita Desai has social structure but a unique individual penetration. She refuses to accept abstractions and idealistic representation, rather she explores the disturbed psyche of the modern Indian women and also tries to strike a balance between instinctual needs and intellectual aspirations. The existential absurdity in Desai combines lack of communication and brings it to mental chaos and further makes it a drama of pressures and pulls while the central character are seen in the search of their individual identity. In Anita Desai's fiction there is an effort to discover, underline and convey the importance of things through imagery and symbols. In contrast to other novelists of Indian English fictions such as Raja Rao, M.R. Anand, R.K. Narayan, Bhabani Bhattacharyam Desai uses a different set of languages to depict the inner crisis and tensions in the lives of her characters. All of her characters are existential, non political and social. She presents each of them as an unsolved mystery. By using first person narration she allows them to tell his or her tale, but nowhere the reader feels that Anita Desai is manipulating her characters. Thus

Desai chooses the method of narrating the story to meet the challenging possibilities. A trivial situation or an insignificant incident in her novels evokes subjective and neurotic response.

Fire on the Mountain is the novel that gave her something closest to satisfaction and in which she came closest to what she set out to do. Thematically the novel is an extension of Desai's conviction that everyone in this world is solitary and that involvement in human relationship invariably leads to disaster.

The Novel introduces us to Nanda Kaul, a lonesome figure in Kasauli hills. Far from the humdrum affairs of her large family, she is living in Carignano, an old bungalow. She is the widow of The Vice-chancellor of Punjab University. The negligence of her off springs and her own preference for a calm and unclumsy life has brought her hitherto. All through her life she has been a non-entity, a rejected & dejected sort of person and received emotional setbacks from her unfaithful husband and also from her son-in-law who tumbled thrashed her daughter Asha.

Nanda Kaul is a typical Desaian figure: frustrated, forlorn and forsaken. The only difference in her case is the age. Much unlike her other counterparts-Maya in Cry, the Peacock, Monisha in Voices in the City, Sita in Where Shall we go this Summer and Lotte in Baumgartner's Bombay, Nanda is of riper years and has an extended family. On this verge of life she is craving most for an impregnable isolation and is tolerant of any sort of social intercourse and relationship. She is averse to the idea of familial bondage to such an extent that the more glimpse of a bright hoopoe feeding her nestling flings sorrows on her 'It was a sight that did not fill her nestling flings sorrows on her :

It was a sight that did not fill her with delight. Their screams were shrill and madden. What pleases and satisfied her is the bareness of

Carignano, and pines and cicadas and she wants no one and nothing else.

Despite her loneliness she is getting on well till the interception of fate. She receives a letter from her daughter Asha. The letter is about the proposed visit of Raka, Nanda's great grand daughter. Due to some matrimonial incongenialities, Tara, the mother of Raka had hardships to keep her with herself. Because of her ill-health, Raka was in need of a recuperative resort in hills. Asha, Raka's grandma, had an assumption that the company of Raka would fill up the vacuity in Nanda's house with gaiety and jubilation.

Raka comes and along with her numerous cares too come unawares to Carignano. Quite unlike her name, Raka is not like full moon, round-faced calm or radiant. Instead, she is "like one of the those dark crickets that leap up in fright but do not sing, or a mosquito, minute and fine, on thin, precarious legs." Nanda Kaul displays a blatant lack of warmth for her. Raka senses it. Both of them move "a step closer to each other and embraced because they felt they must. There was a sound of bones colliding. Each felt how bony, angular and unaccommodating the other was and they quickly separated." To Nanda Kaul "she is still an intruder, an outsider, a mosquito flown up from the plains to tease and worry". Her coming to Carignano dishevels the silence and stillness of Nanda obtained through lifetime exercise of avoidance and self control.

Despite all her cautiousness to be drawn into the child's real or imaginary world, she soon discovers that "that child had a gift for disappearing, suddenly, silently. She would be gone, totally, not to return for hours." Nanda Kaul feels the child's absence as well as presence perturbing and irksome. What disturbs her most is the unconcernedness in Raka's behaviour.

She had to admit that Raka was not like any of her own children or grandchildren. Amongst them, she appeared a free by virtue of never making a demand. She appeared to have no needs.

Raka prefers aloneness and is bitterly disdainful of any sort of censoriousness. She is opposed to all discipline, order and obedience and has the gift of avoiding what she regards as dispensable. She has her distinctly secret life. She ignores whatever she feels ignorable and doesn't matter if it is a person like Nanda Kaul or Ila Das. Also, she is very selective about her listening.

As mentioned earlier, the novel is a tale of two contrast recluses: Nanda and Raka. The author herself has made this point clear:

If Nanda Kaul was a recluse out of vengeance for a long life of duty and obligation, her great-granddaughter was a recluse by nature, by instinct. She had not arrived at this condition by a long route of rejection and sacrifice- she was born to it simply. Raka constitutes the core charm of the novel. In the whole range of Desai's fiction, there is none else like her. An intimate observation of her activities in the novel reveals mysterious dimensions of her personality. If Carignano is an abode of solitaires, the most fitting one amongst them all is Raka. Until her arrival, Carignano had been having the credible status of discarding its inhabitants. It is Raka who for the first ever time in its history, totally discards it:

Carignano had much to offer- yes, she admitted that readily, nodding her head like a berry- it was the best of places she'd lived in ever, yet it had in its orderly austerity something she found confining, restricting. It was as dry and clean as nut but she burst from its shell like and impatient kernel, small and explosive.

Instead of Carignano he is drawn towards a burnt house on the top of another knoll:

This hill, with its one destroyed house and one inbuilt one, on the ridge under the fire-signed pins, appealed to Raka with the strength of a strong sea current-pulling, dragging. There was something about it-illegitimate, uncompromising and lawless-that made her tingle.

Raka dislikes being in Carignano. In fact, 'Rakano more needed, or wanted, a house than a kackal did, or a cicada. She was a wild creature-wild, wild, wild...'. Carignano fails to tame her, besiege her like couples of its previous inhabitants.

Raka represents those numberless children who undergo relentless suffering for no faults of their own and are rendered mute, morose and maladroit by the callous and self-indulgent parents. Through her, the novelist has slapped on the face of that civilized lot of humanity where personal gratifications are given top priority and familial and social responsibilities are kicked aside. Ila Das is another important pathetic figure in the novel. Her arrival to and departure from Cardigan casts a cursed gloom on the bungalow. It is she who drags Nanda Kaul into her past and in future and becomes the cause of her death. In the words of Jasbir Jain "Nanda Kaul uses her memories to

distance the past, while Ila Das welcomes her nostalgic memories for it is a little bit of the past come alive. They both view the past from entirely different points of view: Nanda Kaul resents the claims it had made on her, the curbs it had placed on her freedom, and the deceptions it had held, while Ila Das romanticizes it with her memories of the badminton game, the music and the jam, it is piece of heaven the memory of which renders her present tolerable.

Anita Desai's 'Fire on the Mountain' is a radical comment on a woman who turns her back on the world, denounces all that traditional women hold as precious and dear and dares to live an independent existence. Away from the cohesive socio-cultural ethos, the stifling domesticity that normally defines the women, the patriarchal dominance that represses status and being a subordinate object perpetually serving the family as a wife, mother and grandmother, she defies the third code of Manu Smrithi that a woman be dependent on her son in her old age. Her release from an oppressive existence is secured by the death of her husband and allows her to withdraw from the chaotic life into a "place of her own", high on the hills into private sphere, she could just be herself, she has now found a mental equilibrium which she wants undisturbed.

In the beginning, Nanda Kaul is depicted as an antithesis of the traditional woman in an Indian family. The tales that she constructs for Raka is also an indication of the life. She herself yearns to lead- existing adventurous, mystical and magical. Since she is forced into drudgery of domesticity, she becomes a victim of the system. She bows down mutely to her role without any protest which manifests itself in a willful isolation, disinterestedness and withdrawal from her immediate chaotic environment. It is clear that she leads a stifling life of a mother to a row of children with discomfort of childbirth, the perfect hostess always busy in entertaining her husband's guests, supervising and organizing the home, knitting, sewing and mending, she is the "hub of a small but intense and busy world", inarticulate amidst the "restless surging and clamour", patiently tolerant of the "nimity, the disorder, the fluctuation and unpredictable excess".

What gives the text its radicalism is its message that if an alternative choice is given to woman, she would rather opt out of their socio-biological

determined roles. Kate Millet puts it in the Sexual Politics.

If Nanda Kaul's economic empowerment has enabled her to secure personal freedom, it is ill-equipped financial state that is responsible for tragic end of Nanda Kaul's counterpart Ila Das. As in many Indian families where the sons are viewed as an asset and the girls as liability, Ila and her sister Rima are deprived of any share in the property and the family fortune is divided among the three 'drunken and dissolute sons'. The sons get educated at elite foreign universities like Heidelberg, Cambridge, Harvard but only learn to drink and squander the family fortunes on horses. To repay their debts, everything in the family is sold and the last of the jewellery and little money left for the security of the women is taken away by these sons who do not even care to turn up for their father's funeral.

Anita Desai's *Fire on the Mountain* is marked by the concluding page which shatters all the feminist premises on which the novel was successfully built up. When Nanda Kaul denounces the authenticity of her existence of her carefully constructed past as a 'lie' that "she did not live here alone by choice. She lived here alone because she was forced to do, reduced to doing. Only 'the Fire' which Raka has deliberately set on is real. All else fade away like the 'black smoke' that 'spiraled up over the mountain'. The reader's notion of Nanda Kaul as a strong woman who could exercise absolute control over her life, the empowered woman who has turned her back on the world that had abused her and who now lived a free and satisfying life of her own, reveals finally an aged, decrepit woman emotionally starved, hiding herself behind a façade of lies. Anita Desai wants to affirm the authenticity of existence of the women who have to gain their true self-esteem. She initially resents the intrusion of Raka into her privacy but gradually becomes more accepting of her as she finds in Raka a kindred spirit, a soulful identification which makes her exclaim "Raka you, really are a grand child of mine, aren't you? You are more like me than any of my children or grand children. You are exactly like me Raka". Like most traditional women, Nanda Kaul despite her radical show of bravery and confidence, is yet another woman trapped between multiple forces emitting from both within and without. As Alladi Uma rightly points out "we can definitely hope that Nanda Kaul will up complete and share all

her disappointments and failures with a new Raka who has also purged herself of her distasteful past". It is also hoped that the fire will help them to restructure, reorder and redefine their life from a human perspective.

Desai's unquestionable existentialist concerns have distinguished her from others novelists of her generations. She shows some sort of similarity to Arun Joshi but Joshi has yet to attain the depthness of Desai. Committed to fiction writing she is very sincere and practical to her art and craft. There is the recognition that liberty is at one with creativity and that only total freedom can make the world happy & our highest proposals fall without positive actions. The neurotic behavior of Desai's female protagonists echoes their pattern of action. Their voices terminate in Frenzy and again in an action that appears half accidental and half-willed. The novel 'Fire on the Mountain' presents the predicament of human life. The novel, at various levels, compares the condition of those women who could not break their silence. The novel also throws the light on this thing that it is not only the patriarchal setup which is responsible for the women's condition in the Indian society. The responsibilities also lie with the victim to refuse to raise voice against this patriarchal system. By all standards 'Fire on the Mountain' is a feminist text with its singleness of purpose to hail and celebrate the feminist territory and question the prevailing sexual relationship between man and woman. The novel, is a fulmination against sexual division, sexual difference and sexual policies. The last part of the novel is, in fact, a loud protest- against the death of the voice of women, shut in. Hence women's emancipation near at hand is even more deeply in

shadow. On the whole the novel is excellent" "in a remarkably terse and evocative language". The author, Anita Desai, is a highly sensitive interpreter of the maladies of lonely individual, women in particular. "Fire on the Mountain" is the novel that gave her something closest to the satisfaction, and in which she came closest to what she set out to do. Though the characters of the novels, especially of women, the novelist has put the question marks on the status of women in contemporary society where marital, filial, social and communal relations have almost lost their true sense and where women are fated to live stunted life.

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International Journal of Professional Development

(International Multidisciplinary Peer Reviewed Refereed Research Journal)

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CURRENT STATUS AND FUTURE POTENTIALS: A CASE STUDY OF FARIDABAD DISTRICT, HARYANA**Rohtash Kumar**Associate Professor & Head Department of Geography
Govt. College, Faridabad**ABSTRACT:**

Faridabad is the 2nd largest city of North Indian state of Haryana. It shares its boundaries with the National Capital & Union Territory of Delhi to its North, Gurgaon District to the west, Uttar Pradesh to its east & Pabwal district lies in the south. It enjoys a Prime Location both Geographically & Politically. The river Yamuna forms the eastern district boundary with Uttar Pradesh. The National Highway no. 2 (Sher Shah Suri Marg) and North Central Railway line pass through the centre of the city. Its Geographical location is 28° 43' N to 77° 32' E. Its total geographical area is 742 Sq. km. It has an average elevation of 198 meters. It has 17.98 Lakh population (2011 census). Sex ratio of study area is 871, Literacy is 83%. Density of population is 2298 per square km. It was founded by Baba Farid in 1607 AD who was treasure of Jahangir & a Sufi Saint with the object of protecting G.T Road (National Highway 2) which passed through the town. During Partition in 1947 several thousands of people came from Pakistan & settled here under the Pakistani Refugee resettlement Project, Light Industrial development was initiated in the town in 1950. Thus the refugees laid down the initial infrastructure of Present Faridabad. There are now about 25,000 small medium & large scale industries in the city and providing employment directly or indirectly to nearly half a million people. It stands 9th largest industrial estate in Asia. The combined turnover is estimated to be Rs 1500 billion. Many international Multinational companies like Whirlpool, Good year, Larson & Turbo, Asia Brown Boveri, GKN Invel, Escorts, Cutler Hammer, Hyderabad Asbestos, Nucem etc. are operating in the belt. There are 91 sectors in the city. Old industries are located near National Highway & Railway Line. There are some industrial belts in the city e.g. Sector 4, 6, 25, 24, 58, 59 & NIT Faridabad area. There are 08 new sectors e.g. 66 to 74 as industrial sectors. Industrial model Town is likely to be completed in near future spread over 2500 hectare of land. It is also hub of 50,000 small industries, mostly mechanical & light Industrial goods industries. It is the massive electronic engine of Haryana & generates over 50% of the Income Tax for Haryana Govt. It also provides 40% revenue to the state govt. Total household workers in industries is 16242 and other workers are 370416. There are 5 major Industrial Associations, which play a big role in the development & regeneration of Industries. There are certain problems such as shortage of Power & water, incompatible land wells, implementation of long term strategic proposals in NCR and govt. policies etc. To overcome these problems, the future of industrial growth in the district is very bright.

INTRODUCTION:

Faridabad is situated on the Delhi – Mathura National Highway No. 2 at a distance of 32 km. from Delhi, at 28° 25' 16" north latitude and 77° 18' 28" east longitude. The town is bounded on the north by Delhi State, on the east by Agra and the Faridabad canals and on the west by the Aravali Hills. The Yamuna flows very near to the city at its northern side and moves away as it goes south. Having been located in seismic zone IV, this industrial district of Faridabad comes under high earthquake risk zone. The eastern boundary of the district is prone to floods and some of the

sensitive industrial units like Indian Oil are prime target for terror attacks. Proximity to the national capital also makes it sensitive target area with regard to terror attacks. Considering Faridabad's vulnerability to various disasters, Municipal Corporation of Faridabad realizes the importance to actualize institutional strengthening for disaster management at various levels as envisaged under the National Disaster Management Act, 2005. The Multi Disaster Mitigation Plan is hence, prepared by the Municipal Corporation of Faridabad (MCF) under this exercise with the objective of better disaster preparedness for an effective disaster response. The present geographical area

of Faridabad is 207.88 sq.km. and has remained thus since its inception as a Municipal Corporation. The density of the Corporation in 2001 was 5080 persons per sq.km.; in 1991, the density was 3007 persons per sq.km. As on date, the density of population in Faridabad city is estimated to be about 6129 persons per sq.km. Since its inception, the Municipal Corporation of Faridabad (MCF) has been the provider and facilitator of all core municipal services, including water supply and sewerage, in its jurisdictional area. However, the jurisdictional area as a term is contiguous as there is more than one service provider and implementing agency within MCF's jurisdictional area. These are HUDA, HSIIDC and Haryana Housing Board etc. HUDA, for example, provides services in the areas being developed by them and transfers these areas/ sectors to MCF for maintenance purposes only after five years of development. This clearly presents the multiplicity of

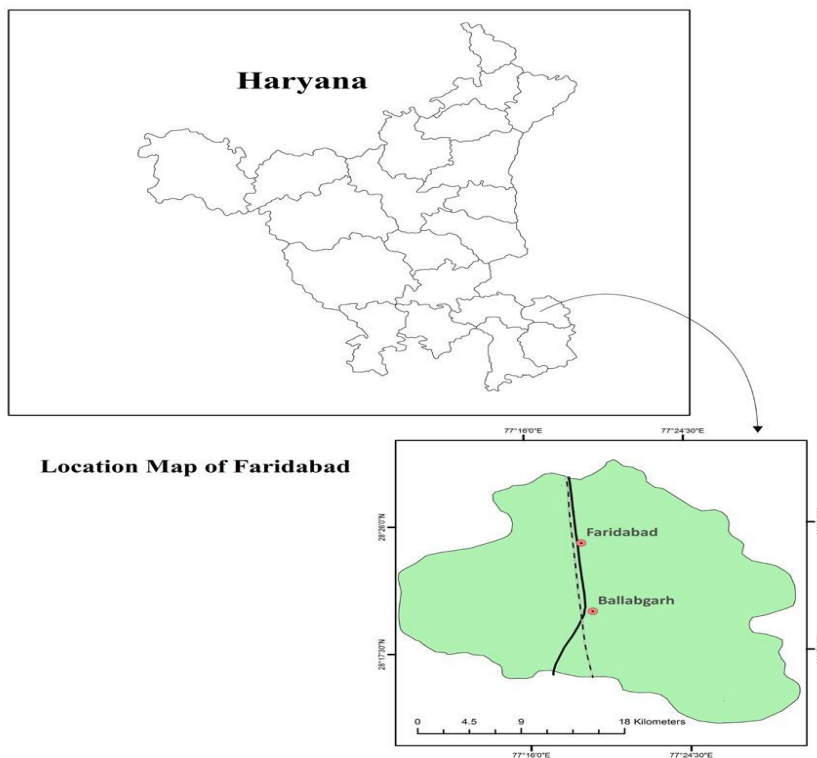
authorities and functions against the purpose of the 74th Constitutional amendment.

OBJECTIVES:

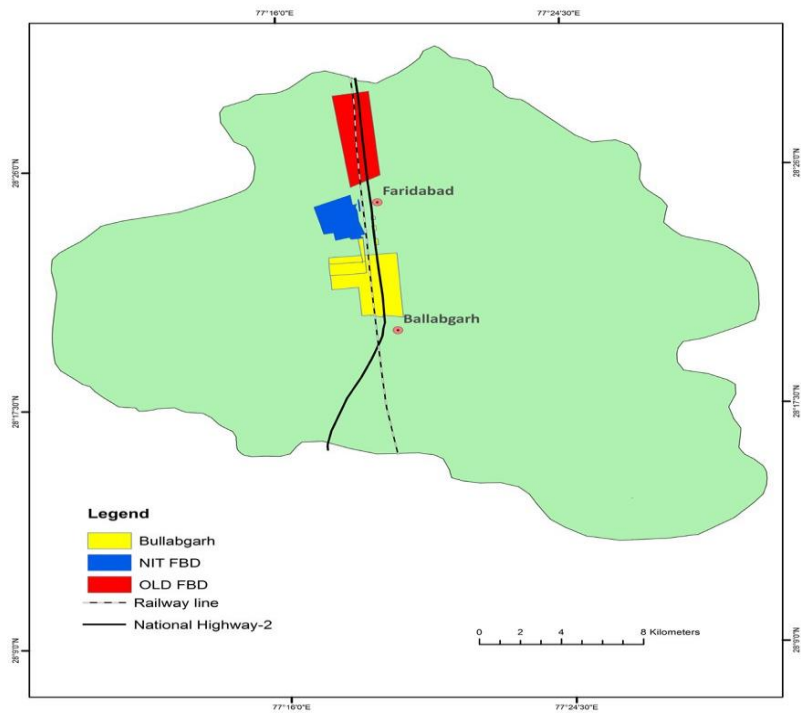
- These are the main objectives of the study area:
- To find out distribution of large and small scale industries
- To find out geographical pattern of industries
- To find out causes of increasing industries in Faridabad
- To compare industries from 1960s to 2015
- To find out problems of Industries and their solutions

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The present study is based on above objectives. Region wise data has been collected from the study area, District industry centre Faridabad and Haryana statistical abstract (2013-14) and census of Haryana 2011. The data is used in various forms such as tables, bar diagrams, pie diagrams etc .



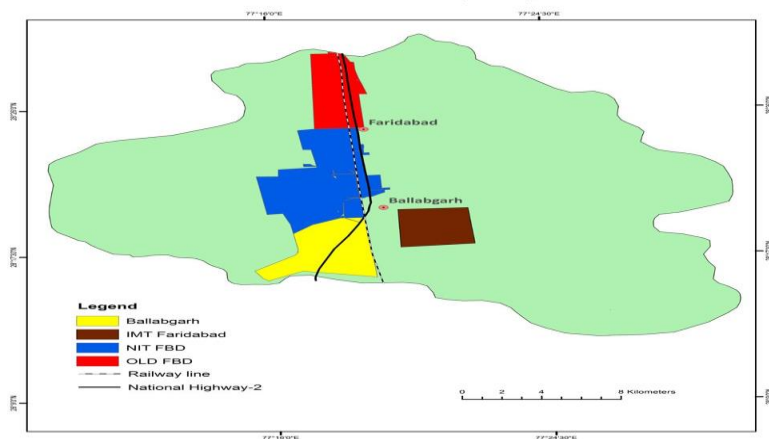
**Faridabad District (Haryana)
Industrial Area (1960)**



Bata India Limited, Bhartia Cutler Hammer, Eicher Tractors Ltd, Escorts JCB Ltd., Escorts Ltd. Escorts Yamaha Motors Ltd., Escorts Rajdoot GKN Invol Transmission Ltd. Good Year India Ltd. Hindustan Wires Ltd., Hyderabad Industries Ltd, Jindal Strips, Lakhani

India Ltd. Nuchem Ltd. Kelvinator Mellte Box, East Industrial Cotton Mills, Eleson Cotton Mill, Pydli, Gedore , Avery, Havel etc. These were the major industries in Faridabad during 1960. More than 75000 people were working in them.

**Faridabad District (Haryana)
Industrial Area (2015)**



If we see the position of Faridabad in 2015, It is clear that more than 15000 factories are registered according to District Industrial Centre Faridabad.

There are several thousands are not registered. More than 3 lac people are working in those factories. It is clear from the map.

INDUSTRIAL MAP OF FARIDABAD:

As we know that Faridabad is the industrial Hub of Asia ,it stands 9th in rank industrial region wise.More than 15,000 industries are located including small ,medium and large. From the map it is clear that most industries are located along the NH-2 and Railway Line.Inspite of this location there are certain

industries are located across the Railway Line near Ballabgarh .Recently Govt of Haryana has acquired 2,500 hectare of land for establishing Industrial Model Town near Ballabgarh.Few plants such as Amul,Vita and other Automobile units has to be established in this region. I hope that in near future this area will become another industrial hub not only in the state but in the country

**Faridabad District (Haryana)
Industrial Sprawl (1960 - 2015)**



COMPARISON BETWEEN 1960-2015:

Again if we see comparison of these two maps. It is clear that only 100 small or large factories were located in 1960's but in present time more than 15000 factories are located in the study area. Recently I M T Town near Ballabgarh is going to be established in the study area. More than 80% population of the Faridabad is urbanized. For increasing Industrialization urbanization plays a vital role for the development in this area. There are various factors responsible for increasing industrialization which are given below:-

Employment : Employment plays a very important role for industrial development in the study area. In the last 55 years, it is clear that employment ratio has been increased 300 times. In the study area every corner presents are living in there. Both type of employment e.g. skilled & non-skilled are available in the study area.

Social Security : No doubt, law & order situation in the Faridabad is very good. The city is dynamic through out the day & night. It is very attractive factor in the study area. It is the healthy sign for the development.

Transportation : It is clear that Faridabad is situated near National Capital Delhi. It is just 30 kms from the capital N. Central Railway & National Highway No.2 both are passing through the centre of the city for Raw-material finished products & labour, all of them depend on better connectivity. Therefore, industrial hub of Faridabad is the result of better connectivity. One more step is going in this direction is metro services in the study area. Thousands of the people are travelling by metro.

Medical Facility : Medical facility in the study area are very excellent. For treatment purpose, people come from far distance places. Treatment is less costly as compared to neighborhood areas. Big Hospitals like, Asian, Escorts, Metro & Sarvodaya are the five examples of medical centres.

Education facility: No doubt schooling & technical & medical education in the Faridabad is very excellent. 4 medical colleges, 4 Technical Universities are situated there. 100 of the students every year admitted in IIT's & top class medical colleges in the country.

Cheap Land : In the study area, for residential purpose land is very cheap. In the beginning huge crowd of people came from all over country & settled in the different part of the city. Now, they have become bonafide citizens of the Faridabad. For this purpose Greater

Faridabad is going to develop very early. It will solve the residential problems of the city's people.

Govt. Policy : It is one of the most important factors for increasing industries in the study area. Without favourable Govt policies, it will not be possible to develop any type of industry in the study area. Initially this town was established to accommodate migrated people from Pakistan in 1947, therefore Govt of India and State Govt, both of them developed industrial belt in this area to provide employment particularly to these people.

PROBLEM FACING INDUSTRIES:

Environmental Pollution : It is the major problem in the study area. Land, Air & Water, all the three types of pollution exist there. Traffic problem is another pollution factor in the study area. However in the study area the large number of heavy vehicles playing in and out to transport the raw material & finished goods & these have been the major cause for the air pollution in the surroundings of this large estate. Another feature to be noted is the absence of any common effluent treatment plant for large quantity of industrial waters generated here. The present demand of water in industry is 30 MLD & same is expected to 125 MLD in next 20 years.

Shortage of Power : It is the common phenomenon across the study area; it has become a major issue for the existing industrial set up as well as for those who plan to set up industry. The current situation of lower supply in there is very acute. Without regular power supply, industrial growth is not possible.

Shortage of Industrial Plots : HS II DC & Huda, these are the two main agencies for providing industrial plots in the study area. Both agencies up to date have so far development only about 3500 industrial plots in against. The current number of 20,000 operating industrial units in the city. It is very clear that lack of developed plan for smaller units, hampered the growth of industrials in the study area.

Solid waste management & Drainage : Another problem in the city, is solid waste & poor draining system. It creates the environmental pollution. If we see the picture of By-Pass & NIT Faridabad Side, it clearly indicates that the city is very dirty. In NIT Faridabad, thermal power is also increasing solid waste of coal, ash, & carbon content in the atmosphere. In drainage system, it is also very poor. During monsoon season these Nala's

are over floating & creates several types of harmful disease like dengue, malaria, typhoid etc.

Slum Problem : The booming industries in the city during the period of 1970 to 1980's & growth of its economy has also contribute to the growth of slums. The large number of labors came from different parts of the city & settled here unplanned manner. The total 225 colonies there are so identified slum clusters in the city. According to survey, 14% population of the city is living in slum areas. It is more than State average.

Labour Problem: More than 3 lac persons are working in different industrial units. Every day, There is strike in any part of the city, due their demands several factories like, Elson Cotton mill, Geodore, East India, Partap Steel have been closed.

SOLUTIONS :

Regular supply of Power : For the regular growth of industries, Power supply is must. Every work of factory is depend on the electricity. Several Units have their own generator to solve this problem.

To provide cheap land : It is essential to provide cheap land for the industrial development. Population pressure in the city is very high. It is the single largest distt. in the Haryana population wise. It is a overcrowded city. New-a-days starting of metro railway services, people are migrating from Delhi to Faridabad.

To check Pollution: Haryana State Central Board Faridabad is going very good work in this direction. But large scale industries in the study area, census population problem. To check Pollution, problem, awareness must be created among the masses. old vehicles must be replaced & preference may be given CNG fitted vehicles.

Labour Problem: Nowadays labour problem has become a very serious problem in the study area. Most of the Industries such as East India Cotton Mill, GEDORE Tools ltd. ,Elson Cotton Mill LTD. Etc have shut down due to these reasons. To solve their problems is very essential so that Industrial Environment will become conducive.

To create awareness among workers: To create awareness is very essential for the betterment of Industry Environment in the study area .In this direction Central Labor Education Board , Faridabad is doing very excellent job .It arranges various types of seminars and conferences to create awareness

among workers in the Industrial Campus and their own campus.

SMART CITY WITH METRO:

As you know that Faridabad is the single largest district population wise in Haryana.Govt. Of India has selected Faridabad as a Smart City out of 100 cities of India. Being a Smart City Faridabad will be progressing day and night in near future.Honourable PM of India Shri Narendra Modi has innaugrated Metro rail in Faridabad which is connected to Delhi and other surrounding areas of NCR.It will not only provide facilities to passengers but also generate revenue to the Govt.It will be the lifeline of Faridabad.In Faridabad there are 65 developed sectors and 15 under developed sectors and housing board residential areas of each sector.Housing board is providing smart houses for the poor people in sectors like - 2,3,7,10,18,28,29,55,62 and 64 etc. are the best examples for this purpose. In greater Faridabad small size affordable houses are also being provided to the poor and low income group. According to the city plan,MCF claimed around 2.5Lakhs people residing in slum areas who are required to be shifted in smart housing colonies.MCF has build up 2800 Flats for poor people in Bapu nagar,Dabua colony,Sector-62 ,but has managed to a lot only 200 units, but demands of such flats in several lakhs.According to data from NGO over 30 acres of land is occupied by slum dwellers whose market value is more than 200 crores.The State Govt has recently announced to construct 3800 houses for the poor people in the city.

CONCLUSION:

As we know that industrial population in Faridabad has been increased 150% times from 1960-2015.It is clear that industrial development of study area is very conducive for setting of new units in Faridabad.Govt. policy is very helpful in this direction. Another region study area is very close to National Capital Region so that every type of facility to industrialists are easily available. A new Industrial belt is going to be established in the South –Eastern part of Faridabad. There more than 12,000 large and small scale industries are going to be established very shortly. Therefore we can say that Future of Industrial development in Faridabad is very bright.

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E-BANKING EVOLUTION AND ITS FUTURE

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ABSTRACT:

The face of banking has transformed many folds with the change in lifestyle and the latest trend is E-banking. E-banking refers to electronic banking and involves information technology based banking. It is the automated delivery of new and traditional banking products and services directly to customer through electronic, interactive communication channels. The banking industry is expected to be a leading player in e-business. Banks in developed countries are working primarily via internet as non branch banks. In the developing countries banks use the internet as an information delivery tool to improve relationship with customers. With the increased use of internet and rise in literacy level, E-banking is becoming popular among masses. E-banking has been able to provide desired and personalized services to their customers. E-banking is now also providing many innovative services like Automated Teller Machine, Credit Cards, Debit Cards, Smart Cards, Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) System, Cheques Transaction Payment System, Mobile Banking, Internet Banking, Telephone Banking, etc. This paper of mine gives an overview regarding evolution and future of E-banking in Indian as well as in Global scenario. It also tells the purpose, advantages and disadvantages of E-banking.

Keywords: Recent trend, personalized services, convenience, innovative

INTRODUCTION:

The world is changing at a staggering rate and technology is considered to be the key driver for these changes around us. An analysis of technology and its uses show that it has permeated in almost every aspect of our life. Many activities are handled electronically due to the acceptance of information technology at home as well as at workplace. Slowly but steadily, the Indian customer is moving towards the internet banking. The ATM and the Net transactions are becoming popular. But the customers clear on one thing that he wants net-banking to be simple and the banking sector is matching its steps to the march of technology. E-banking or Online banking is generic term for the delivery of banking services and products through the electronic channels such as the telephone, the internet, the cell phone etc. The concept and scope of e-banking is still evolving. It facilitates an effective payment and accounting system thereby enhancing the speed of delivery of banking services considerably banking or Internet banking or online banking allows customers of a financial institution to conduct financial transactions on a secure website operated by the institution, which can be a retail or virtual bank, credit union or building society.

To access a financial institution's online banking facility, a customer having personal Internet access must register with the institution for the service, and set up some password (under various names) for customer verification. The password for online banking is normally not the same as for

telephone banking. Financial institutions now routinely allocate customer numbers (also under various names), whether or not customers intend to access their online banking facility. Customer numbers are normally not the same as account numbers, because a number of accounts can be linked to the one customer number. The customer will link to the customer number any of those accounts which the customer controls, which may be cheque, savings, loan, credit card and other accounts. Customer numbers will also not be the same as any debit or credit card issued by the financial institution to the customer.

To access online banking, the customer would go to the financial institution's website, and enter the online banking facility using the customer number and password. Some financial institutions have set up additional security steps for access, but there is no consistency to the approach adopted.

WHAT IS E-BANKING?

Electronic banking is one of the truly widespread avatars of E-commerce the world over. Various authors define E-Banking differently but the most definition depicting the meaning and features of E-Banking are as follows:

- Banking is a combination of two, Electronic technology and Banking
- Electronic Banking is a process by which a customer performs banking Transactions electronically without visiting a brick-and-mortar institutions.

- E-Banking denotes the provision of banking and related service through Extensive use of information technology without direct recourse to the bank by the customer

EVOLUTION:

Banking in India started in the year 1786 with "The General Bank of India" being the first. Reserve Bank of India came in 1935 and it became the central banking authority in 1965. Banking Companies Act passed in 1949 and formation of State Bank of India came in the year 1955. In 1969, the government nationalized 14 major banks and seven more in 1980. Opening up of economy, implementations of recommendations of the Narsimham committee marked the entry of foreign banks. They brought new technology with them. Banking products became more and more competitive. Because of 1991 liberalized policies need for differentiation of products and services was felt. And then the ICICI Bank became the first bank to kicked off online banking in 1996. Currently 78% of its customer base is registered for online banking. 1996 to 1998 marked the adoption phase, while usage increased only in 1999, owing to lower ISP online charges, increased PC penetration and a tech-friendly atmosphere. Thereafter many other banks such as HDFC, IndusInd bank, IDBI, CitibankTrust bank, UTI, Bank of Punjab, and Global Trust Bank (GTB) etc. followed the service.

INDIAN E-BANKING SCENARIO:

As per the international report the banking transactions on a brick and mortar banking costs around \$1.1 while through ATM, it costs around \$0.27 and just 1% over the counter banking in case of internet banking. In 2001, Reserve Bank of India survey revealed that more than 20 major banks were either offering e-banking services at various levels or planned to do so in the near future. In the same year, out of an estimated 0.9 million internet user base, approximately 17% were reported to be banking on the internet. Thus, the Indian banking system is seeing a fabulous change in the quality of service provided by them.

Internet Banking was initially started with simple functions such as getting information about interest rates, checking account balances and computing loan eligibility. Then the services were extended to online bill payment, transfer of funds between accounts and cash management services for corporate. Recently the banks have started setting up gateways for Buyer to Buyer (B2B) and

Buyer to Customer (B2C) transactions. This is to facilitate payment for e-commerce transactions by directly debiting bank accounts or through credit cards. Banks can earn a commission base income, on the transaction or sale value resulting in higher other income. This could be more than the revenues they can generate from credit card transactions. Private sector banks have leveraged the internet effectively in taking away the customers from public sector banks and significantly increased their revenue potential. Internet banking is one of the manifestation of these banks technologically capabilities. They have a complete automation, an electronic customer database, real time transaction processing capabilities and the latest technological platforms. At ICICI Bank in the year 2000, 94% of the transactions happened at the branches, just 2% over the net. In fiscal 2006, transactions at the branch were down to 22 per cent of the total while Net banking transactions rose to 18 per cent. At HDFC Bank, branch transactions that accounted for 43 per cent of all transactions in fiscal 2001 came down to 23 per cent in fiscal 2006. In the same period, internet transactions rose from about 3 per cent to 16 per cent. About 40 percent of the transactions on the net take place during non-banking hours - i.e. between 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. The above statistics reveal that India does have a high growth potential for e-banking.

THE GLOBAL E-BANKING SCENARIO:

The banking industry is expected to be a leading player in e-business. Banks in developed countries are working primarily via internet as non branch banks. In the developing countries banks use the internet as an information delivery tool to improve relationship with customers. In the early 2001, approx 60% of e-business in UK was concentrated in the service sector, and with the expected 10 fold increase of the British e-business market by 2004, the share of the financial service sector was further increase. Around one fifth of Finish and Swedish bank customers are banking online, while in the US, according to UNCTAD, online banking is growing at an annual rate 60 percent and the number of online account share is expected to reach 15 million by 2003. According to a survey, Internet population currently is 38.5 million and is expected to grow to 100 million by 2007-08. At present 4.6 million of these use internet banking. This figure is estimated to grow to 16 million by the end of 07-08. Only 59 per cent of adult populations have access to a bank account. This

implies 41 per cent of adult population is “unbanked”.

POPULAR SERVICES PROVIDED BY E-BANKING:

E-banking enables the banks authorized customers to log on to the banks website with the help of banks issued identification and personal identification number (PIN). The banking system verifies the user and provides access to the requested services, the range of products and service offered by each bank on the internet differs widely in their content. Most banks offer net banking as a value added service. Net banking has also led to the emergent of new banks, which operate only through the internet and do not exist physically. Such banks are called “virtual” banks or “Internet Only” banks. E-banking products and services are offered in a two tier structure- A basic tier of Internet banking products includes customer account inquiry, funds transfer and electronic bill payment. A second or premium tier includes basic services plus one or more additional services like brokerage, cash management, credit applications, credit and debit cards, customer correspondence, demat holdings, financial advice, foreign exchange trading, insurance, online trading, opening accounts, requests and intimations, tax services, e-shopping, standing instructions, investments, asset management services etc.

The popular services covered under E-banking include :-

- Automated Teller Machine,
- Credit Cards,
- Debit Cards,
- Smart Cards,
- Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) System,
- Cheques Transaction Payment System,
- Mobile Banking,
- Internet Banking,
- Telephone Banking, etc.

ADVANTAGES OF E-BANKING

The main advantages of E-banking are:-

- The operating cost per unit services is lower for the banks.
- The bank has the capability to cater to a very large customer base.
- E-banking helps in offering a lot of personalized services to their customers.
- E-banking helps in reducing burden on branch banking.
- E-banking is convenient to use and is not bound to any geographical barriers.

- Internet banking helps their customer to check transactions at any time of the day and as many times. Getting quarterly statements from the bank, transferring funds to outstation, and other such activities can be done free of charge through online banking.
- There is very low incidence of errors.
- The customer can obtain funds at any time from ATM machines.
- The credit cards and debit cards enables the customers to obtain discounts from retail outlets.
- The customer can easily transfer the funds from one place to another place electronically.
- **Investing through Internet banking**
- E-banking also helps in opening an FD online through funds transactions. Investors can interlinked with demat account and bank account can easily trade in the stock market and the amount will be automatically debited from their respective bank accounts and the shares will be credited in their demat account. Some banks even gives the facility to purchase mutual funds directly from the online banking system.
- **Bill payment service**
- Each bank has tie-ups with various utility companies, service providers and insurance companies, across the country and it facilitates the payment of electricity and telephone bills, mobile phone, credit card and insurance premium bills. Only a simple one-time registration for each biller is required.

RAILWAY PASS:

Indian Railways has tied up with ICICI bank and makes railway pass for local trains online. The pass is delivered at doorstep. But the facility is limited to Mumbai, Thane, Nasik, Surat and Pune. The bank charges just Rs 10 + 12.24 per cent of service tax.

DISADVANTAGE:

- Customers are advised not to provide sensitive account-related information over unsecured e-mails or over the phone.
- Customers should never share personal information like PIN numbers, passwords etc with anyone, including employees of the bank.

- Documents that contain confidential information should be safeguarded.
- PIN or password mailers should not be stored, the PIN and/or passwords should be changed immediately and memorized before destroying the mailers.
- Simple precautions like changing the ATM PIN and online login and transaction passwords should be done on a regular basis. Also ensure that the logged in session is properly signed out.
- The person should have basic computer skills and must be comfortable using a service information computer

FUTURE OF E-BANKING:

E-banking refers to electronic banking is a method used to allow people to make transaction and manage their money without having to go their bank. It is a process by which a customer performs banking transaction electronically. It is like e-business in banking industry and involves information technology based banking. E-banking is also called as Virtual Banking, Online Banking, PC Banking, Internet Banking, Home Banking and Remote electronic Bank. **E-banking** is the automated delivery of new and traditional banking products and services directly to customers' through electronic, interactive communication channels. Individuals or businesses, to access accounts, transact business, or obtain information on financial products and services through a public or private network including the internet, customers access e – banking services using an intelligent electronic device. Any user with a personal computer and a browser can get connected to his bank's website to perform any of the virtual banking functions. The term 'electronic banking' or 'e-banking' covers both computer and telephone banking. In other words it is said that it is updated 'on-line, real time'. The system is updated immediately after every transaction automatically. In the past, banks have been very reluctant to provide the customers with banking

via the internet due to security concerns. But, now there is sudden increase of bank interests in the internet. The first reason is because of the improved security and encryption methods developed on the internet. The second major reason is that banks did not want to lose a potential market share to banks that were quick to offer their services on the internet.

CONCLUSION:

With the fast moving life style, frequent commutation of people from one place to another, E-banking has become the need of hour. E-banking has associated its services with the need and lifestyles of the customers and thus E-banking has very bright future. E-banking has been able to provide desired and personalized services to their customers. E-banking is now also providing many innovative services like Automated Teller Machine, Credit Cards, Debit Cards, Smart Cards, Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) System, Cheques Transaction Payment System, Mobile Banking, Internet Banking, Telephone Banking, etc.

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MENTAL ACCOUNTING ITS RELEVANCE IN SHAPING CONSUMER BEHAVIOR

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ABSTRACT:

In the recent years firms are facing stiff competition from similar business organizations and hence trying to create a wider customer base. Hence to woo customers they are continuously making efforts to understand customer demands and their price sensitivity. This paper summarizes the role of mental accounting in shaping one's economic behavior, choices an individual makes while taking buying decisions which are further evaluated in the minds. Unlike financial or management accounting, mental accounting is not governed by any rules and regulations and hence is greatly affected by psychological and social factors. However since people make mental budgets and allocate expenses thus it helps the marketers of financial as well as non-financial products and services to bracket their offerings particularly to boost sales with effective pricing policy. The aim of this paper is to establish how mental accounting matters.

Keywords: Mental accounting, fungibility, transaction utility, budgeting

INTRODUCTION:

Accounting is the system of recording and summarizing business and financial transactions in books and analyzing, verifying and reporting the results. According to American Accounting Association, accounting is "The process of identifying, measuring and communicating economic information to permit informed judgments and decisions by the users of the information." So accounting finds its relevance not only in business organizations but also in households where every individual has to keep regular track of his expenses against his income to control their spending.

Mental accounting term as given by Richard H. Thaler in 1980's and further co-authored a book 'Nudge' describing it as the set of cognitive operations used by individuals and households to organize, evaluate and keep track of financial activities. Nobel Prize winner Daniel Kahneman in his book published in 2011 mentions that mental accounting can be used as a shorthand way to control spending. Mental accounting involves the following three major aspects:

- How the inflow of money is received as against the perception.
- How decisions are made to spend the money.
- Evaluation of those decisions or popularly known as choice bracketing in economics.

The inflow of money includes both ex-ante and ex-post cost-benefit analysis and while making choices for spending expenditure is divided into categories like housing needs, grocery expenditure, activities undertaken for leisure purposes.

In simple words, mental accounting pertains to our tendency to treat money differently depending upon how we have got it. The inflow of funds can be through regular income or through windfall gains. However sometimes if the person's income is denominated in another country's currency the income may increase or fall because of currency price fluctuations leaving the consumer with gain or loss.

Mental accounting is important for consumer class as well as for marketers and advertisers in the short and long run. The effect of mental accounting can be clearly seen in the choices made by the consumers/ buyers at the time of sale. A common example of above listed fact can be seen that if goods are priced same for all the sizes and variants available in the product, the consumer picks up the largest available size (except clothes and shoes) or the biggest variant in terms of quantity whether he needs it or not as buying larger or more with the same price paid gives better satisfaction to the customer (termed as transaction utility in economics). Unlike financial or managerial accounting mental accounting is not governed by any conventions or

rules but it depends purely on behavior exhibited by the consumer.

However how decisions are made may be affected by the theory of fungibility. Fungibility can be described as the replacement value of one asset/ good by another similar asset/ good making the base for exchange trade. While making the decisions of buying there are certain factors which are taken into consideration by the consumer:

- The Value Function- The value of goods is measured relative to some point, the gains and losses or satisfaction driven from a good. Also it is important to mention here that the things which the buyer usually not buys because of its high price than his ability to pay gives better satisfaction if received as a gift from someone.
- The Diminishing Marginal Utility effect- Both gains and losses display diminishing marginal utility effect or the basic Weber-Fechner Law of Psychophysical principle i.e. a marginal increase in poor man's income gives more satisfaction than a marginal increase in the income of a rich man.
- Risk Taking Principle- the buyer generally limits himself to risk-taking i.e. loss hurt more than a gain made out of investment which can be explained mathematically as
 $r(y) < r(-y)$ where $y = \text{gain}$
 $-y = \text{loss}$
 $r = \text{risk taking ability}$

The dividend payment as explained by Shefrin and Statman (1984) argues clearly that the investor like dividend income more as compared to buyback of shares as the former gains help the investor to secure principal whereas in the later the buyback premium as well as the principal amount which will be received together is spent quickly.

However the risk taking ability function holds more importance than value function as the general behavior of customer exhibits that he is more sensitive towards losses than the value of goods in terms of satisfaction derived from it which further leads to the habit of budgeting at individual levels.

HOW MENTAL ACCOUNTING AFFECTS MARKETING FIRMS AND CUSTOMERS?

In today's perfect competition world of selling, the sellers are adopting new tactics as well as

putting an extra effort to lure customers as there are large number of sellers and buyers. Customers these days are provided with add on products long with the base product as mental accounting make consumer decisions bracketed and help them to recover more benefits less the price paid for the same product. E.g. when a person purchases a new printer he may be offered the first ink cartridge as a freebie with it, a person purchasing a new car may get first service and some accessories free of cost apart from discounts adding more satisfaction to him for price paid by him. The selling of add-on help the seller to capture market and build brand value of product. However it is the outcome of mental accounting only that a customer decides to buy further add-ons on the price paid for the base product. Higher the price of the base product higher will be the tendency of the customer to buy add-ons. In other words we can say that the buyer is acting rational as he believes that to retain a costly product for a longer time period than a less costly product. The implications of mental accounting may lead to form budgets by individuals while deciding about purchases.

Budgeting- The consumer make budgets in order to plan its future expenditure on various heads. However he wishes to spend money where transaction utility is highest. Transaction utility is the difference between what a buyer expects to pay for the price and the actual price. As per Winer (1986) if the transaction utility is positive the customer feels better but if it is negative, the customer gets the 'price shock'. In financial world the individual considers three factors i.e. timing, labeling and amount while preparing the budget for income and expenses.

Timing is considered when a person applies for the loan. The timing of pay back of loan is affected by the useful life of an asset.

Labeling leads to deciding upon the spending patterns. Labeling is affected when the money is received as a result of a windfall gain. Generally the income of an individual is received monthly and the household expenditures are planned but if there is a windfall gain the individual prefers it to spend more expeditiously.

Amount- the amount depends on both time and labeling in disposition of income.

The budgeting helps the sellers/ marketing team as well as government to make pricing policies.

BENEFITS OF MENTAL ACCOUNTING:

To the consumers: mental accounting gives stronger base to application of their skills necessary to make choice of financial products

and investments leading to the following outcomes:

Increased saving and retirement planning:

With the use of mental accounting a person may estimate his future need and hence plan to save for retirement leading to better financial position after superannuation.

More realistic assessments: mental accounting helps to make more realistic assessments and accordingly make an investor to choose investments cautiously and help him aim for financial decisions i.e. they bucket their investments by segregating into different available options (popularly known as portfolio management).

Better bargaining Power: bargaining power of consumer increases with informed decisions as they understand the value of money through mental accounting. As a result they can demand more from service providers.

Efficiency: Financial investments are chosen with lesser cost through comparisons and help to reduce unnecessary expenses like interest penalty and save the spender from spiraling debt situation leading to more disposable income at end with the customer.

To the Economy or the Financial System of a country: When a person chooses mental accounting at household level he creates a more stable, innovative, disciplined, competitive environment not only for himself but also for financial markets and system as a whole leading to following benefits:

- a) Greater competition and hence quality products- The person equipped with mental accounting seeks and purchase cheaper and more suitable products and services further leading to more qualitative products and diversity in the market and also the discipline in market by bringing transparency.
- b) Coverage of risk- Mental accounting equips person to have a great appreciation of risk and hence purchase insurance which reduces the burden on the financial system reducing bankruptcies and business inefficiency.
- c) Self- funding for retirements-It helps in reducing the burden of state and central government for providing pensions and govt. funding to dependants.
- d) Economic Prosperity- When investors or general public is aware regarding their finances, they will be able to bring cyclical changes in financial markets which is very important in increasing the depth of the financial markets. The UK Treasury has noted: Financially capable consumers plan

ahead, find and use information, know when to seek advice and can understand and act on the advice leading to greater participation in financial services market bringing economic prosperity to the nation.

To the community: Community or citizens enjoy more appropriate financial and marketing policies. India is a developing nation and thus financial inclusion holds an important place. Mental accounting empowers a person to prompt for more investment or savings making them active and hence create a healthy competitive environment.

The demerits of Mental Accounting are:

- Every customer is not rational while making purchases. He may be effected by psychological factors also.
- Goods are not fully fungible.
- Sometimes the legal aspects of decisions taken act as hindrance because customer has to form independent advice and may not possess broad range of money management skills like calculation of compound interest, inflation, risk and return etc.
- Mental accounting is not possible during economic cycles involving depression or inflation phases as customer's propensity to save and invest changes during economic cycles.
- Decision making leads to preferences. Preferences may be biased due to pre conceived view points and social pressures.

CONCLUSION:

Mental Accounting has gained numerous importance in today's time as most of the financial as well as buying decisions are based on it. Also it helps an individual to make budgets and preplan his expenditures vis-à-vis his savings. But at the same time it pressurizes the customer to be calculative and rational. It may also lead to cognitive dissonance if the investor does not find the product to be cost effective. However it has become a backbone of marketing as it pushes sellers to enhance their offers and services at the same time.

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COMMUNICATION SKILL A TOOL FOR SUCCESS FOR PROFESSIONALS

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ABSTRACT

An organization is a group of people working together to achieve a common goal. Communication plays a significant role in the process of its formation and continuance. A group of people working together must interact in order to share their needs, plans, expertise, opinions, and so on. Communication is the means by which information is shared, activities are coordinated, and decisions are implemented. Whether it is an academic institution or business organization, communicating formal and technical messages is vital for its progress, prosperity and sustenance. The various oral and written forms of communication not only enable people to come together and share their ideas at various workplaces but also enable organizations to progress and prosper. The objectives of the present study are to introduce the importance of communication skill for professionals, types of barriers and how to make communication effective. Importance of communication skills can never be ignored or neglected. These skills are the key to executing good management skills. With good management skills, you can have a team of members who together create an ambience of open communication, concise messages, probe for clarifications, recognize nonverbal signals, and mutual understanding. Good communication involves a set of complex skills. The modern world today, calls for high scale effective communication skills in order to win the heavy competition in all spheres of life. For effective communication, a sender transmits his or her message in a clear and organized form to maintain and promote the need and interest of the receivers. Receivers or listeners show interest only if the person communicating is loaded with confidence, gestures and softness. Apart from management professionals, good communication skills are also required at all stages of life.

INTRODUCTION:

An organization is a group of people working together to achieve a common goal. Communication plays a significant role in the process of its formation and continuance. A group of people working together must interact in order to share their needs, plans, expertise, opinions, and so on. Communication is the means by which information is shared, activities are coordinated, and decisions are implemented. Whether it is an academic institution or business organization, communicating formal and technical messages is vital for its progress, prosperity and sustenance. The various oral and written forms of communication not only enable people to come together and share their ideas at various workplaces but also enable organizations to progress and prosper. (Raman2010)

Good communication skills are basic to successful management. Today, the reputation of an organization depends on the quality and quantity of information they transmit and exchange. Gone are the days when information dissemination used to be the function of a specific group in an organization. With the phenomenal advancement in technology, accessing and sharing of information has now become a common function and communication has assumed more importance than ever before. This makes it necessary for business organizations to

reorient themselves towards a better understanding of the process of transmitting and receiving information effectively and efficiently through oral and written media.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the present study are to introduce the importance of communication skill for professionals, types of barriers and how to make communication effective

BARRIERS TO COMMUNICATION:

Communication is the process of transmitting information. If the information, as it is present in the mind of the transmitter, is transferred unchanged into the mind of the receiver, we say that a perfect act of communication has taken place. If we recall how many times we have had an experience of miscommunication, we shall realize that there does not exist any such thing as may be described as perfect communication. Miscommunication can originate at three levels: at the level of transmitter, of the medium, or of the receiver. (Korlahalli,2008)

The simplest model of communication suggests that there is a sender, a receiver, a message, a medium and feedback. The sender encodes the message and transmits it to the receiver through a medium. The subsequent feedback from the receiver attests to appropriate reception of the message. When the message is not understood in

its true intent, it leads to misunderstanding or disagreements.

Barriers to communication can be either sender oriented or receiver oriented. Sender oriented barriers could be the result of a badly expressed message in which the sender does not pay heed to the encoding process. This could manifest itself in excess or minimal information leading to the listener either tuning off or groping for the correct meaning. Inability to comprehend on the part of the receiver leads to development of prejudices in the mind of the sender. Similarly, the most common barriers in the mind of the receiver are lack of interest, hence inattentive listening, coupled with a tendency to evaluate either the content or the sender.

Listening should be a composite of reception of ideas and other signals that are being emitted by either the sender or the receiver. Communication should be a happy amalgam of I and you. Let's discuss it. Let's thrash it out - which indicates involvement yet respect for the viewpoints of the other - is the best approach. Feedback, either confirmatory or corrective, should be both solicited and given.

Analyzing the barriers to communication and looking for appropriate solutions would involve assessing: What situations lead to ineffective communication? How should these situations be assessed? What kind of responses can be generated to counter these situations? How are unhealthy, negative responses provoked? What strategies could be adopted to tackle behavioral

patterns leading to negative/aggressive communication skills?

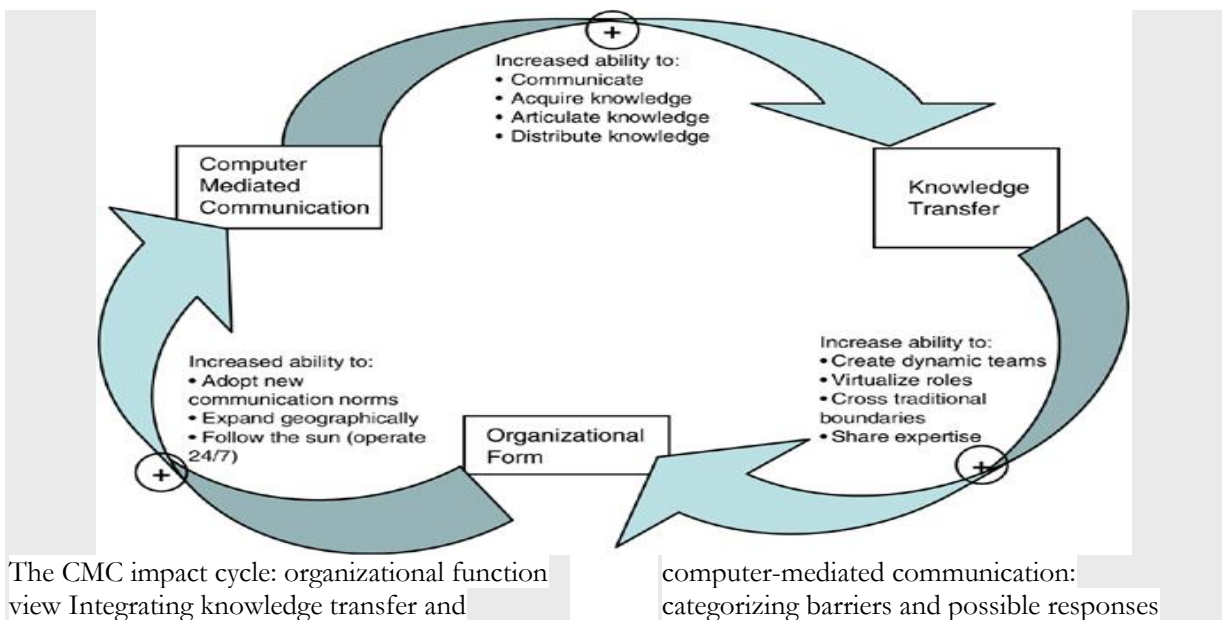
HOW TO MAKE COMMUNICATION EFFECTIVE

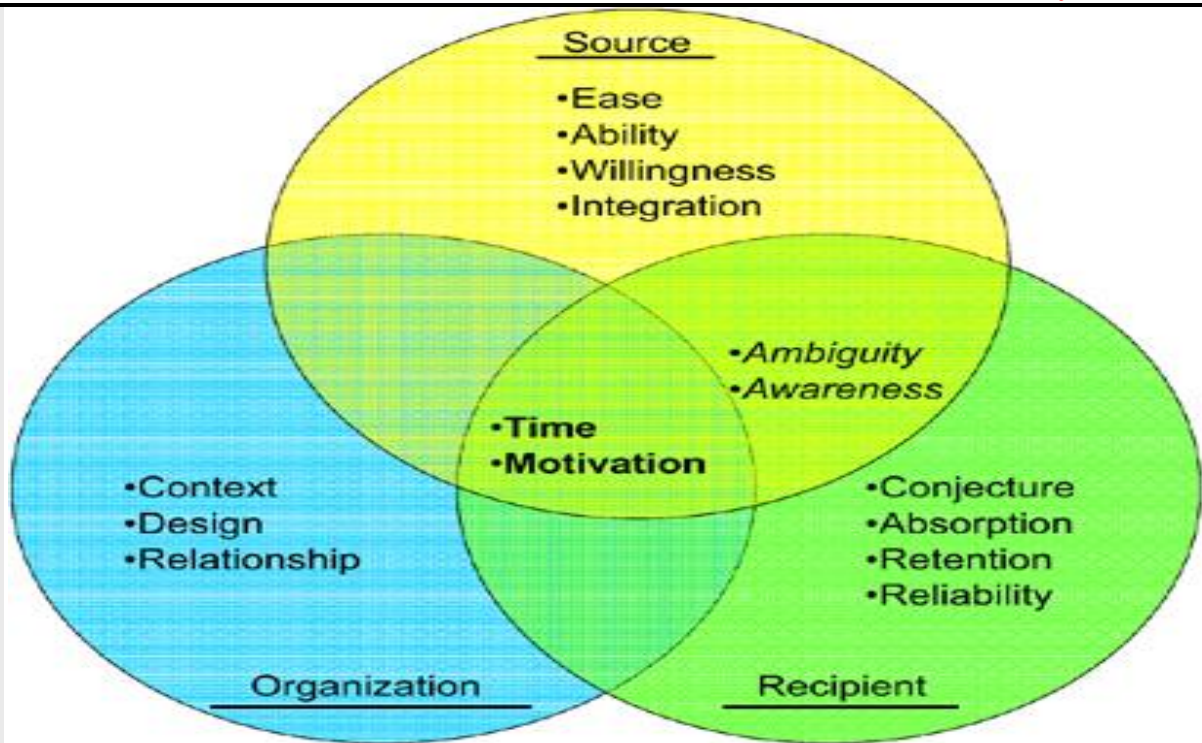
Most of the professionals who are technically excellent often struggle to make fast progress in their career. Where as many professionals who are not that good technically makes faster progress in their career.

It is not the buttering skill as many techies would tell you, it is their better communication skill which gives them an edge over people who are far better than them technically.

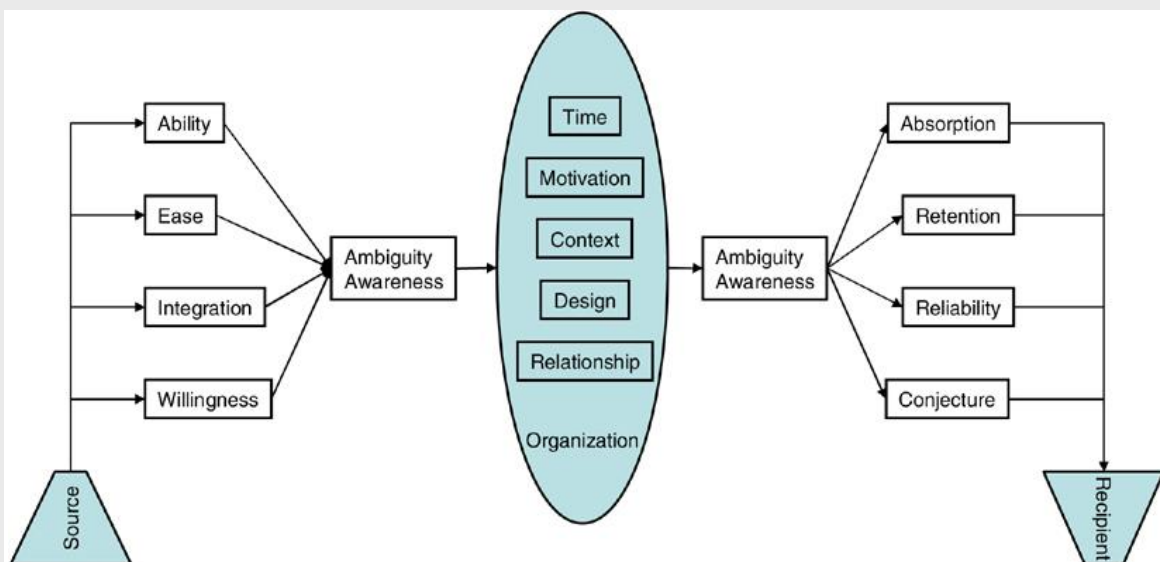
As a project lead you need to get work out of peoples, there will always be few peoples in your team who are not even capable of completing the work assigned to them, and you have to get work out of each of them. Neither you can do the work assigned to them nor can you mishandle them. So unless you pick up good interpersonal communication skill, you will soon find that your project has gone out of your control, nobody listens to you or even they listen, they do not understand what you are trying to communicate. You also need to interact with customers with lot of cautions, from requirement gathering to project integration the project lead has to work very closely with the customer, and any communication gap between you and the customer could make the project slip for months, or the project could be delivered in bad shape. Communication is the sender's responsibility

- Seek to understand before being understood





Categorization of knowledge transfer barriers.



Knowledge transfer barriers as communication channels model.

Here are few tips to help you improve your communication skills.

- Think in an organized way before you communicate something.
- Many people talk too fast and hence a good percentage of it does not get through. So please reduce the speed in which you speak.
- Maintain positive gestures, a little bit of smile, good eye contact can increase the

chance that the person to whom you are speaking are actually listening to you. (non verbal communication is more important than that of verbal one)

- if you are planning to go to the customer location for giving a presentation first give a presentation in your company, ask your colleagues to give feedback on your presentation rehearse well, also try to brainstorm on what all can go wrong.

- Be meaningful while you communicate, do not divert too much from the main topics of discussion.
- Take the opportunity to help your listeners like if someone is continuously sleeping, you can ask him to take a cup of tea or else if he is not at all interested in your presentation, you can ask him to carry on.
- Follow up your communications. if someone asks you a question for which you do not have an immediate answer, make sure you get back to him when you actually receive the answer
- Be sure your actions support your communications. That is do not make any false promise which you are not going to keep, be honest in your communication.
- The most important of all unless you are good listener you cannot be a good communicator. So if you want everybody to listen and understand you, you should first try to listen and understand your audience.
- If you are making a presentation. Don't turn your back to any part of the audience.
- Modulate your voice. Do not speak in the same high/low pitched tone for hours. You can also try few voice modulating exercises, which can sharpen your tone and can generate better attention.
- Wait for your audience to finish the question. Never interrupt.
- Don't get offensive with your audience. You do not have to win every argument.
- Do not use repeated hand gestures.
- Never end a presentation with "that's all". Have a clear ending line. End with impact.
- Think from your audience point of view.
- Do not take active part in office gossiping, do not talk negative about your bosses or colleagues behind their back
- Do not irritate your coworker by cutting jokes about them which they do not like, etc.
- Try your level best to maintain a positive relationship with your co workers. And of course this includes peoples who try to bring you down.

Business communication is especially prone to misunderstanding because the message is complex, conditions are difficult and psychological or social differences often separate the sender and receiver. To overcome barriers, think about your audience, let them know what to expect, use vivid language, stick to the point that connect new ideas to familiar ones, emphasize and review key points, minimize noise and provide opportunities for feedback.(Kushal2011)

Good communication skills are skills that facilitate people to communicate effectively with one another. Effectual communication engages the choice of the best communications channel, the technical know-how to use the channel, the presentation of information to the target audience, and the skill to understand responses received from others. Self development, interpersonal skills, mutual understanding, mutual cooperation and trust is also important to set a complete channel of most effective and winning communication skills.

There are mainly three types of communication skills, expressive skills, listening skills and skills for managing the overall process of communication. The basic fundamental of all these types of communication is emotional skills.

Expressive skills are required to convey message to others through words, facial expressions and body language. Listening skills are skills that are used to obtain messages or information from others. These help to clearly understand what a person feels and thinks about you or understand the other person closely. Skills for managing the overall process of communication help to recognize the required information and develop a strong hold on the existing rules of communication and interaction.

Importance of communication skills can never be ignored or neglected. These skills are the key to executing good management skills. With good management skills, you can have a team of members who together create an ambience of open communication, concise messages, probe for clarifications, recognize nonverbal signals, and mutual understanding. Good communication involves a set of complex skills.

The modern world today, calls for high scale effective communication skills in order to win the heavy competition in all spheres of life. For effective communication, a sender transmits his or her message in a clear and organized form to maintain and promote the need and interest of the receivers. Receivers or listeners show interest only if the person communicating is loaded with

confidence, gestures and softness. Apart from management professionals, good communication skills are also required at all stages of life.

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International Journal of Professional Development

(International Multidisciplinary Peer Reviewed Refereed Research Journal)

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY NEED OF THE HOUR

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Email :- durgeshblb@gmail.com**“Business is recognized and challenged as a new player in social development, setting standards and protecting human rights”***Kofi Annan***INTRODUCTION:**

Today business is essentially a mixture of social help, self-interest and good citizenship. Business organizations owe a moral responsibility towards the society for creating jobs and general employment and thereby promote harmonious and peaceful living climate; and the ethical responsibility of minimizing the effects of pollution of air, water and food items in their industrial areas. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is a term describing a company's obligation to be accountable to all its stakeholders in all its activities. It is a multidimensional relationship between business and society creating benefits for both. The main motive is to promote social welfare in spite of some significant cost. CSR is meaningless if it does not ensure the protection

of interest of shareholders, employees, local community and customers. CSR is not a new concept in Indian context. Much before the emergence of this concept few big business houses like TATA, Birla have been doing various activities for social cause. It has now moved from fringes to become a mainstream business issue. Various Indian companies like INFOSYS, ITC, Coca-Cola, Mahindra, BILT etc are making notable efforts in CSR programs. Along with this awareness among various stakeholders especially the shareholders, customers, employees and media has fueled the fire for CSR.

CSR DEFINED:

CSR is a multidimensional activity that ensures services to the community with efficiency and economy

Source: bsunil.wordpress.com

According to WBCSD (World Business Council for Sustainable Development): “CSR is the continuing commitment by business to contribute to economic development while improving the quality of life of the workforce and

their families as well as of the community and society at large”

According to BNET Business Dictionary: “A voluntary approach that a business enterprise takes to meet or exceed stakeholder expectations by integrating social, ethical, and environmental

concerns together with the usual measures of revenue, profit, and legal obligation

WHY CSR?

Why to do the right things, when so many around us earn profits by doing the wrong things? Why be good? These questions are relevant but not many people are aware of this.

CSR is an issue in which we all have a stake. Being proactive about CSR provides competitive advantage both externally and internally through protecting company's goodwill and employee engagement respectively. It also ensures lower operating expenses because companies make use of recycled material. It also help in gaining better reputation and brand image which is followed by better sales and more investors.

Recent Research Studies reveal that company with public commitment engaged more socially responsible practices and ethics are likely to perform financially better than those who don't. On an average CSR oriented companies also have 18% higher profits. *The conference of European Union on Corporate Social Responsibility states:* "CSR contributes to competitiveness by enhancing the long-term sustainability of business ... It fosters relationships between companies, trade unions and non-governmental organizations as well as with those directly involved in the company, customers and the public in general.

According to the *Harvard Business Review on Corporate Responsibility* [HBS Press, 2003] there are ways to serve the world's poor, profitably. By aligning business goals with social initiatives a business can foster community sustainability with corporate growth.

KEY DRIVERS FOR CSR:

- To be a good corporate citizen
- Improved relations with local community
- Opportunity to enhance reputation
- Survival of business in long term
- Improvement in Employee Relations
- Improved standing with government and regulators
- To build a global corporate brand
- Cost saving/operational efficiency

AREAS OF CSR:

- Ethics
- Environment
- Health And Safety
- Compliance with all regulations
- Employee welfare
- Customer Relation
- Labour Practices

- Charitable Contributions
- Relationships with business partners
- Non Discrimination
- Protection of rights of Stakeholders
- Human Rights
- Community Rights
- HIV related issues
- Gender Rights
- Socio-economic Disparities

CSR-THE BILT'S WAY:

While BILT is responsible to continuously enhance shareholders wealth, it is also committed to its other stakeholders to conduct its business in a responsible manner that creates a sustained positive impact on society".

BILT is India's largest paper company and the only Indian company to rank amongst the top 100 paper companies in the world". BILT is a corporate organization with a broad social vision. The company has initiated a multi-pronged approach to CSR within the organization. The ultimate objective is to see that each business decision considers its social impact arising out of that decision.

BILT has received several awards for CSR projects notable among them are:

- TERI award for Business Responsibility to HIV/AIDS
- Red Ribbon Award from Orissa State AIDS Control Society (OSACS)
- Business World FICCI Award for CSR
- Intel-AIM CSR Award
- Prestigious Asian CSR Award

In recent years, BILT has evolved as a dynamic, knowledge-driven organisation focused towards creation of stakeholder value. As the industry leader, BILT is committed to developing its business towards ecological, social and economic sustainability.

CSR: INTEGRAL PART OF BILT

"As we look at a world larger than our present sphere, we see our role stretching beyond mere business considerations in to demonstrating serious corporate social commitment"

Mr.Gautam Thapar

(Chairman, BILT)

CSR PROGRAM OF BILT IS CARRIED OUT IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS:

Community Development: Manufacturing units of BILT are located in various remote areas where BILT provides employment to over 2,00,000 people in more than 100 villages. More than 2000 youth and women have been trained in various technical skills and provided with

financial help to start their own enterprises at village levels. Women and children who have been excluded from development process have been brought in to the mainstream picture.

Employee Volunteer Program:This program was launched in the year 2002 .All employees at all levels are covered under this program. Employees are encouraged to spend time volunteering on various issues of interest. Employees actively participate in Government pulse polio camps, tuberculosis camps, dental check up camps etc. Volunteers also participate in events to increase awareness about HIV/AIDS for example screening film shows, posters on World AIDS Day.

Farm Forestry (Forest Management): BILT has a subsidiary, BILT Tree Tech Ltd. through which various nurseries have been established for developing high yielding rootstock. Along with this BILT manages nearly 300,000 hectares of forests. BILT also helps farmers by providing credit facilities through localized financial institutions for development of wasteland for forest plantation. BILT has also initiated "pilot project" in the year 2006 on growing of pulpwood on degraded land by poor and marginal farmers. This project covers the farmers of Jeypore in Orrisa, Ashti in Madhya Pradesh, Kamalapuram in Andhra Pradesh.

Prevention of HIV/AIDS:HIV/AIDS prevention program was launched by BILT in all its six manufacturing units in India in the year 2005.The objective of program was not only to create awareness about HIV/AIDS but on various other health related issues. Various skills like yoga and meditation have been taught to employees. BILT's Antiretroviral treatment (ART) center at Ballarpur, Maharashtra is well equipped and manned by qualified medical practitioners and counselors which has been recognized as a pioneering effort at tackling the threat of HIV/AIDS. BILT also conducts periodic awareness and training program with in the company for the employees, their families, contractual workers as well as truck drivers to reduce the stigma of disease. BILT was also conferred prestigious TERI Corporate Award for HIV/AIDS in 2008.

Primary Education: BILT looks primary education as a firm foundation for the bright future of the children of our nation. BILT invited **Pratham**, an NGO to work in and around its various units. A total of 54 centers were started out of which 36 are L2R (Learning to Read) and 18 are libraries. The program designed by BILT not only encourages the children to join school

but also create and retain their interest in education. A Mobile Computer Literacy Program in Partnership with Vidya Pratishthan was started in rural areas in district of Chandrapur and Baramnati and children living in slums of Yamunanagar. This program reached about 6000 children on annual basis.

CONCLUSION:

CSR has grown in importance in recent years often through scandals and mismanagement. Being proactive about CSR is always beneficial and provides a competitive advantage to the business. A business is now much more than just running a company for the sake of making profits. CSR issues are expected to be the same though it is the need of the hour to raise the performance bar .The future of CSR lies in the hands of public and civil society organisation and their changing expectation, and vision of private sector.

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TABLIGH MOVEMENT IN MEWAT**Aijaz Ahmad**

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INTRODUCTION:

Tabligh is an Arabic word which means, “to deliver (the message)” and in other words “to make Islam’s message known to people” and Tabligh Jamaat (Proselytising or Conveying Group) is a Muslim missionary and revival movement. It claims to revive those duties, which they consider as the primary duty of the Muslims. It was founded in 1926 by Maulana Mohammad Ilyas Kandhalvi¹ (1885-1944) in Mewat and put forward the slogan ‘*Aye Musalmano Musalman Bano*’ (O Muslims! Be Muslim). He made his headquarter at *Banglewali* Mosque at Hazrat Nizamuddin, New Delhi. Although it was a massive movement which needed a lot of funding but it does not solicit or receive donations. It itself funded by its own members and operates it in a very efficient model and take care of from its senior members. It is a free-floating religious movement and very much closed to the traditional forms of Islam. It detests politics and does not involve itself in any issue of socio-political significance. Even in the controversies relating the future of Muslim minorities in India, it has remained apparently unconcerned. The apolitical programme of the Jamaat has helped it to operate freely and without official hindrance. However, Maulana Ilyas never criticised Islamic groups actively engaged in politics. On the contrary he maintained extremely cordial relations with Maulana Husain Ahmad Madani of ‘Jamiat Ulama-i-Hind’ (an anti-British and pro-Indian National Congress group) of Deoband School and Maulana Ashraf Ali Thanvi, who had opposed the ideology of Maulana Madani.²

The members of the Tabligh forms groups (*Jamaat*) under *Amirs* (group leaders) who roams village to village and town to town and stay in mosques from where they preach and converse each other the message of Allah and Prophet. They use a book named *Fazail-e-Amaal* which mainly consists of the *Hadith* (the traditions of the Prophet) written by Maulana Mohammad Zakaria, as a preaching material. They try to inspire everybody to do various acts as directed

by the Prophet and refrain from doing misdeeds and to call others to follow the true path of Islam.

EMERGENCE OF TABLIGH:

From around the 10th century onwards Mewat attracted many great Sufi saints e.g. Syed Salar Maswood Ghazi, Khwaja Nizamuddin Aulia, Shaikh Moosa, Shah Chokha, Miyan Raj Shah, Qutbuddin, Akbar Ali, Khwaja Ajmeri, Khwaja Mehrauli etc.³ These Sufi saints illuminated the light of Islam in Mewat region. The Meos and other communities of Mewat accepted Islam and followed it till the long time. But as the time passed the Muslims of this region drifted away from the Islamic rules and principles and adopted innovations that too mixed with the Hinduism. They used to celebrate Hindu festivals and fares with pomp and show. Their customs were predominantly Hindus even their names were like Hari Singh, Dhan Singh, Chand Singh, Sammu Singh, Jal Singh, Lal Singh etc.⁴ They were Muslims without Islam. On the other side the emergence of Tabligh was also a direct response to the rise of the aggressive Hindu proselytizing movements such as Shudhi and Sangathan. They tried to reconvert those people who had embraced Islam in the past. Maulana Ilyas believed that only a gross root Islamic religious movement could counter it.

Although Tabligh was founded in 1926 by Mohd Ilyas but it was enrooted by his father Maulana Mohammad Ismail much early in the beginning of the later half of the 19th century in the *Banglewali* Mosque at Hazrat Nizamuddin, New Delhi. About him it is stated that one day at the prayer time he came out of the mosque in search of the *Muktadi* (companion). He saw that some Muslim labourers were going to Delhi for the search of work. He called them for prayer and after prayer he preached them some verses from Holy Quran. He also enquired about them. Maulana assured them to give their daily wages if they study Islamic education in that mosque. They were agreed and Maulana kept them engaged in their lessons. They were the Meos of Mewat. Maulana fixed their scholarship equal to their daily wages. It was the starting of the

madarsa Kasiful Uloom and these Meos were the first students. After that some other Meos also joined the madarsa.⁵

His son Maulana Mohammad who carried his father's mission of teaching Islamic Theology succeeded Maulana Ismail. At his time the strength of the students rose 25 to 30. But Maulana Shah Mohammad Ilyas, the younger brother of Maulana Mohammad while teaching at Saharanpur visited Mewat and met the Mewati Muslims who had not offered prayer even once in their life because they did not know how to pray. In the early 1920s he prepared a team of young madarsa graduates from Deoband and Saharanpur and send them to Mewat to establish a network of mosque, *maktab* (primary school) and madarsa throughout the region. But he soon realized that the madarsa *Ulema* trained in the Deoband tradition were simply reproducing their prototype. By this method, only children were benefited and the skilled people both young and old were untouched. He resigned from the madarsa Mazahirul Uloom and settled in Hazrat Nizamuddin, New Delhi in *Banglawali* mosque. Then Maulana Ilyas started roaming and invitation method whose name he gave "*Tabrik-e-Tajdeed Dawat-wa-Tabligh*" (Movement for renewed Proselytizing and Invitation). He stated that this would be a moving madarsa or *Khanqah* or school or hospice.⁶

Maulana Shah Mohammad Ilyas also stated that the real aim of this movement was to correlate the Muslims with the complete literary and practical management of Islam. He also cleared that this method of roaming and invitation is the beginning phase or ABC of the curriculum of the movement. Maulana Ilyas also asked ladies to help their gents in their religious work and ease them from the burden of the domestic work.⁷

PRINCIPLES AND METHODS:

Tabligh movement, which is popularly known as Tabligh Jamaat, is not a registered body nor has it enrolled membership. It comprises some people from skilled and unskilled masses from the gross root level. They request the Muslims to offer prayer, to observe *roza* (fast) and adopt Islamic way of life. They also encourage the people to spend three day or more in their company. They also argue that it was the way of the Prophet.⁸

When a *Tablighi* returns from his journey, he should try to implement what he has learned into his life. He should also invite others towards it so they can also spiritually benefit from it. Daily *Taalim* (teaching and learning) is recommended to be done at home so that the women folk and children can also benefit from what the men have

learnt. However there is a *Jamaat* for women called a *Masturat Jamaat*. Unlike the men, the women stay outside the mosque in the house of a well known *tablighi* worker following full *sharia'h* rules with *parda* (veil) and learn and also teach the women of that locality who may come to join them. Men do not join the *Masturat Jamaat* as they are separate and stay in nearby mosque. Tabligh *Jamaat* has mainly focused its works on the following three points:⁹ **Removal of innovations:** The whole Mewat region was full of innovations or *bid'at*. The people of Mewat had considered these innovations and local customs like *Urs*, *Mela*, *Teeja*, and *Gyarahwan* as the Islamic traditions. These were the biggest hurdle for the Tabligh preachers. But due to their day-night work they became successful to a great extent to enlighten the people of Mewat.

Mentally prepare the people for Islamic principles and Tabligh: The people were encouraged to leave their homes for three days or more to learn the principles of Islam like *Kalima* and *Namaz* etc. They were also advised to go to distant places to meet their Muslim brethren and invite them to follow the Islamic rules.

Adoption of the way of Quran and Prophet: Maulana Mohammad Ilyas and his followers started madarsa in the village and city level. In this process madarsa Moinul Islam was established at Nuh in 1923 and thereafter madarsa Hafizul Islam at Ferozpur Jhirka, madarsa Asharful Imdad at Mandikhera and madarsa Misbahul Uloom at Singar were established. It was thought that without Islamic education the real Islam cannot enter the minds of the people and the *madarsas* were the permanent solution of all the problems facing the Muslims of Mewat from the centuries.

The works on above three points made this movement more successful and the people joined this movement on mass level. Maulana Ilyas asked Tabligh members to restrict their preaching on six points only. These points were generally called six numbers. These are as follows:--¹⁰

Kalima (There is no god but Allah and Mohammad is His Messenger): The people should follow in full conviction of faith, belief and oneness of Allah. This is expanded to mean that creature cannot do anything without the will of Allah and Allah can do everything without the creature. The complete success in this world and hereafter is only achieved in following the way of life shown by Mohammad and every other way led to failure in this world and hereafter.

Namaz (Prayer) - What has been professed in the *Kalima* is to be proved by offering prayers at the appointed hours of day and night.

Ilm and Zikr (knowledge and hymning the glory of Allah): The true religion cannot be followed without knowledge of Quran and *Hadith* (tradition of Prophet). One must spend some time everyday in hymning His glory.

Ikram-e-Muslim (kindness and respect for the Muslims): Whatever is due to others should be given to them. It also includes respecting ones elders and showing kindness to the younger. This idea was to bring back the various factions and different classes of the Muslim society to the fold of the real Islamic brotherhood.

Ikhlās-e-Niyat (purity of intention): The performance should be in accordance with the Commands of Allah with the sincere intention. All good actions should not be for fame or materialistic gains.

Tafrigh-e-Waqt (sparing the time): The Muslims are required to spare their time for travelling in groups, exhorting the people to lead their life according to the principles mentioned above.

CHALLENGES AND DEVELOPMENT:

The first challenge was from the Shudhi Movement of the Arya Samaj. Their activities were widespread in Mewat. They were in the groups of 10 to 12 preachers roamed the whole of Mewat and tried to convert the people according to their mission. In its response some people of Mewat requested Maulana Ilyas to visit Mewat in order to thwart the activities of Arya Samaj. He quickly responded and along with Syed Husain Ahmad Madani, Mufti Kifaitullah etc. arrived in Mewat and after a long conversation with the Shudhi workers he became successful to counteract the opponents. According to the Tabligh workers, they learnt enough from them specially the group preaching from village to village. The Tabligh workers adopted it completely in their own mission.¹¹

The other challenge for the Tabligh Movement was from its own Muslim community. Actually Tabligh work is reformation of the society as well as religion and in Mewat both were polluted and innovated. Muslim society was not ready to give up their customary traditions and so called religious malpractices. The innovations or *bid'at* was fully developed in their mind. These people opposed the Tabligh tooth and nail and not even ready to listen their appeal. They abused and teased the Tabligh workers openly. They did not even spare Maulana Ilyas. During one of his missionary tours in Mewat, a peasant upon whom

he impressed the importance of leading a religious life once hit him with a stick. The Maulana a mere skeleton fell on the ground and collapsed. When he regained his consciousness he said "look, you have done your job, now would you let me do my job and listen to me for a little while?" According to a Tabligh worker Abdullah of Dewla Nagli (Mewat), the Tablighis were teased with the following poem—¹²

*"Saanp Ne Chhori Kanchli, Bhit Ne Chhoro Leo,
Barkeha Mandi Par Gai, Jab Se Hue Maulvi Meo,
Hue Maulvi Meo, Piron Ki Kare Hain Gilla,
Bhar Bhar Kunda Khain Lewen Na Kisi Ki Salla,
Nakti Unki Khusni, Mathe Unke Syah,
Jaise Chhubran Ka Fatiba, Aise Unke Byah"*

The snake left its skin, the wall left its plaster, the rain became scant when the Meos became Islamic scholar (Maulvi), these Meo scholars criticize the saints (Pirs), they eat full of vessels, don't take others advice, their trousers are short, their forehead is black, just as mini functions of the sweepers, so are their weddings)

The members of the Jamaat were encouraged by saying that if they happen to be abused by the people then don't desperate because it was the work of the Prophet. They were also taught that in this way if they face the misfortunes and troubles then they consider them as Divine benevolence.¹³ Slowly and gradually the mentality of the people started to change due to the day night effort of the Tabligh workers. The Meo workers of the Tabligh Jamaat were in much strength in Mewat who had extended their full support to Maulana Ilyas and later on to his successors. They were well versed in Quran and Islamic Principles, called as "*Miyanji*".¹⁴

In 1926, the first group of Tabligh Jamaat arrived in Mewat under Maulana Khalil Ahmad of Saharanpur. This group with the assistance of the *Miyanjis* arranged a conference at Nuh town. This was attended by thousands of people with much enthusiasm.¹⁵ In this conference the people were requested to disown the Hindu customs and follow the Muslim practices and spread the network of Tabligh in the whole of Mewat. First Tabligh Jamaat of the Meos was also convened and toured the areas of Sohna, Taoru and Nagina. Maulana Ilyas also came and spoke on the occasion of *Juma* prayer in all the three places.¹⁶ On 2nd August 1934, Maulana Mohammad Ilyas arranged a Panchayat at Nuh which was attended by around 107 Chaudharies of Mewat. In this Panchayat he gave emphasis on the importance of Islamic Principles and its full implication in the daily life. Regarding this he prepared 15 points as

a *Panchayatnama*, which was duly signed by all the presentees with full assurance and acceptance.¹⁷ This Panchayat, was considered as the milestone and everybody started to take part in the Tabligh work.

Another chapter added in the progress of the Tabligh work when a three day conference was organized at Nuh on 28th to 30th November, 1941. This conference was attended by 25 thousand people who came all across Mewat and around one thousand people attended from the outside Mewat. It was ever biggest gathering which the people of Mewat never seen in the past. Maulana Ilyas gave many impressive speeches along with his companions. Maulana Husain Ahmad Madni was also one of the speakers. In this convention Jamaat were convened and sent to Delhi, U.P., Karachi etc.¹⁸ Sayed Abu Ala Maududi, the founder of Jamaat-I-Islami, paid a glowing tribute to spectacular success of Maulanas effort in Mewat and elsewhere in India and described the Tabligh Movement as a major step towards the Islamisation of Indian society.

From that very time the Tabligh Movement never seen behind and from Mewat it spread to the whole of India and now covering almost entire world. Now it has become truly a global Islamic movement. It has spread to 150 countries of South East Asia, Middle East, Africa, Europe, North America etc. It has an active following estimated to be around 70 to 80 million devout followers. In 1993 one million Muslims attended its Annual International Convention at Raiwind near Lahore from 94 countries. This convention has become the second religious congregation of the Muslim world after the Hajj.¹⁹

CONCLUSION:

The Tabligh Movement or Jamaat, which was started only due to the Mewat problems and spread to the whole of world, is purely a non-political organization. Tabligh workers generally avoid political and controversial debates and interaction with media. Their reply to any embarrassing question is always evasive. They also reject any modernistic interpretation of Islam. Due to their congregation in mosque with common boarding and lodging on individual expenses projected them an egalitarian organization. Purifying the religious practices among the common Muslims including deep faith towards Islam and promoting unity among them were the avowed objective of Tabligh Movement. The effort of its founder Maulana Ilyas was for total commitment to Islam with a view to inspire them to undertake actions in their life for sure rewards by Allah. But the minus point of the

Tabligh is that instead of orientation of the Muslims for just society their members believe in preaching only for adherence to Islamic pattern of life of the Prophets era. Tabligh Jamaat hardly has any relevance to the solution of the socio-economic problems of the Muslim masses. But its appeal to simple rank and life of common Muslims for establishment of "Kingdom of Allah" has an inspiring effect.

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THE STATUS OF DALIT WOMEN IN INDIA

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INTRODUCTION:

Totalling to about 250 million, there is dismal improvement in the socio-economic condition of Dalits in India in the past 50 years. This progress is not sufficient in relation to the progress in the situation of non Dalits. Consequently, much more requires to be done to improve the lot of the Dalits. There is a dire need is to have a national sample survey on Dalits. Every fourth Indian is a Dalit. About 75% of Dalits live below poverty line. Economic backwardness of Dalits is mostly due to injustice done to them by the high castes and also due to exploitation. Since the times immemorial, they worked as slaves, sold as commodities resulting in their social discrimination, economic deprivation and educational backwardness. But there is hardly any proper survey to give the exact number of Indian Dalit women. They are generally scattered in villages all over India. Additionally, they are not a monogamous group. To assess the position of Dalit women in India this chapter is divided into various heads.

This paper presents the devastating effects of the caste system on the educational, social and economical status of Dalit women in modern India. It highlights the harsh reality of the suppression, struggle and torture Dalit women face every day of their miserable lives. The hardships of Dalit women are not simply due to their poverty, economical status or lack of education, but are a direct result of the severe exploitation and suppression by the upper classes, which is legitimized by Hindu religious scriptures. We see many examples of brave Dalit women who being quite aware of the horrifying truth and despite the heavy odds, still strive to put an end to their suffering. In doing so, they most certainly ensure a brighter future for the generations to come. Ruth Manorama, an active member of the National Campaign on Dalit Human Rights and the National Alliance of Women, once stated that in a male dominated society, "Dalit women face a triple burden of caste, class and gender" in which she sums up the plight of Dalit women, highlighting the fact that Dalit women are a

distinct social group and cannot be masked under the general categories of "Women" or "Dalits".

STATUS OF WOMEN IN ANCIENT INDIA :

In Ancient India (3200-2500 B.C.), the caste system was non-existent since even the most learned men were good householders and had varied occupations. The women of ancient India were just as superior as men in learning, education and intellect. The choice for her mate was according to her own wishes and marriage was practised after the coming of the appropriate age. She attended parties, competitions and religious functions as she wished. The remarriage of young widows was also a common practice. The creation of a number of Hindu religious books including the Manusmriti, Atharva Vedas, Vishnu smriti, and many others like these and their strict compliance by the Brahmans led to a society in which equality between men and women was far from existent. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, an architect of the Indian constitution, also makes it very clear in his article titled "The rise and fall of Hindu woman" that the root cause of suffering for women in India are these so called Hindu religious books. Books like the Manusmriti divide people into a stratified caste system and promote inequality between men and women.

ATROCITIES ON DALIT WOMEN:

According to the Manusmriti, women have no right to education, independence or wealth. It not only justifies the treatment of Dalit women as a sex object and promotes child marriage but also justifies a number of violent atrocities on women as can be seen in the following:

A man, aged thirty years, shall marry a maiden of twelve who pleases him or a man of twenty-four a girl of eight years of age. Her father protects (her) in childhood, her husband protects (her) in youth, and her sons protect (her) in old age; a woman is never fit for independence.

Women have no right to study the Vedas. That is why their Sanskaras are performed without Veda Mantras. Women have no knowledge of religion because they have no right to know the Vedas. The uttering of the Veda Mantras is useful for

removing sin. As women cannot utter the Veda Mantras, they are as unclean as the untruth. A Brahman, Kshatriya, or Vaishya Man can sexually exploit any shudra woman.

Even the killing of a Dalit woman is explicitly justified as a minor offence for the Brahmins: equal to the killing of an animal (Manusmitri). If the killing of an untouchable was justified as a minor offence, you can imagine the treatment they received throughout their lives. In a male dominated society, Dalit women suffered unimaginable oppression, not only through caste, but gender too, from which there was no escape. The laws in the Manusmriti and other Vedic scriptures close all economic, political, social, educational and personal channels through which Dalit women could be uplifted. The horrendous laws in the Manusmriti were incorporated into Hinduism because they were favourable only to the upper castes, which form the majority of India. Even today, in modern times, we see the severe oppression and exploitation of Dalit women. The laws of the Manusmriti have a devastating effect on the level of education reached by Dalit women.

According to the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes 2000, approximately 75% of the Dalit girls drop out of primary school despite the strict laws of the Government of India, which hold reservations for Dalit children. Despite showing keen academic aptitude, reasons for this early drop out from the education system is poverty or escape from humiliation, and isolation by classmates, society and even their teachers.

There are large numbers of reported atrocities on Dalit women that can be found recorded in various newspaper articles, journals, and government reports in India many of which can be viewed on www.ambedkar.org. The majority of the stories we read and hear are of bright young Dalit girls who are punished by the upper caste teachers in rural area of India, for daring to score good grades. Feeling rejected most girls in this situations drop out of school and have nowhere to turn but towards manual scavenging and other repulsive jobs.

According to the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the majority of the educated people are of the upper caste, many of which may practice caste-based discrimination. Therefore, Dalit girls feel discouraged to enter education and we see the lowest literacy rate for Dalit girls compared to the

Total population of educated upper caste girls. The Annual Report of University Grant Commission for 1999-2000, shows that Dalits in general have very low participation rates in higher education.

Since only a small percentage of the total population of Dalit women is educated, the fate of the majority is very grim. According to India's Ministry of Labour, 85% of the Dalit women have the most formidable occupations and work as agricultural laborers, scavengers, sweepers, and disposers of human waste. Many of these women work for minimal wages under the upper caste landlords, since it is proposed that by the National Commission for SC/ST that 85% of the Dalits are landless (News Archives). When the Dalit women refuse to work for ridiculously low wages or fail to follow their harsh orders it results open violence, humiliation, beatings, rape, and jail. There are also a number of cases where the houses of Dalit women have been burnt down.

In one particular case, a four months pregnant agricultural laborer, from the southern part of India, was stripped naked and beaten, in front of the whole village and her family by the upper caste landlord. Later, she was retained in jail, where the police beat her. This resulted in the miscarriage of her baby (News Archives). In another case, a school student in Gujarat made a mistake of joining the dancing in the main square of her village, in which most of the participants were of the upper caste. The upper caste boys pulled her out and threatened to rape her. For interfering, her mother was slapped. In the hope for justice, she forced her parents to file a complaint to the police against her assailants. Her mother was constantly threatened by the upper caste families for complaining to the police. Feeling deeply humiliated by no justice and rumors of rape, the girl committed suicide.

There are many cases like these, all of which cannot be discussed here. The worst exploitation of Dalit women involves a lifetime of suffering, torture and rape. Justified by the Vedic scriptures, the Devdasi system was introduced by the High caste Hindus, and it still exists in some parts of India.

HUMAN RIGHT WATCH REPORT AND DALIT WOMEN:

According to the Human Right Watch Report in 1992, an estimated 50,000 girls were sold every year to Hindu organizations that are involved in the Devdasi system. These girls are called the "female servants of god" and are sexually exploited. After a lifetime of living as a prostitute and servant, the women in their later years are

sold to brothels, where they are further tortured and often die of neglect or AIDS. The Devdasi system and Child marriage are also justified by Hindu Scriptures. The 1992-93 Annual report from the Ministry of Welfare shows 1,236 reported cases of rape on Dalit women and the National Commission for SC/ST shows that approximately 10,000 cases of human right violations on Dalits are reported every month. But what is even more disturbing, is that only one out of ten of the cases are reported annually whilst, nine go unreported. In addition to this, according to the Human Right watch Report, approximately 115 million children are in slavery and 2.6 million children are held as bonded labourers. After fifty-five years of India's independence and despite the excellent laws in place to protect Dalit women, they are still suffering unimaginable atrocities from the high caste Hindus. It is believed that thousands of these cases go unreported and unpublicized because the poor Dalits that live in rural areas, who are the worst victims, have no control on power, wealth, justice, police and the media. Through education more Dalit women can come to know their basic human rights and they can then raise an even stronger voice against abuse and exploitation from the upper castes.

DALIT WOMEN UPLIFTMENT ROLE OF NGOS:

Many Dalit Non-Government Organizations (NGOs), both in India and abroad, have been involved in raising the plight of India's 250 million untouchables. One of the most important tasks of these Dalit NGOs is to bring the plight of Dalit people to the attention of the International community and to document and publicize human right violations. As the poorest of the poor, Dalit women lack the means and the opportunity to defend themselves at home or to make their problems known outside of rural India. Many Dalit women have formed NGOs through which they collectively fight against abuse from the upper classes. Such Dalit women abandon tears and embrace the shield of confidence in the hope of equality. The courage, struggle, and persistence of today's Dalit women against suppression, exploitation and torture has the power to ensure that the future generations will not have to face the bleak reality Dalits have faced for the past two thousand years. The caste system is truly a crippling disease to approximately 250 million Dalits in India today. Since its roots are embedded in the Hindu religious scriptures, it seems this disease has no cure, but every voice raised against caste-based

discrimination and suppression through Dalit Organizations will turn this from a losing battle to one of victory in which every Dalit will have equal rights, access to education, and a chance to succeed and prosper. Many of the Dalit NGOs are involved in establishing schools, scholarships, and basic supplements to Dalits in the rural parts of India. NGOs such as the Ambedkar Centre for Peace and Justice and the National Campaign on Dalit Human Rights are involved in bringing the plight of the Dalit people to the attention of the international community and to document and publicize human rights abuse. The long-term objectives are to enfranchise Dalits as full citizens of their society and eliminate caste-based discriminations.

SLUM IMPROVEMENT AT THE GOVERNMENT BASE:

- Conservation of assets of SC
- Provision of land to SC women
- Training them in new fields for employment
- Ensuring minimum wages
- Provision of compulsory education up to 35 years
- Introduction of new employment facilities.
- Execution of self-employment program for women
- Modernizing existing traditional activities
- Liberating the women from scavenging work – alternative arrangement for dignified work.
- Eradicating social untouchability
- Provision of minimum basic facilities
- Ensuring positive discrimination, i.e. policy of reservation should be continued both in government and public sector.

The present position is better because of education as literacy rate for boys is 31.48% and girls 10.93%. Now they have lot of self respect, awareness of their rights and organisations to voice their feelings. The creamy layer is well aware of the Government welfare schemes. Among SC Dalits, executive positions in associations are occupied only by men and there is very poor representation by women. Therefore, feedback about the execution welfare programme is very essential. However even after such religious conversion, the economic deprivation of Dalit women has persisted. The pro-active policies of Government of India for economically empower them through reservations and provisions of subsidies are very significant. Nonetheless, most of such economic policies missed the target of actually empowering the Dalit women. One of the reasons for this

failure was the imperfect notion of women empowerment. The second reason lies in the process of implementation, which was highly bureaucratic and hence liable to corruption.

CONCLUSION:

Caste, class and gender discrimination prevent Dalit women from enjoying their basic human rights, particularly to dignity, equality and development. Atrocities and violence against Dalit women are both a means of sustaining systemic discrimination, as well as a reaction when particular untouchability practices and caste norms are challenged or not adhered to. Impunity for this discrimination and violence is then used as a means to preserve the existing caste and gender disparities. Before Dalit women can enjoy their human rights, and before the Millennium Development Goals can be achieved, discrimination, violence and impunity must stop.

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ONLINE SHOPPING AND KEY THREAT ISSUES

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ABSTRACT:

Online shopping is a popular phenomenon in the field of E-commerce and the future of shopping in the world. Many companies are running their online portals to sell their product and services online. Its growth in Indian market which is a large and strategic consumer market has picked up in recent times with the global market. The potential growth of online shopping in India has triggered the idea studying it in relation to IT. This paper details out the online shopping in relation to the various types of security threats it is susceptible to and their prevention.

INTRODUCTION:

Online shopping has gained new heights in retail shopping in India with its inception, knowledge about placing an order as well as making online payments is also increasing amongst customers but there is a strong need to channelize the whole industry and protect it from possible threats. The market size of online retail industry is likely to touch Rs. 7500 cores likely by 2016 due to increase in use of internet in the country as per a survey conducted for global retail department index 2012. Not only products but various types of services like online subscription to music, videos, health consultations and communication across globe are being availed. With so many benefits it raises many questions in the mind of buyer – are the transactions secure? Is there any threat to private information of the buyer? And many more. Such question directly impact the potential as well as the utility of online shopping. In addition to anywhere & anytime buy benefits to consumers online retail also helps the seller to save costs in terms of retail set ups now – a days M- shopping has thus become a buzz load where a customer make online purchase through his mobile phone. There are mainly following types of business models in online shopping:-

B2B (Business to Business): It refer to the model where one business sells to another business. The benefits of B2B model is that orders are made in bulk sizes.

B2C (Business to Consumer): In this model business / vendor in selling to end consumer directly saving retailing costs.

B2G (Business to Govt.): It refers to e-commerce model whereby products & services are sold to govt. by vendor.

C2C (Customer to Customer): whereby one customer sells products to further customer like websites to sell second – hand products.

ADVANTAGES TO CUSTOMERS:

- Convenience
- Information about product
- Reviews can be inspected to check usability & reliability of product.
- Quickly seeking out deals by many difficult vendors at the same time.
- Selection of nearest seller to save on transportation & shipping costs.

ADVANTAGES TO SELLERS :

- Seller do not have to maintain physical showrooms.
- Border market show as customers can be reached out globally.
- Selling is not done on credit as products are only delivered after receiving payments so no threat of default by customer.
- Easy interface with customer.

CHALLENGES / DISADVANTAGES

- Information load as the vendor has to provide information in a most attractive way on website to attract customers.
- Large number of sellers.
- Meeting customers needs for user friendly interface.
- Taking special steps to save customers from failed building trust among them.

SECURITY ISSUES:

E-commerce security is an important component of information security frame work including computer security, Data security and structural frame work security. Privacy & security concern applies both to E-Commerce & M-commerce. Online shopping through shopping websites have

curtain steps to buy a product involving web E-commerce applications that handle payments like pay pal etc. the four major steps in buying are:-

- Information phase:- confidentiality of personal information, access control, integrity checks are done in this phase.
- Negotiation phase :- securing a contract by making the customer agreeable on certain terms & conditions and asking him how he would like to pay.
- Payment phase:- Involving encryption of financial information of customer providing payment through a secured firewalled website.
- Delivery phase:- securing delivery through integrity checks.

ELECTRONIC COMMERCE TOOLS USED FOR SECURITY :

- Firewalls – both hardware & software
- Public key infrastructure
- Digital signatures
- Digital certificates
- Encryption software
- Passwords
- Limited access through locks.

Common security threats:- with the advancement in management of threats, the crimes being committed are also becoming inventive. Data thefts cause both financial & reputational damage . following are common threats that may bother an online shopper:-

- **Spyware & advertising Trojans:** these types of value are may often get installed usually without the knowledge of the user. Spyware are directly causes harm to privacy as they record every step that a user takes & builds a detail profile of the user and pass on it to third parties.
- **Phishing threats:** phishing attacks steal important financial & personal information through fraudulent e-mail & instant messages.
- **Social engineering :** social engineering is an act of manipulating people so they end up giving personal confidential information. Common social engineering attach on online shopper gaining his trust & increasing curiosity are:-
 - Contain a link that the use is asked to check-out.
 - Message being posed from friends side asking for his help.
 - Contains a free download.

What retailers can do?

Retailers aim at saving resources and managers with fewer people & equipment but they should invest in solutions focusing on security. They can take following steps:-

- Implement an Inclusion prevention solution (IPS) to save met woks against injection attacks, Trojans curbing cyber attacks.
- Implement strong firewalls:- firewalls should be continuously monitored & maintained.
- Application of actionable intelligence- retailers should be aware of latest threats and IP address. Which cause infection.

However cyber- security is not a core competency of retailers, so they partner with an experienced secure partner that offers comprehensive security solutions especially for financial payment systems.

What online shoppers may do

Online shoppers should aim at preventing , detecting as well as reacting promptly to cyber attacks three measures can be taken for privacy control:

- Private information should not be showed.
- Eraser files on regular basis.
- Passwords should be frequently changed.

Other steps may include

- Shopping at secure websites- Secured websites send information to the seller through encryption technology which prevents hacking attacks. Generally open the website with its address by typing it in address bar also the closed padlock on address bar indicate that website is secured.
- Search the website before ordering :- often try to order from popular companies. If the company is new to you , first gather information about it. If buying with unfamiliar company buy cheap products first.
- Always read the websites privacy & security policies – some marketing companies may ask for your data from companies may ask for your data from retailers which may have shopper later. Try to search for online merchant who are members of seal of approval program.
- Be aware of cookies – cookies are programs that track online behavior of customer. Persistent cookies remain on computers but `session` cookies expire.
- Try to use credit card in place of debit cards, cash or cheques as credit card is more protected form of transferring money.

- Disclose limited information while shopping and never answer such questions that you feel are not required for ordering.
- Keep passwords private and don't fall prey to phishing messages.
- The shopper should save copies of order to review entire order at later stage.
- Also pay due attention to shipping policies.
- Online shopper should clearly read vendors cancellation, return and complaint handling policies.

CONCLUSION:

Both E-commerce & M-Commerce are picking up in retail industries. Integrity, nil reputation, authenticity, confidentiality, privacy are the main elements of online shopping security. The E-commerce users should adopt security measure at their own end for safe and secure online shopping.

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CYBER CRIME AND SECURITY IN INDIAN CONTEXT

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ABSTRACT

India is a country of socio- economic combination where millions still can't afford food and shelter but in parallel we have more than 200 million using internet leading to rise of cybercrime. Interestingly India has only 556 cyber security specialized as against 91000 approx in US & 1.20 lacs in China. So a need has arisen to be aware of cyber threats. This paper covers types of cyber threats, main features of IT Amendment Act 2008 and India's new cyber policy of 2013.

INTRODUCTION:

The internet is a independent public platform to express as well as act as a vast source of information for individuals organization and others. But due to usage there has been rise in threats as well as crimes. So the cyber security has become a major concern for data management systems companies and users of information as satisfaction affects the bottom line.

HISTORY:

The first cybercrime occurred in 1820 affecting the abacus whereby computer was being used in the form of machine known as Jacquard for weaving. Since Jacquard was capable of performing a series of activities itself leaving no room for human acts. So the employers felt a threat to their livelihood , they vandalized Jacquard and it became the first reported cybercrime.

In simple words "Any offence in which computer is used is a cyber crime" . However in IT Amendment Act, term computer has been extended to electronic devices. The Internet proves three categories of crime :

- Creation of markets vulnerable to cyber crime.
- It acts as a place for conduct of fraud.
- Many cybercriminal communities have been formed.

The markets vulnerable to cyber crime has formed because the identity of person remains a secret. Fraud in cyberspace happens when one deceitfully uses the identity of another person. Cyber fraud is mainly seen in financial transaction. Internet leads to formation of communities in the form of cultures having its own values, beliefs and traditions. The most common example of such a community is Hackers & Data thieves.

TYPES OF BORDERLESS CYBER THREATS:

- ✓ Cybercrimes against persons.
- ✓ Cybercrimes against property.
- ✓ Cybercrimes against Govt.
- ✓ Cybercrimes against society at large.

CYBERCRIME AGAINST PERSONS:

- Harassment via E-mails/ Social network sites.
- Cyber stalking.
- Defamation.
- Hacking.
- Cracking.
- E-mail Spoofing.
- SMS Spoofing.
- Carding.
- Cheating & Fraud.
- Child Pornography.
- Assault by Threat.

HARASSMENT VIA E-MAIL/SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES:

The days junk E-mails or harassment messages & pictures are being posted on social networking sites.

Cyber Stalking:-It is a fear through the use of computer technology such as text messages, web cams, websites or videos.

Defamation: It aims at degrading the dignity of person by hacking its mail account or use of vulgar language while sending mails to other people on behalf of another person.

Hacking: Unauthorized access or control over another electronic device.

Cracking: Using other's computer system without consent.

SMS spoofing: Sending a large number of text messages on another person's name.

Carding: Duplicating debit & credit cards of others and using the same for financial transactions.

Cheating & Fraud: Stealing passwords with intent to cause fraud/harm to person.

Child Pornography: Distributing sexually exploit material to under age children.

Assault by Threat: Threatening a person to create fear in the mind.

CYBERCRIME AGAINST PROPERTY:

- Computer vandalism.
- Intellectual property crime.
- Cyber squatting.
- Cyber Trespass.
- Transmitting viruses.

Computer vandalism:- Destroying the data or information stored on another computer or network services.

IP Rights: IP Rights infringement includes duplication of software, copyrights, theft of source code.

Cyber Squatting:- It means two person sharing the same domain name.

Cyber Trespass:- Using wireless internet connection accessing someone's computer without authorization. It also includes internet time thefts.

Transmitting Viruses: Viruses are programmers which charms a file or software on a computer system.

Cybercrime against Government

It include cyber terrorism through unauthorized access to govt. military and other secret documents.

CYBERCRIME AGAINST SOCIETY AT LARGE:

Child Pornography: Posting or showing sexually indecent & obscene image videos at various computer websites.

Online Gambling: Betting & Gambling when takes place through internet.

Financial Crimes:- Financial data theft, withdrawal of money from other bank account using money cards by hacking passwords.

Cyber law in India: In India the IT Act 2000 got president assent on 9th June, 2000 & made effective from 17th Oct, 2000 and was further amended as IT amendment Act 2008 and became effective on 27th Oct, 2009.

As per IT Act 2000, "In a cybercrime computer or data itself the target or the object of offence or a tool in committing some other offence, providing the necessary inputs for that offence.

FEATURES OF IT ACT AMENDMENT 2008:

- Focusing on data privacy.
- Focusing on information security.
- Making digital signature technology neutral.
- Defining the role of intermediaries.
- Recognizing the role of Indian computer emergency response team.

Section 43A, deals with compensation for failure to protect data by corporations and also extends to sensitive data protection like password, details of bank account, medical records etc.

Section 65, Tampering, destroying altering any computer source code when the same is required to be maintained is an offence punishable with 3 years imprisonment or 2 lacs or both (Bhim sen garg Vs state of Rajasthan & others). Computer source code includes listing of programmes, computer commands, design & outlay.

Section 43, In IT Act 2000 describes hacking which has been replaced by section 66 with data theft as hacking ethical was being taught, nowadays in most of universities.

Section 66E, deals with privacy violation. Publishing or transmitting private information of any person without him or her consent attracts punishment of 3 years or fine of 2 lacs or both.

Section 69A, It vests with central government or any of its officers with the powers to issue directions for blocking for public access of any information through any computer resource.

Section 69, IT amendment Act has given more power than Indian telegraph act 1885 dealing with tapping of phone calls whereby an official nominated by govt. will be able to listen phone calls, read SMS's and E-mail, monitor the websites that one visited without a warrant from magistrate.

How far IT Act 2000 & IT amendment Act 2008 has been successful?

Although Act has been amended but it suffers from following limitations: -

- No serious step has been undertaken to create public awareness.
- Lack of awareness regarding adjudication process.
- Jurisdiction has also not been clearly defined especially in case of cloud computing where jurisdiction becomes borderless & geography - agnostic.
- Since log files are volatile in nature no provision has been made to preserve history because no common repositories of electronic evidences are being maintained effectively.

In view of above mentioned points the govt. has announced a new cyber policy 2013 under which 5 lacs cyber warriors will be trained in next 2 years.

Unstarred question No -364 , Ministry of Communication & Information Technology answered on 25th Feb, 2015 in Lok Sabha.

The govt. in reply to a question in Lok Sabha said they are taking the following steps to cyber crime in India:

- Govt. has setup cyber forensic training and investigation labs in 9 states.
- Cyber crime cells have been setup in all states & union territory of India to investigate crime.
- It is proposed to setup two national center of excellence in the area of investigation of cyber crime & digital evidence.
- The govt. has initiated action to setup national cyber coordination center to coordinate with multiple agencies and stakeholders to prevent cyber attacks, reducing vulnerability to cyber attack & minimizing damages & recovery time from such attacks.
- Steps have been taken to monitor & prevent financial frauds through Debit/Credit card frauds, Money laundering schemes etc. So the govt. is going to put lot of efforts in this regard.

CONCLUSION:

Despite IT amendment act 2008 human mind is ingeniously devise new ways for crime like cyber spoofing etc. A common example is Sagarika Ghose case. She is one of the senior most journalist of India who has been attacked in a more organized & personal way through Twitter Trolls. As per data in year 2013, 4356 cases have been registered under IT Act as compared to 2876 in 2012 growing at more than 50% rate which shows a rise in awareness among victims. Technological researches are being undertaken involving code hardening, network monitoring, IP systems & attack analysis quantum & multi party cryptography, next generation firewalls etc in the country. So we can say that India is growing at par with technological growth across other countries.

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TRENDS AND REVOLUTIONS IN GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT:

The Global Positioning System (GPS) is used to track vehicles, mobile phones, mental retired people, pets and many more. Now GPS is being adopted not only by public and private enterprise but also by Govt. sector for monitoring and tracking humans and devices. Some examples of these applications include personal locators for kids, the elderly people or those suffering from disease of memory loss, and the monitoring of prisoner who are on parole, personal security and other protection reasons. The size chipset of GPS is continuously compacting and can be installed in wristwatches, mobiles and bracelets, with the ability to locate the exact location in the form of longitude and latitude of a subject 24x7x365. This paper emphasizes on the trends and revolutions in GPS technology and the outcome of the research is the categorization of earlier and current state GPS infrastructure and technology.

PREAMBLE:

A Growing Model: Over the last 10 to 15 years, the use of GPS (Global Positioning System) devices has become common to aid navigation and position tracking. A GPS receiver analyzes its position by the signals sent by GPS satellites at regular intervals. Each satellite frequently transmits messages that include two things; first, the time the message was transmitted and, secondly, position of the satellite at time of transmission of message.

This message is used by the receiver to compute the distance to each satellite as well as location of each satellite. These distances from each satellites and location of satellites define a sphere. A navigation equation is used to analyze the exact location of the receiver using these distances and location of satellites. This location may be further used and displayed for monitoring with an animated map display.

The measurements analyzed by GPS are only a position; it does not provide speed and direction. But we can estimate these (speed and direction) from data of two or more positions. This computation of this estimation may take some time delay and moreover, the estimation may have some inaccuracy as the measurements drops between two positions or measurement of random error of positions. GPS units can use measurements of the doppler shift of the signals received to compute velocity accurately [1]. More sophisticated navigation systems use further advanced and complex sensors like a compass or

an inertial navigation system to complement their predecessor GPS systems.

In standard GPS operation, to obtain an accurate result, three or more satellites must be visible at a given point of time. The navigation equations provide the location of the receiver along with the variation between actual time of day and the time of the receiver's on-board clock, so that computing the requirement for a more precise and possibly impractical receiver based clock. Applications for GPS such as traffic signal timing, time transfer and synchronization of mobile phone base stations, make use of this more economical and high accurate timing. Some of the GPS applications uses this time for display, or other than for the basic position calculations, do not use it at all.

Although for normal operation four satellites are required, three satellites are sufficient in those situations where one variable is already identified. For example, a ship or aircraft may have known elevation. Some GPS receivers may use additional clues or assumptions such as reusing the last known altitude, dead reckoning, inertial navigation, or including information from the vehicle computer, to give a (possibly degraded) position when fewer than four satellites are visible[2],[3],[4].

Structure: The current GPS consists of three major segments. These are the space segment (SS), a control segment (CS), and a user segment (US)[5]. The U.S. Air Force develops, maintains, and operates the space and control segments. GPS satellites broadcast signals from space, and

each GPS receiver uses these signals to calculate its three-dimensional location (latitude, longitude, and altitude) and the current time[6].

The space segment is composed of 24 to 32 satellites in medium Earth orbit and also includes the payload adapters to the boosters required to launch them into orbit. The control segment is composed of a master control station, an alternate master control station, and a host of dedicated and shared ground antennas and monitor stations. The user segment is composed of hundreds of thousands of U.S. and allied military users of the secure GPS Precise Positioning Service, and tens of millions of civil, commercial, and scientific users of the Standard Positioning Service

SEGMENTS :

Space Segment: The space segment (SS) is composed of the orbiting GPS satellites or Space Vehicles (SV) in GPS parlance. The GPS design originally called for 24 SVs, eight each in three approximately circular orbits[7], but this was modified to six orbital planes with four satellites each[8]. The six orbit planes have approximately 55° inclination (tilt relative to Earth's equator) and are separated by 60° right ascension of the ascending node (angle along the equator from a reference point to the orbit's intersection). The orbital period is one-half a sidereal day, i.e., 11 hours and 58 minutes so that the satellites pass over the same locations or almost the same locations every day. The orbits are arranged so that at least six satellites are always within line of sight from almost everywhere on Earth's surface[9]. The result of this objective is that the four satellites are not evenly spaced (90 degrees) apart within each orbit. In general terms, the angular difference between satellites in each orbit is 30, 105, 120, and 105 degrees apart which sum to 360 degrees[10].

Orbiting at an altitude of approximately 20,200 km (12,600 mi); orbital radius of approximately 26,600 km (16,500 mi)[11], each SV makes two complete orbits each sidereal day, repeating the same ground track each day[12]. This was very helpful during development because even with only four satellites, correct alignment means all four are visible from one spot for a few hours each day. For military operations, the ground track repeat can be used to ensure good coverage in combat zones. As of December 2012[13], there are 32 satellites in the GPS constellation. The additional satellites improve the precision of GPS receiver calculations by providing redundant measurements. With the increased number of satellites, the constellation was changed to a non

uniform arrangement. Such an arrangement was shown to improve reliability and availability of the system, relative to a uniform system, when multiple satellites fail[14]. About nine satellites are visible from any point on the ground at any one time (see animation at right), ensuring considerable redundancy over the minimum four satellites needed for a position.

Control Segment: The control segment is composed of:

- A master control station (MCS),
- An alternate master control station,
- Four dedicated ground antennas, and
- Six dedicated monitor stations.

The Operation Control Segment (OCS) currently serves as the control segment of record. It provides the operational capability that supports global GPS users and keeps the GPS system operational and performing within specification. OCS will continue to be the ground control system of record until the new segment, Next Generation GPS Operation Control System (OCX), is fully developed and functional.

The GPS OCX program also will reduce cost, schedule and technical risk. It is designed to provide 50%[15] sustainment cost savings through efficient software architecture and Performance-Based Logistics. In addition, GPS OCX expected to cost millions less than the cost to upgrade OCS while providing four times the capability.

OCX will have the ability to control and manage GPS legacy satellites as well as the next generation of GPS III satellites, while enabling the full array of military signals. The GPS OCX program has achieved major milestones and is on track to support the GPS IIIA launch in May 2014.

User Segment: The user segment is composed of hundreds of thousands of U.S. and allied military users of the secure GPS Precise Positioning Service, and tens of millions of civil, commercial and scientific users of the Standard Positioning Service. In general, GPS receivers are composed of an antenna, tuned to the frequencies transmitted by the satellites, receiver-processors, and a highly stable clock (often a crystal oscillator). They may also include a display for providing location and speed information to the user. A receiver is often described by its number of channels: this signifies how many satellites it can monitor simultaneously. Originally limited to four or five, this has progressively increased over the years so that, as of 2007, receivers typically have between 12 and 20 channels.

TIMELINE AND MODERNIZATION IN GPS:

Block	Launch Period	Satellite launches			Currently in orbit and healthy
		Success	Failure	Planned	
I	1978–1985	10	1	0	0
II	1989–1990	9	0	0	0
IIA	1990–1997	19	0	0	6
IIR	1997–2004	12	1	0	12
IIR-M	2005–2009	8	0	0	7
IIF	From 2010	6	0	0	6
IIIA	From 2014	0	0	12	0
IIIB	—	0	0	8	0
IIIC	—	0	0	16	0
Total		64	2	36	31

In 1978, the first experimental Block-I GPS satellite was launched[16].

- In 1983, after Soviet interceptor aircraft shot down the civilian airliner KAL 007 that strayed into prohibited airspace because of navigational errors, killing all 269 people on board, U.S. President Ronald Reagan announced that GPS would be made available for civilian uses once it was completed, although it had been previously published [in Navigation magazine] that the CA code (Coarse Acquisition code) would be available to civilian users[17],[18].
- By 1985, ten more experimental Block-I satellites had been launched to validate the concept.
- Beginning in 1988, Command & Control of these satellites was transitioned from Onizuka AFS, California to the 2nd Satellite Control Squadron (2SCS) located at Falcon Air Force Station in Colorado Springs, Colorado[19],[20].
- On February 14, 1989, the first modern Block-II satellite was launched.
- The Gulf War from 1990 to 1991 was the first conflict in which GPS was widely used[21].
- In 1991, a project to create a miniature GPS receiver successfully ended, replacing the previous 50 pound military receivers with a 2.75 pound handheld receiver[22].
- In 1992, the 2nd Space Wing, which originally managed the system, was inactivated and replaced by the 50th Space Wing[23].
- By December 1993, GPS achieved initial operational capability (IOC), indicating a full constellation (24 satellites) was available and providing the Standard Positioning Service (SPS)[24].

- Full Operational Capability (FOC) was declared by Air Force Space Command (AFSPC) in April 1995, signifying full availability of the military's secure Precise Positioning Service (PPS)[9].
- In 1996, recognizing the importance of GPS to civilian users as well as military users, U.S. President Bill Clinton issued a policy directive declaring GPS to be a dual-use system and establishing an Interagency GPS Executive Board to manage it as a national asset[25].
- In 2004, United States President George W. Bush updated the national policy and replaced the executive board with the National Executive Committee for Space-Based Positioning, Navigation, and Timing[26].
- November 2004, Qualcomm announced successful tests of assisted GPS for mobile phones[27].
- In 2005, the first modernized GPS satellite was launched and began transmitting a second civilian signal (L2C) for enhanced user performance[28].
- On September 14, 2007, the aging mainframe-based Ground Segment Control System was transferred to the new Architecture Evolution Plan[29].
- On May 19, 2009, the United States Government Accountability Office issued a report warning that some GPS satellites could fail as soon as 2010[30].
- On May 21, 2009, the Air Force Space Command allayed fears of GPS failure saying "There's only a small risk we will not continue to exceed our performance standard[31].
- On January 11, 2010, an update of ground control systems caused a software incompatibility with 8000 to 10000 military receivers manufactured by a division of

- Trimble Navigation Limited of Sunnyvale, Calif[32].
- On February 25, 2010, the U.S. Air Force awarded the contract to develop the GPS Next Generation Operational Control System (OCX) to improve accuracy and availability of GPS navigation signals, and serve as a critical part of GPS modernization[33].
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MACROCYCLE IN INTRA-ANNULAR GROUPS: STRUCTURAL LIMITS OF DISCOTIC LIQUID CRYSTALS

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INTRODUCTION:

The interest in the design and study of shape-persistent macro cycles with an interior in the nanometer regime has considerably increased in past several years. From the structural point of view, most compounds are based on the phenylene, phenylene acetylene or phenylene butadiynylene backbone, or they contain a mixture of these structural elements. However, apart from meeting the synthetic challenge, the supramolecular chemistry of rigid rings is currently investigated with considerable effort.

The common design principle of conventional discotic liquid crystals (LCs) is a more or less rigid core (disk-like or macro cyclic) with peripheral

flexible side groups that point outward. They can be used for a variety of different optic and electronic applications, for example as materials for photovoltaic's (in the columnar phase) or as compensation layers in display technology (in the nematic phase).

Recently, we could show that shape-persistent macro cycles with fixed intraannular side chains (e.g. **1**) can also exhibit liquid crystalline behavior. Compound **1** melts at 134 °C to form a nematic mesophase that becomes isotropic at 159 °C. However, compared to all previously reported discotic LCs, this compound is composed of a *rigid periphery and the flexible side chains point inward*. Hence, **1** can be described as a discotic LC with an inverted structure.

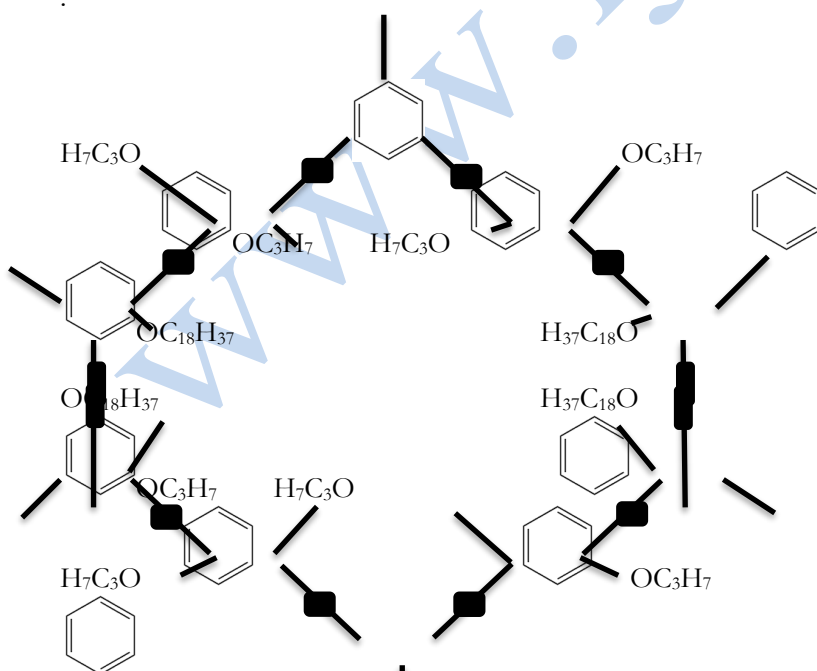


Diagram-1a) Design principle for common discotic liquid crystals; b) Design principle for discotic

liquid crystals with an inverted structure; c) Structure of the shape-persistent macro cycle **1**

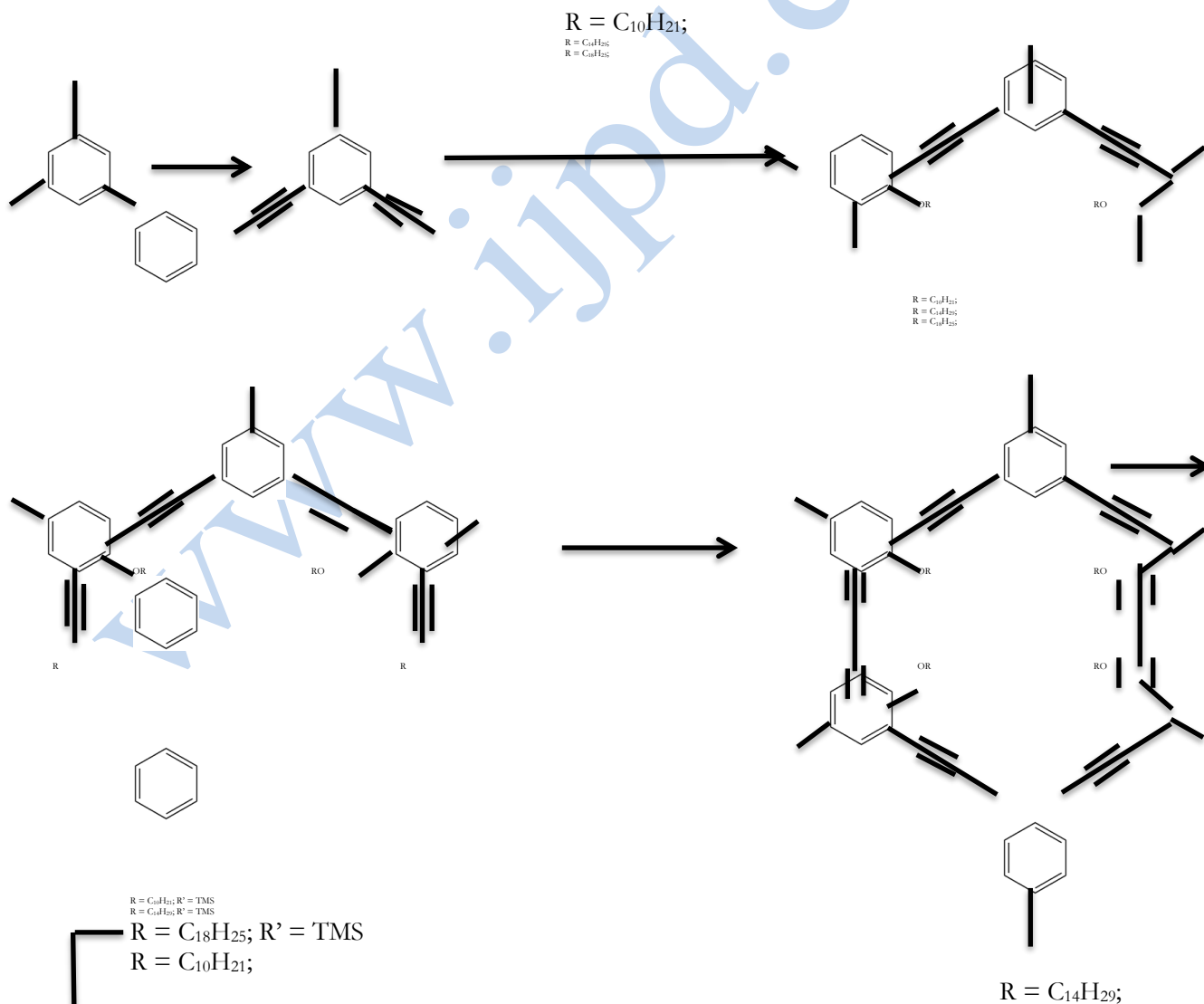
containing extra annular methyl groups, intraannular octadecyloxy groups and adaptable propyloxy groups.

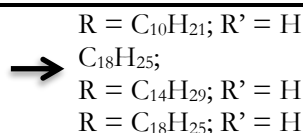
By comparing the structure of **1**, and other shape-persistent macro cycles, with their thermal behavior we could identify some preliminary guidelines for the observation of liquid crystalline in those compounds. Among these is the necessity of the rings to fill their interior more or less with their own alkyl chains and the absence of bulky peripheral side groups, both in order to prevent an interlocking of the rings. However, the number of compounds that follow this new design principle is still rather limited. This was a motivation for us to synthesize additional macro cycles and to explore their thermal behavior.

Synthesis

First scheme shows the synthesis of the macro cycles that have a reduced interior size compared to macro cycle **1**. 3,5-Diiodo-4-methylbenzene (**2**) was treated with trimethylsilyl(TMS)acetylene

under standard Hagihara-Sonogashira coupling conditions and subsequently deprotected with K_2CO_3 in MeOH/THF. As expected, the Pd-catalyzed coupling reaction runs under milder conditions and with higher yields compared to the preparation of **3** from the corresponding dayroom compound. Reaction of **4** with an excess of **5**, coupling of **6** with TMS-acetylene and deportation, again with K_2CO_3 in MeOH/THF, gave the bisacetylenic half-ring **7**. The oxidative demonization of **7** was performed by slow addition of a solution of **7** in pyridine to a suspension of CuCl and CuCl₂ in the same solvent. Column chromatographic purification and repeated recrystallization from ethyl acetate gave the pure macro cycles not contaminated with higher oligomers, as determined by analytical gel permeation chromatography (GPC). The repeated purification process for all macro cycles was not optimized and is responsible for the rather low yield in the cyclization step.

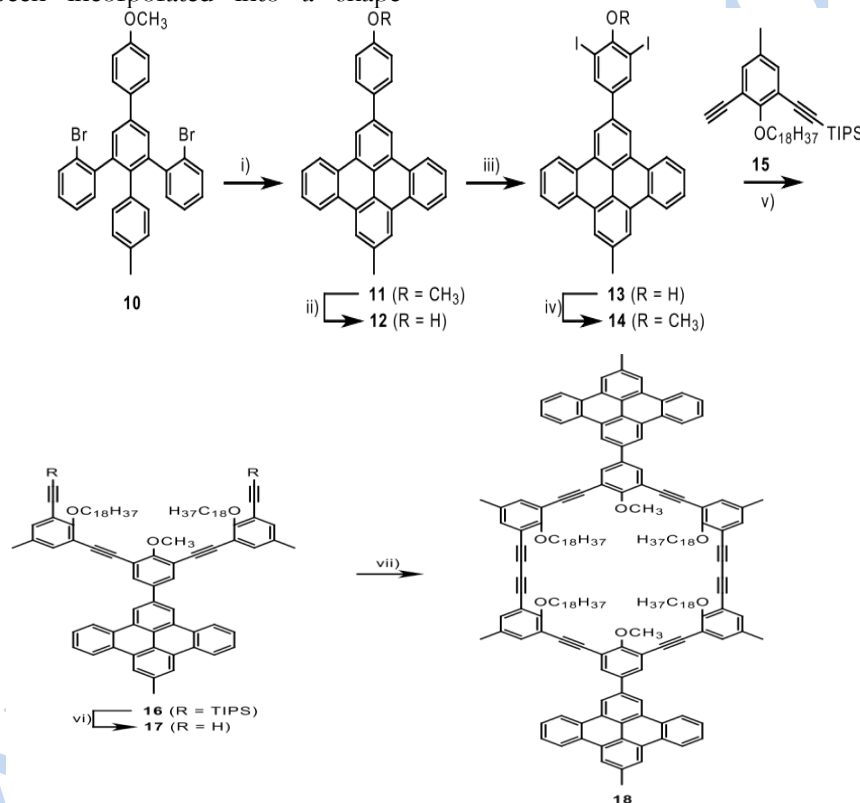




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First Scheme: Synthesis of macro cycles with intraannular alkyl chains. i) TMS-acetylene, PdCl₂(PPh₃)₂, CuI, NEt₃/THF (97%); ii) K₂CO₃, MeOH/THF (87%); iii) PdCl₂(PPh₃)₂, CuI, piperidine/THF (37-38%); iv) TMS-acetylene, PdCl₂(PPh₃)₂, CuI, piperidine/THF (76-82%); v) K₂CO₃, MeOH/THF (89-97%); vi) CuCl, CuCl₂, pyridine (12-16%).

Our recent progress in the synthesis of functionalized polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) opened the question about the influence of the presence of PAH substituent's on the phase behavior of these macro cycles. A PAH has previously been incorporated into a shape-



persistent macro cycle as a part of the rigid backbone. The investigation of the thermal behavior of that compound led to the indication that PAHs could stabilize the thermo tropic mesophases. However, reports about shape-persistent macro cycles with extra annular PAH substituent's are absent. If these compounds exhibit liquid crystalline, the question about the misogynic element (ring or PAH or both) arises. Additionally, biaxial nematic phases might be observable. The synthesis of the corresponding PAH building block and the subsequent macro cycle synthesis is displayed in second scheme.

Second Scheme: Synthesis of macro cycles with intraannular alkyl chains and extra annular PAH substituent's. i) Pd(OAc)₂, ligand, DBU, DMA (49%); BBr₃, CH₂Cl₂ (99%); iii) I₂/KI, ethylene demine (quant.); iv) diethyl sulfate, KOH, THF/water (50%); v) PdCl₂(PPh₃)₂, CuI, piperidine/THF (71%); vi) Bu₄NF, THF (97%); vii) CuCl, CuCl₂, pyridine (28%).

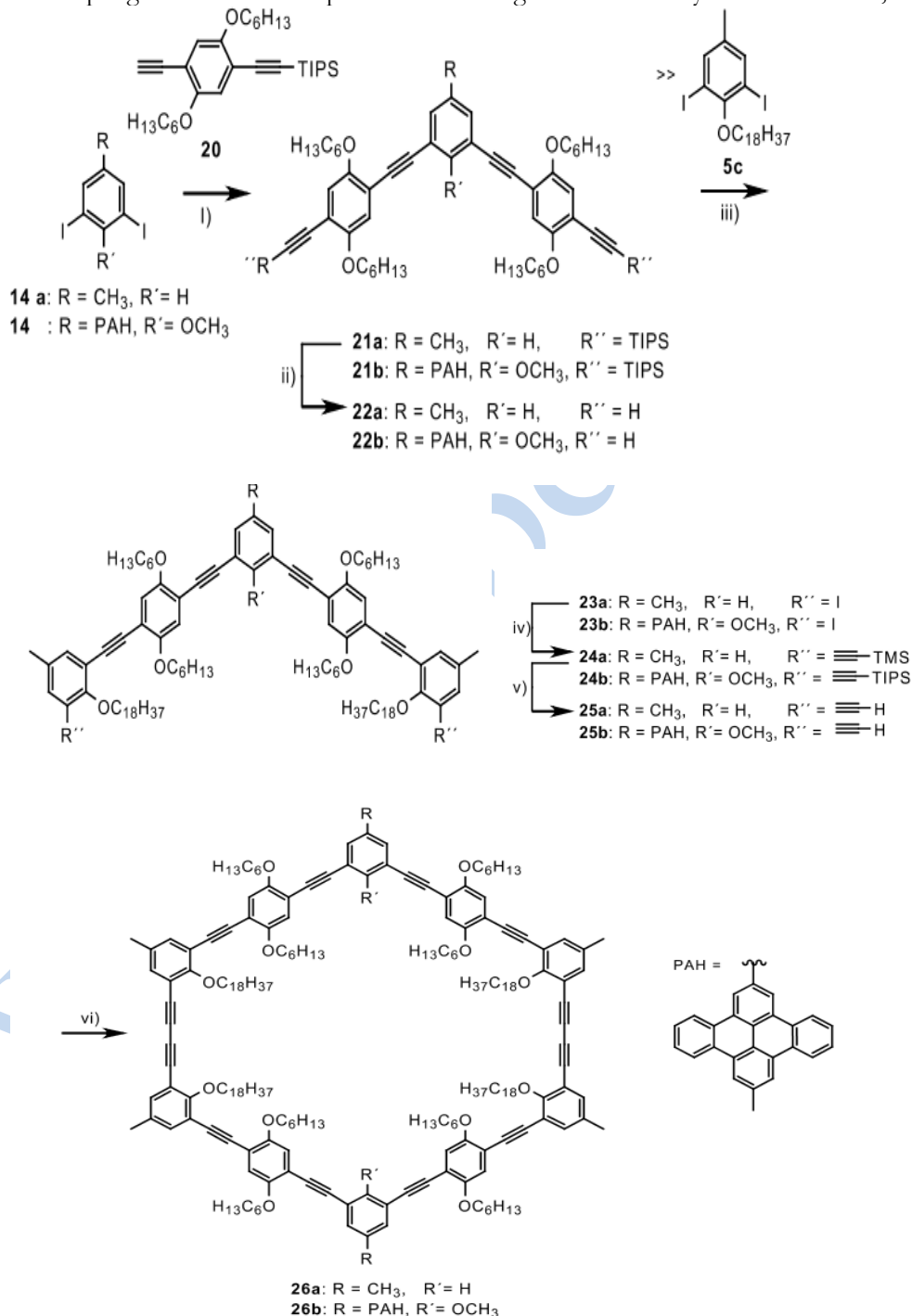
Treating the aromatic dayroom compound **10** with Pd(OAc)₂ (20 mol%) and C₂P(2,2'-MeO)biph (30 mol%) in DMA gave the corresponding dibenzonaphthalene in 40-45%

yield. Although a detailed investigation of the Pd-catalyzed dehydrohalogenation is yet not completed, the yield is reproducible higher than with Pd(PPh₃)₂Cl₂, as we reported before. **11** was demethylated with BBr₃, the resulting free phenol **12** iodinated with iodine and sodium iodide, and dioxide **13** recalcitrated with dimethylsulfate (model reactions with 4-methylanisole showed that a direct iodination could not be obtained under the conditions we used; for example, with N-iodosuccinimide and FeCl₃ we could obtain cleanly 2-iodo-4-methylanisole). Pd-catalyzed

Hagihara-Sonogashira coupling with **15**, deportation of the triisopropylsilyl (TIPS) groups and oxidative cyclodimerization under pseudo high-dilution conditions gave the macro cycle **18**.

Based on the comparison of the thermal behavior of **9** and **18** with **1** we intended to prepare also isomers of the latter containing longer adaptable side groups, with and without extra annular PAH substituent's (Third Scheme). Pd-catalyzed coupling of the diode compound **14**

with the mono protected bisacetylene **20**, deportation of the acetylenes with TBAF and subsequent coupling with an excess of the diode compound **5c** gave the dioxide **23**. Hagihara-Sonogashira coupling of **23** with an excess of TMS acetylene or TIPS acetylene, respectively, base(fluoride)-catalyzed removing of the silly groups and cyclodimerization of the bisacetylenes **25**, again under pseudo high-dilution conditions, gave the macro cycles **26a** and **26b**, respectively.



Third Scheme: Synthesis of macro cycles with adaptable hexyloxy groups. i) PdCl₂(PPh₃)₂, CuI, piperidine/THF (76-78%); ii) Bu₄NF, THF (60-

99%); iii) PdCl₂(PPh₃)₂, CuI, piperidine/THF (46-48%); iv) TMS (TIPS)-acetylene, PdCl₂(PPh₃)₂, CuI, piperidine/THF (64-98%); v) K₂CO₃,

MeOH/THF or Bu₄NF, THF (95-99%); vi)
CuCl, CuCl₂, pyridine (7-23%).

CONCLUSION:

In conclusion, we have observed many new shape-persistent macro cycles of different sizes that contain intraannular alkyl chains of sufficient length to cross the whole rings and to fill their interior. The observation of the thermal behavior has shown that the smaller cycles do not exhibit thermo tropic mesophases. Although single crystal x-ray analysis has proven that these compounds fulfill in principle our previously described design principle for discotics with an inverted structure, the aspect ratio of the macro cycles with their alkyl surrounding is too small to describe them as plates rather than spheres. For the larger macro cycles we could show that longer adaptable substituent's decrease the phase transition temperatures. This parameter, absent in conventional discotics, is another tool to fine tune the thermal behavior of these materials.

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CHILD TRAFFICKING: CAUSES AND POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS**Rajbir Singh**

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Child Trafficking is a serious crime against humanity,⁽¹⁾ and an assault and grave violation of human rights of children. Every year, thousands of men, women and children fall into the hands of traffickers, in their own countries and abroad. The National Crime Records Bureau says a girl gets trafficked once every eight minutes in India. The money generated through the sex trade stands at a whopping \$343 billion a year. ⁽²⁾ According to the 2014 US Govt. Trafficking in Persons Report, there are over 20 million persons trafficked for various forms of exploitation worldwide. It is estimated that the global business generated through direct and indirect human trafficking, is in the region of \$15.5 billion. ⁽³⁾ Almost every country in the world is affected by trafficking, whether as a country of origin, transit or destination for victims. Human trafficking is a global problem and is one of the fastest growing criminal industries in the world, even though it is illegal in every country.

The Universal Declaration on Human Rights (UDHR) declared over 67 years ago that all humans are born free and equal with rights common to all and exclusive to none. Sixty-odd year later, in spite of the clear and express prohibition of slavery; trafficking in humans stands at high levels. In other words, around millions of people, mostly women and girls, currently being exploited and violated in the sex/human-trafficking trade. At this precise moment, there have never been more people enslaved in global history.

Human trafficking robs victims of choice and freedom. It takes advantage of vulnerability and leaves a lasting impact on its victims. For survivors, the physical, mental, emotional, and financial scars follow them the rest of their lives. It's a dehumanizing crime that occurs under the surface of everyday life. It is also a serious crime. Though statistics regarding the magnitude of child trafficking are difficult to obtain, experts estimate that 1.5 million children are trafficked each year. The trafficking of children has been internationally recognized as a major human rights violation. Yet, it is only within the past decade that the prevalence and ramifications of this practice have risen to international prominence.

MEANING OF CHILD TRAFFICKING:

Simply put, human trafficking or modern slavery is the domestic and international transport of human beings solely for the purpose of their exploitation. Though trafficking affects both men and women, the vast majority of trafficking victims are women and children under the age of

24.⁽⁴⁾ Most often, the countries of origin of trafficking victims are economically troubled areas including Asia, Africa, Latin America, Former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Traffickers of these women and children exploit them for domestic labour or for sexual services, while taking advantage of lax laws and corrupt officials \

Article 3.Paragraph ⁽⁴⁾of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons defines Child Trafficking as the "recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring and/or receipt" of a child for the purpose of exploitation. ⁽⁵⁾Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs. The definition for child trafficking given here applies only to cases of trafficking that are transnational and/or involve organized criminal groups. In spite of this, child trafficking is now typically recognized well outside these parameters.⁽⁶⁾The International Labour Organization expands upon this definition by asserting that movement and exploitation are key aspects of child trafficking. The definition of "child" used here is that listed in **the 1989 U.N. Convention on the Rights of the Child** which states, "a child means every human being below the age of 18 years, unless, under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier."⁽⁷⁾ The distinction outlined in this definition is important; because some countries have chosen to set the "age of majority" lower

than 18, thus influencing exactly what legally constitutes child trafficking.

The major international documents dealing with the trafficking of children are the 1989 U.N. Convention on the Rights of the Child, the 1999 I.L.O. Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention and the 2000 U.N. Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children. Many international, regional, and national instruments deal with the trafficking of children. These instruments are used to define what legally constitutes trafficking of children, such that appropriate legal action can be taken against those who engage in and promote this practice.

ELEMENTS OF CHILD TRAFFICKING:

On the basis of the definition given in the Trafficking in Persons Protocol, it is evident that trafficking in persons has three constituent elements:-

The Act(What is done): Recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons.

The Means (How it is done): Threat or use of force, coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or vulnerability, or giving payments or benefits to a person in control of the victim.

The Purpose (Why it is done): For the purpose of exploitation, which includes exploiting the prostitution of others, sexual exploitation, forced labour, slavery or similar practices and the removal of organs?

CRIMINALIZATION OF CHILD TRAFFICKING:

The definition contained in **Article 3 of, the Trafficking in Persons Protocol** is meant to provide consistency and consensus around the world on the phenomenon of trafficking in persons. **Article 5** therefore requires that the conduct set out in **Article 3** be criminalized in domestic legislation. Domestic legislation does not need to follow the language of the Trafficking in Persons Protocol precisely, but should be adapted in accordance with domestic legal systems to give effect to the concepts contained in the Protocol. In addition to the criminalization of trafficking, the Trafficking in Persons Protocol requires criminalization also of:-

- Attempts to commit a trafficking offence
- Participation as an accomplice in such an offence
- Organizing or directing others to commit trafficking.

National legislation should adopt the broad definition of trafficking prescribed in the Protocol. The legislative definition should be dynamic and flexible so as to empower the legislative framework to respond effectively to trafficking which:

- Occurs both across borders and within a country.
- Is for a range of exploitative purposes.
- Victimized children, women and men.

TYPES OF CHILD TRAFFICKING:

The intended or actual after-sale use of the child known is not always known.

Forced/Bonded Child Labour: Victims of this widespread form of trafficking come primarily from developing countries. They are recruited and trafficked using deception and coercion and find themselves held in conditions of slavery in a variety of jobs; Men, women; and children are engaged in agricultural, fisheries and construction work, along with domestic servitude and other labour-intensive jobs. As the International Labour Organization (ILO) estimated in 2014, forced labor in the private economy reaps some \$150 billion in **illicit** profits each year.⁽⁸⁾

Child Sex Trafficking: This prevalent form of trafficking affects every region in the world, either as a source, transit or destination country. Women and children from developing countries, and from vulnerable parts of society in developed countries, are lured by promises of decent employment into leaving their homes and travelling to what they consider will be a better life. Victims are often provided with false travel documents and an organized network is used to transport them to the destination country, where they find themselves forced into sexual slavery and held in inhumane conditions and constant fear. Another form is commercial sexual exploitation of Children in tourism. This type is apparent in Asia for many years and has now taken hold in Africa as well as Central and South America. The phenomenon is promoted by the growth of inexpensive air travel and the relatively low risk of prohibition and prosecution in these destinations for engaging in sexual relations with minors.

The Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography is a protocol of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, formally adopted by the United Nations in 2000. ⁽⁹⁾Essentially, this protocol formally requires states to prohibit the sale of children, child prostitution, and child pornography.⁽¹⁰⁾According to the International

Labour Organization, sexual exploitation of children includes all of the following practices and activities.⁽¹¹⁾

- The use of girls and boys in sexual activities remunerated in cash or in kind in the streets or indoors, in such places as brothels, discotheques, massage parlours, bars, hotels, restaurants, etc.
- The trafficking of girls and boys and adolescents for the sex traded.
- Child sex tourism.
- The production, promotion and distribution of pornography involving children.
- The use of children in sex shows.

Though measuring the extent of this practice is difficult due to its criminal and covert nature, the International Labour Organization estimates that there are as many as 1.8 million children sexually trafficked worldwide. On the other hand, the UNICEF's 2006 State of the World's Children Report estimates that this number is 2 million.⁽¹²⁾ The International Labour Organization has found that girls involved in other forms of child labour - such as domestic service or street vending - are at the highest risk of being pulled into commercial child sex trafficking.⁽¹³⁾ Likewise, Kendall and Funk justifies how "young girls of age 12 and under are malleable and more easily trained into their prospective roles as prostitutes, and because virginity is highly prized by certain consumers willing to pay a premium."⁽¹⁴⁾ A variety of sources, including the I.L.O. and scholars like Erin Kunze and D.M. Hughes, also contend that the increased use and availability of the Internet has served as a major resource for traffickers, ultimately increasing the incidence of child sex trafficking.⁽¹⁵⁾ In fact, in 2009, Illinois Sheriff Thomas J. Dart sued the owners of Craigslist, a popular online classifieds website, for its "allowance" and "facilitation" of prostitution, particularly in children.⁽¹⁶⁾ In response to public and legal pressure, Craigslist has since blocked all access to its "Adult Services" section.⁽¹⁷⁾

CHILD BEGGING:

Forced child begging is a type of begging in which boys and girls under the age of eighteen are forced to beg through psychological and physical coercion. ⁽¹⁸⁾ Begging is defined by the Buffalo Human Rights Law Review as "the activity of asking for money as charity on the street."⁽¹⁹⁾ The European Union's Brussels Declaration on Preventing and Combating Trafficking includes child begging as one form of trafficking, stating "trafficking in human beings is an abhorrent and worrying phenomenon involving coercive sexual

exploitation, labour exploitation in conditions.⁽²⁰⁾ While concrete figures are difficult to determine, the International Labour Organization (ILO), recently reported that there are at least 6,00,000 children involved in forced begging.⁽²¹⁾ The problem may be much more extensive, however, with China's Ministry of Civil Affairs reporting that as many as 1.5 million children are forced into begging.⁽²²⁾ Additionally, a recent study done in Senegal by Human Rights Watch projected that a minimum of 50,000 children within the country and neighbouring nations have been trafficked for the purposes of begging.⁽²³⁾ Forced begging is a profitable practice in which exploiters are motivated by economic incentives. The business structures of major rings of children trafficked for the purpose of begging has been examined as comparable to a medium-size business enterprise.⁽²⁴⁾ In the most severe cases, children forced to beg may generate \$30-40,000 USD for the profiteer.⁽²⁵⁾

CHILDREN IN DRUG TRADES:

Children are also used in drug trades in all regions of the world,⁽²⁶⁾ Specifically, children are often trafficked into exploitation as either drug couriers or dealers, and then paid in drugs, such that they become addicted and further entrapped.⁽²⁷⁾ Due to the illicit nature of drug trafficking, children who are apprehended are often treated as criminals, when in reality they are often the ones in need of legal assistance.⁽²⁸⁾

CHILD SOLDIERS:

The Optional Protocol on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict is a protocol of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, formally adopted by the United Nations in 2000.⁽²⁹⁾ The protocol states that while volunteers below the age of 18 can voluntarily join the armed forces, they cannot be conscripted. As the Protocol reads, "State parties shall take all feasible measures to ensure that member of their armed forces who have not attained the age of 18 years do not take a direct part in hostilities."⁽³⁰⁾ Despite this, the International Labour Organization estimates that tens of thousands' of girls and boys are currently forcibly enlisted in the armed forces in at least 17 countries around the world.⁽³¹⁾ Children conscripted into the armed forces can then be used in three distinct ways⁽³²⁾:-

- Direct roles in hostilities
- Supporting roles
- For political advantage (such as for propaganda purposes)

Recent research conducted by the Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers has also noted that

girl soldiers must be uniquely recognized, in that they are especially vulnerable to acts of sexual violence. (33)

INVOLUNTARY DOMESTIC SERVITUDE:

Involuntary domestic servitude is a form of human trafficking found in distinct circumstances—work in a private residence—that creates unique vulnerabilities for victims. It is a crime in which a domestic worker is not free to leave her employment and is abused and underpaid, if paid at all. Many domestic workers do not receive the basic benefits and protections commonly extended to other groups of workers. Moreover, their ability to move freely is often limited, and employment in private homes increases their vulnerability and isolation. Authorities cannot inspect homes as easily as formal workplaces, and in many cases do not have the mandate or capacity to do so. Domestic workers, especially women, confront various forms of abuse, harassment, and exploitation, including sexual and gender-based violence. These issues, taken together, may be symptoms of a situation of involuntary servitude.

HOW DOES HUMAN TRAFFICKING OCCUR?

Traffickers use fraud, force, and coercion to entrap their victims. Each victim's story is unique, but here are some common methods traffickers use to gain access to their victims and manipulate them:-

- The false promise of employment
- Buying the daughters of impoverished families
- Kidnapping
- Befriending runaway teens
- Confiscating victims' legal documents
- Financial debt, often with exorbitant interest, dishonest bookkeeping, and a hold on multiple generations of a family
- Companionship and romance, which transforms into force and coercion

THE CHILD TRAFFICKING IN ASIA AND INDIA:

Poor record in South and, Central Asia: The 2014 US Govt. Trafficking in Persons Report states the poor record of prosecutions trafficking exists in person in the region by all countries. In 2013 only 7,124 victims were identified, 1,904 were prosecuted and 974 were actually convicted. (34)This is in the backdrop of the fact that there are over 12,000-50,000 women and children who are trafficked into India every year. According to estimates by several NGOs over 300,000 children

are involved in begging. A very large number of children are involved in forced labour in various industries. The poor rate of prosecutions show that the governments in the region need to do much more and India must take a leading role by involving all stakeholders to fight this massive social problem.

Statistics on Human Trafficking in Indi: India is a major point for sourcing, destination and trafficking of women and children. However, India is included amongst the **Tier-2 countries**, as per the US Government's **2014 TIP Report.m** The report clearly refers to the existing situation of human exploitation and trafficking that involves men, women and children in India. Over **90%** of the trafficking is done within the borders and **10%** is from overseas. (35)The problem is spread over various forms of exploitation. Trafficking of women and young girls from **Nepal and Bangladesh** into India for sexual exploitation is the most common. These girls from poor families and often in the age group of **9-14 years** are brought into India and sold to brothel owners in Kolkata, Mumbai and Delhi, amongst several other cities. Not all are kidnapped or forced out of their homes in their native lands. Many are sold by their parents or close relatives to get away from abject poverty.

A lot of young boys are trafficked into India for work as bonded labour in industries like coal, brick kilns, handloom and embroidery, rice mills and agriculture. They are made to work up to 16 hours a day in return for subsistence food and very little or no money. These children are often sexually exploited by their owners and beaten or tortured in cases of non-compliance.

Several young boys from Bihar find their way to factories in Nepal, while young girls from Nepal are brought through transit points of Raxaul and Gorakhpur to be sold to traffickers in India. Kolkata is a major transit point and destination for girls and women coming from Nepal and Bangladesh. The trafficking network is well established with deep involvement of government officials, police at the borders and within the states and in some cases politicians, all of whom profit from this activity that has now taken the shape of an industry.

India is also a transit point for young boys who are sent to **Dubai** and other **Middle-East** countries for **camel racing**. Very often these young boys are sexually exploited and kept as bonded labourers. Another area where children are frequently sent to is **Saudi Arabia**, where **begging** is an organized billion dollar industry, especially during Haj. In India, begging syndicates

often maim children and put them on to streets to get maximum collection from them. According to the National Human Rights Commission of India, over **40,000** children are reported missing every year of which over **11,000** remain untraced.⁽³⁶⁾

CAUSES/REASONS OF CHILD TRAFFICKING:

The supply and demand equation is typically described in terms of “push” and “pull” factors. These factors have a global resonance, but vary in local emphasis and scale. While armed conflict distorts and magnifies conditions of hardship and insecurity and creates fertile conditions for trafficking in all commodities, it is ultimately poverty, high unemployment and lack of opportunity, the quest for a means of survival - that is the engine driving trafficking in humans. It is important to remember that these explanatory factors can be mutually reinforcing and that some of the causes can also be the consequence of others. The root causes of trafficking world-wide include those which are economic, those that stem from social exclusion and gender discrimination and those which are political, legal or result from conflict.

Economic Causes may include:

- Systemic Poverty: Mostly Dalits. They are 27% more prone to atrocities compare to others.
- Economic Inequality
- Land Reforms -- large-scale agriculture, resource grabbing, food security/sovereignty, mechanization of agriculture
- Wage and Labour Repression - migration, unemployment decent jobs or jobs without dignity, supply chain abuse, labour binding agreements, child labour
- Climate Change and Environmental Degradation - rising sea levels, drought, floods, deforestation, commercial overfishing, mining, commoditization of nature

Social Exclusion and Gender Discrimination may include:

- Gender inequality - feminization of poverty, unpaid care work, gender-based wage gaps.
- Violence against women and girls - armed conflict, crisis and instability, natural disasters
- Denial of women's rights to - education, health, participation, credit,

- skills, land/property, and productive assets
- Multiple forms of Discrimination - in public, economic; political, and private spheres, especially child marriage, caste systems, racism
- Weakness of Social Protection - passage and enforcement of protective legislation, meaningful punishment of perpetrators, education/information for awareness, willingness to report criminal action, training of law enforcement, forming partnerships/coalitions to address the problem

Political, Legal and Conflict Causes may include:

- Corruption - organized crime, border controls
- Increased militarization - armed conflict, civil war, refugees
- Legal - access to justice, rule of law, statelessness

More specifically, Sex trafficking and Labour Trafficking share some common root causes. These include:

- Poverty
- Lack of education and health care
- Lack of respect for persons
- Undocumented status of immigrants
- Lack of anti-trafficking legislation
- Lack of effective enforcement mechanisms

Common root causes may include:

- Vulnerabilities from adolescence such as peer pressure or poor self-image
- Violent behaviour at home and on TV
- Drug and alcohol addiction
- Being a runaway
- Disintegration of social protection networks
- A culture that accepts treating people, especially women and children as objects without any citizen rights and powerlessness, pornography, promoted and available globally.
- Ready markets and demand for cheap goods
- Increasing demand for cheap and exploitable labourers in the construction, agricultural and industrial sectors and to produce consumer demanded goods
- Expenses of providing required benefits to regularly employ workers, further

research, data collection, interviews with trafficked persons and experiences can surface other root causes.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

- Expand opportunities and improve access to formal education for women, girls and boys at all levels and in non-conventional streams;
- Ensure a match between better education and available job opportunities;
- Incorporate gender and human rights concerns like trafficking into school curricula;
- Incorporate awareness and information into informal education activities, clubs/sports/religious or other groups of children and youth;
- Better skills training and education for girls linked to viable, sustainable income generating activities;
- Promote legal literacy in vulnerable communities and improve access to affordable legal assistance;
- Legal update courses for law enforcement to include gender and rights training and relevant trafficking legislation information;
- Conduct information campaigns that are targeted to high risk communities about safe forms of migration;
- Introduce effective evaluation and monitoring of all training programmes in order to measure success and replicate, record lessons learned and modify training accordingly;
- Develop 'Training of Trainers' courses for local NGOs, civil authorities and other community actors in order to extend outreach of awareness and information activities.
- NGOs, local government institutions and law enforcement personnel work with community leaders through development committees or other existing structures (men and women) to form partnerships to combat trafficking as a manifestation of insecurity;
- Economic empowerment of women and girls which enhance their access to productive resources and markets and ensure sustainable economic mobility;
- Interventions that include visiting high-risk groups: such as young women in

rural areas, migrating women, refugee women, uneducated women.

- Enlisting the support of the media to document the means, actions and outcomes of human trafficking;
- Consistent and persistent support to staff engaged in active border monitoring and investigation to ensure their ready access to information and other resources;
- Working with former 'victims' as peer counselors and spokespersons with community organizations to support prevention activities;
- Interventions that target businesses involved in facilitating the trade, such as transport companies, long-distance truck drivers, taxi drivers, travel agencies, hotel managers, bus companies, job agencies and recruitment offices; consular personnel responsible for visas;
- Attending to basic needs through provision of short-term humanitarian assistance to families at risk to avert exploitative fostering or sale of children.
- Hold anti -trafficking festivals in rural areas.

CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS:

- Establish community education programmes for the prevention of child abuse and trafficking, with children as the main actors of the program. The initiative will consist of awareness-building in schools and other places through drama, songs, dance, sports, speeches and debates on harmful cultural practices that discriminate against women;
- Train community leaders and families on gender issues in order to transform attitudes to gender roles and women's right; to recognize and support women's paid and unpaid economic contribution and reduce the domestic work burden; address the perceptions of the role of women and men in association with the phenomenon of trafficking. Such a strategy may secure the support of community leaders in the fight against trafficking.
- Fight against poverty: Prioritize the fight against trafficking in women and children as a political issue that must be part of the governance agenda.

CONCLUSION

The global epidemic of trafficking of children is a complex and, multifaceted problem that repeatedly victimizes the world's most vulnerable people. The frequency of this crime will increase in the coming years as the developmental activities under the globalization are expanding. Trafficking profits are rising high and the corrupt government officials are getting larger share of this. Despite many of legislations and interventions, child trafficking in India and elsewhere continues on a massive scale. Stark poverty and lack of unequal opportunities has frustrated and offset all efforts to protect children. It is time to learn the lesson that treating the symptoms without addressing the causes will not make a significant impact upon the problem. We need to step back and start again by addressing the vulnerability of the victims. Lifting millions of people above the poverty line is indeed a challenging task, but the government and the NGOs are not the only stakeholders. Every community has a stake in protecting its members, and the corporate sector would benefit by increasing the human capital of its future workforce. Therefore, the protective network must expand its membership and be more inclusive in extending its protection. Possible solutions to end trafficking must take account for its complexity and address the problem on multiple levels.

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CONVERGENCES AND DIVERGENCES IN INDIA-NEPAL RELATIONS : THE CHANGING DYNAMICS OF BILATERAL RELATIONSHIP**Balwinder Singh**Researcher, Dept. of Political Science
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Email-Bal15021988@Gmail.Com**ABSTRACT:**

Nepal had traditional relations with British India. India and Nepal share a unique bond and a special relationship rooted in a common cultural heritage, shared principles. Apart from close neighbors, both countries are common members of SAARC, WTO and UN. India and Nepal are the South Asian neighbors. Many bilateral treaties were testimony to this legacy. These treaties were the corner-stone in the relations between the two neighboring countries. The South Asian countries appear to be distinctly placed in international politics. India and Nepal are two most co-cultural nations in South Asia. They shared similar culture, economic, political and administrative attributes in South Asia. Both the nations shared common history. Nepal's long association with India has seen the fruitful results of development of its infrastructure and becoming a member of many regional and international organizations. This long association has been an example in South Asian history. Moreover, political troubles between countries that disturb peace and stability of the region are border disputes, river-water sharing, ethnic violence, cross-border terrorism etc. Nepal with a small population and strategic importance does call for attention. It's a strategically importance for India's long standing national interests. Certain issues seem to have raised anxiety again to India. Prominent among them being the growing close proximity of Nepal in recent times with China. Nepal's closeness with China would be proved difficulties for India because Nepal is 'pivotal' of India's neighborhood policy. They also create divergences for trade and economic cooperation. India, being the largest country in the region is often seen as a 'big brother' with Nepal feel loathe in establishing bilateral relations. India's profile as a big brother is disadvantageous for its neighborhood. Today .Nepal stands at a crossroads where inevitable decisions are to be taken. Nepal is facing a worst problem related to its constitution formation. Some minority like Madhesi protest the constitution from its formation. Madhesi are related to Indian origin that is why India is concerned Nepal's problem. India's supported Madhesi agitation due to its national interests. Madhesi are demanding proper representation in political participation.

The present paper is an attempt in analyzing the bilateral relations of India with a small yet strategically important nation of Nepal. Besides, an effort has also been made to delve into the importance and impact of this India-Nepal convergence in South Asian region. The aim of this paper is to analyze the geo-strategic importance of Nepal and current development and problems in India-Nepal relations. While examining political interaction, it also deals with economic ties and strategic role of Nepal towards India.

INTRODUCTON:

India and Nepal share several commonalities, which serve as a foundation for closer cooperation and multi-faceted interaction between the two South Asian neighbors country. India and Nepal share a unique relationship of brotherhood and mutual-understanding characterized by open borders and people to people engagements. India and Nepal both are Hindu-dominated countries. Most of Nepalese working in Indian government services since the Indian Independence. India interferes in every external and internal issues of Nepal. India and Nepal had signed a Treaty of Peace and Friendship in 1950 to deepen bilateral relations. Under the provisions of the treaty, Nepalese citizens have enjoyed many facilities in India. Indo-Nepal closes relationship based on geographical proximity.



Nepal is the only country that was asked by India, in 1948, to send forces for garrison duty when the Indian forces were deployed in Kashmir against the Pakistani infiltration instances like these reflect a unique relationship between the two armies and their understanding on strategic concerns. The military links between the two countries go beyond defence cooperation with a unique linkage of Gorkha recruitment in the Indian Army.1Nepal is considered a buffer-state

between India and China which enlarge its strategic importance. That is why; we can say that Indo-Nepal ties are too old. Nepal is the centre-point of India's first neighborhood policy. Indo-Nepal traditional relationship has created an environment conducive to free trade between both the countries.

Geo-strategy is not absolute but some of the ingredients or factors could be absolute and the value could change with changing characters of variables. Geo-strategy is transparent yet perceptive. Therefore, one needs to understand the prevalent geo-strategic reality in the global context in general and regional context in particular. One has to be clear in understanding as to how the global reality affects the region. In South Asian context, the region that India is directly concerned with, rapid geo-strategic changes have to be viewed in right perspective to understand the regional geo-strategic ambience. The geo-strategic importance of Nepal's location has been emphasized as a prominent variable in defining India's security perceptions towards it. India concerns over China-Nepal proximity due to its security challenges.

The Modi-led NDA-II government has coined a new policy called 'Neighboring First'. India's Minister of External Affairs Sushma Swaraj calls it (forging good relations with neighbouring countries) as India's 'very clear' priorities and hails it as a part of Modi's 'fast track' diplomacy. India is attaching to its neighbours even if it may be so tiny and weak. It was the visit of an Indian Prime Minister to Nepal for a bilateral meet after 17 years. His decision to visit another South Asian neighbors i.e. Nepal within two-and-half months of coming to power was viewed not as a 'coincidence' (Ghosh,201). It was undertaken to stop Nepal's tilt dangerously in China's favors with the help of means aimed at long-term benefits.³The NDA-II government prefer its neighboring country than world powers. That was way Indian Prime Minister Modi has taken personal interests to engage India's neighboring country. Indian government believes that India's long term strategic interests based on goodwill with neighboring country.

Narendra Modi is emerging as the most powerful Prime Minister perhaps after the first Prime Minister Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and his dynamic daughter Indira Gandhi who dominated the Indian politics taking painstaking interests in the country's foreign policy despite appointing the full time foreign minister of India. The Present Prime Minister seems highly dominating, dynamic and indomitable and has high quality to

impress the others by his marketing skill hammering the minds of leaders of the countries around the world. And therefore, it seems that every state big or small is much impressed interesting to be in close proximity of India. The government has scarred its foreign policy with its stupidity on Nepal.⁵ Indian PM Modi visit to Nepal in 2014 is for cementing bilateral ties. This is the clear-cut strategy

PM Modi visit to Nepal in 2014 is for cementing bilateral ties. This is the clear-cut strategy of NDA government to improve bilateral relations with the neighboring country. The recent moves is the part of India's first neighborhood policy.

Areas of Convergences between India-Nepal Relations-

The presence of the leaders of India's South Asian neighbors and Mauritius at the swearing in Mr. Narendra Modi as India's Prime Minister was a landmark event in South Asia's quest for regional amity and cooperation. It provided an opportunity for India to reassert its primacy in the region, despite its economic downturn and eroding influence in the face of significant Chinese inroads.⁶ After the swearing, Mr.Modi visit to Nepal in 2014 for cementing ties. Indian Prime Minister declared that India would provide funds for Nepal infrastructure projects.

India and Nepal have traditional relations and India's closeness with Nepal since a long time. Both the countries are Hindu-dominated. India always used its efforts to establish peace and stability in Nepal. Many of Nepalese working in India without any visa formality. Many Nepalese citizens working in Indian government services. There is not denying the fact that Indo-Nepal relations deepen than sea and higher than mountains.

There is not denying the fact that Indo-Nepal cooperation on many issues. Both the countries signed many agreements. Both the countries signed a new Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA), which will facilitate exchange of information on banking and tax evasion. Both the countries signed the Bilateral Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement in 2011. India and Nepal renewed the trade treaties in 2009. These ties would cementing bilateral ties.

All the signals a new level of friendship between South Asia's two great democracies. Both the countries have been paying great attention to the bilateral engagements defined by shared interests and values. It is high time both countries should cooperate in each and every issue. Indo-Nepal

cordial relations would be proved beneficial for SAARC and South Asia.

AREAS OF DIVERGENCES BETWEEN INDIA-NEPAL RELATIONS:

India and Nepal have been facing ups and downs since a long time. There are many divergences in Indo-Nepal bilateral relationship. These divergences affected time to time bilateral amicable relationship. These differences are given below.

India's interference in Nepal's internal issues- Nepalese are always accusing India for interfering in Nepal's domestic affairs. They are accusing India to provoke recent instability in Nepal. India said that the blockade is imposed by Madhesi people not by India and Madhesi problem is internal matter of Nepal. India want that Nepal should addressed this issue as soon as possible.

PROBLEM OF BLOCKADE: India has been used the blockade as a tool of its foreign policy in Nepal. The Rajiv Gandhi government firstly used blockade in 1987 due to China-Nepal nexus. The recent border blockade was emerged due to Madhesi agitation. Nepal accusing India to provoke Madhesi for resentment in Nepal.

Nepal-China nexus in South Asia- China influenced Indian interests in Nepal. China has been tried to fulfill its interests because of geo-strategically importance of Nepal. China tried to provoke Nepalese leaders anti-India sentiments. Chinese inference would proved great turbulence for India in Nepal. Nepal is the part of China 'string of pearl' policy. China 'string of pearl' policy based on to counterweight India in Asia.

Nepal's communist parties are politically motivated by China: It is misfortune of India that Nepal is ruling by communist parties. Communists are ideologically motivated by China. The Nepalese political parties indulge in anti-India activities. They are accusing India to imposed 'big-brother' approach on Nepal.

It is a concerning matter for India that China proposed Beijing-Lhasa Rail will soon appear at the Nepal border. Nepal is the strategically importance country for India that is way India is concerning its instability. Nepal is the 'centre-point' of India's first neighborhood policy. Nepal-China nexus would be proved very harmful for Indian long-term interests in South Asia.

THE CHANGING DYNAMICS OF INDO-NEPAL RELATIONS:

Nepal is crying from a long-standing problem of constitution making. India is trying to help Nepalese in its constitution making. The recently earthquake struck-down all the internal

infrastructures in Nepal. The aftermath of Nepalese earthquake, India's effort for re-established praised by everyone.

South Asia has shared a common sensibility for millennia. But now, New Delhi and Kathmandu increasingly tell a tale of two cities in terms of everyday struggles of citizens and the global hierarchy of power. India's unofficial blockade of its Nepal border is a new episode in this continuum and although there are early signs that this may be resolved. India need to rebuild relations with Nepal. It must ensure that it is not seen to favors one agitating Nepali constituency over another.⁷ Issues related to the neighborhood, however, have much greater political resonance at home. Developments within Nepal have been of some importance in the recent 8 times.

India's contribution as the major development and reconstruction partner has been handled well, with discretion and without any chest-thumping about India's role which often leads to resentment in the neighbourhood.⁹ Indian role in Nepal often appraised by World leadership.

The biggest challenge to Indian neighborhood policy lies in Nepal crisis. India foreign policy in Nepal has failed miserably in last 15 years or so. China has increased its influence in Nepal and all neighboring country of India. China used its 'String of Pearls' policy to cementing its ties with India's neighboring country. China has increased its strategic profile in Nepal since a long time. Indian foreign policy of 'non-reciprocal' assistance has failed in Nepal. India's regional dominance is on wane in Nepal. The new Modi-led NDA government is required to give serious attention to protect India's long-term strategic interests in South Asia.

RECENT PROBLEMS:

Despite the fact that soft power attracts the nation. The Indian experiment of soft power has fallen far short of expectations. A significant section of public opinion in the West and Asia are still not favorable toward India.¹⁰ The recent India-Nepal bitter relations are the clear-cut example of lack of credibility towards India in neighboring country.

India-Nepal relations have had affected from ups and downs in the 21st century. There are more ups than downs. Nepal has been changed its 'Hindu Country' label and adopted 'Secular State' notion. India opposed Nepal's effort to changed its Hindu state notion. At this time, Nepal is a communist-dominated country. All the Nepalese communist parties criticized India and want to deepen relationship with China. Sometimes,

Nepal political parties accused India to interfere Nepal's internal matter. Nepal government is accusing India to pressurizing Nepal. They are alleged India to adopted a 'Big Brother' policy to deal its neighboring country. The recently problem in Nepal is Madhesi crisis and India trying to sort-out this crisis. Madhesi are protesting their government due to improper representation in Constitution. Madhesi are belong to India, that is why Indian government supported Madhesi. India has pressurized Nepal to resolved Madhesi crisis but Nepal response is very rigid. India imposed economic blockade against Nepal. That is why, India-Nepal relations are crossing some bitter experiences. But Indian and Nepal governments should sort-out Madhesi crisis as soon as possible. China's interfere in Madhesi crisis may complicate this situation.

Nepal crisis must be addressed as soon as possible. It is high time to resolve all the issues related to Constitution making. Nepal crisis should address by amicable means. Political consensus in all divergent groups must be required. Political leadership should talk on diplomatic platform to address Nepal crisis.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS:

Political transformation in Nepal was also not facilitated by India when it formulated its constitution. India is trying to streamline the development aid to the neighboring countries and the highest of aid is given to Nepal development. India and Nepal share limitless friendship and whenever there has been any misunderstanding like good neighbors they have ironed out differences. Both the countries people believe that small currents can't shake Indo-Nepal historically amicable relationship. India had willingly partnered Nepal's socio-economic development and if this has to continue, the recent shift in Nepal's foreign policy should be seriously revised by the international relations experts of Indian government. Because Nepal is 'pivotal' for India's first neighborhood foreign policy. Nepal decided to end its monarchy and declared a republican state. Despite all these positive developments proved a milestone of Indo-Nepal further relationship. India tried to consolidate its relations with Nepal by offering some financial aid. This similar approach has not been proved fully fruitful. India's strategic objectives are clearly the aim of India's assistance to Nepal. India's geo-political national interests binding with its close neighbour Nepal. China has

extensively increased its influence in South Asian region with the help of India's neighbour's country. China-Nepal proximity would be proved a big strategic challenge for India's national security. India should adopt a pro-active policy to build confidence building with its neighboring country especially Nepal. If India would play a major role on international platform it should have to sort-out problems with its neighbors. India's rising should be peacefully on international arena. India's should not adopt coercive means to become a world power. That is why India's foreign policy should be re-analyzed according international strategic implications. India try to resolved the Nepal crisis without 'big-brother' policy.

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भारत में महिलाओं का राजनीतिक स"व्तीकरण

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राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग

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**भाध सारा"ी**

आज 21वीं शताब्दी के आधुनिक लोकतांत्रिक युग में भारत वि"व का सबसे बड़ा लोकतांत्रिक गणराज्य है, जिसमें लगभग 125 करोड़ भारतीय जनता निवास करती है। किसी भी लोकतंत्र की सफलता एवं कु"लता इस बात पर निर्भर करती है कि वहां के नागरिकों की समान वास्तविक राजनीतिक सहभागिता कितनी है। नागरिकों की समान एवं प्रभाव"ाली राजनीतिक सहभागिता ही लोकतंत्र को मजबूत आधार प्रदान करती है, जहाँ बिना किसी भेदभाव के सभी नागरिकों को जीवन के प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में अपना प्रतिनिधित्व प्राप्त हो। प्रस्तुत लेख में यह जानने का प्रयास किया गया है कि महिलाओं के राजनीतिक स"व्तीकरण से क्या तात्पर्य है ? भारत में महिलाओं का राजनीतिक स"व्तीकरण किस अवस्था में है ? भारतीय संविधान ने महिलाओं को कौन-कौन से संवैधानिक एवं राजनीतिक अधिकार प्रदान किये हैं ? भारतीय राजनीति में महिलाओं के राजनीतिक स"व्तीकरण के लिए महिलाओं के स्थान आरक्षित करने के कानूनी प्रावधान कौन-कौन से हैं ? भारतीय राजनीति में ग्रामीण स्तर से राष्ट्रीय स्तर तक महिलाओं का राजनीतिक प्रतिनिधित्व कितना रहा है ? 1952-2014 तक भारतीय संसद एवं राज्य विधायिकाओं में महिलाओं का राजनीतिक प्रतिनिधित्व कितना रहा है ?

आधार बिन्दू : राजनीतिक स"व्तीकरण, राजनीतिक प्रतिनिधित्व, राजनीतिक सहभागिता, महिला आरक्षण, संवैधानिक अधिकार

महिलाएँ जो वि"व की कुल जनसंख्या का लगभग आधा भाग है, उनकी आज के लोकतांत्रिक युग में राजनीतिक सहभागिता को नकारा नहीं जा सकता क्योंकि वर्तमान युग में महिलाओं ने अपनी योग्यता एवं कु"लता से मानव जीवन के प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में सराहनीय कार्य करते हुए यह प्रमाणित कर दिया है कि वे किसी भी क्षेत्र में पीछे नहीं हैं। वे अपनी जिम्मेदारी को निभाने में पूर्ण रूप से सक्षम हैं। इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि महिलाओं का सभ्य समाज के निर्माण एवं विकास में सराहनीय योगदान रहा है। परन्तु 21वीं शताब्दी की ओर अग्रसर वि"व में महिलाओं के राजनीतिक स"व्तीकरण की समस्या एक प्रमुख समस्या बनी हुई है क्योंकि पुरुष प्रधान समाज में महिलाओं के राजनीतिक स"व्तीकरण को कभी भी विकास के नजरिये से नहीं देखा गया है। अतः महिलाओं के राजनीतिक स"व्तीकरण से तात्पर्य है कि आज के समय में महिलाओं को अपने राजनीतिक जीवन, राजनीतिक सहभागिता, राजनीतिक प्रतिनिधित्व, राजनीतिक निर्णय-निर्माण की प्रक्रिया पर शक्ति एवं नियन्त्रण प्राप्त करने के पूर्ण अधिकार एवं स्वतंत्रता की प्राप्ति से है। जिसे एक वर्ग के विकास के कमजोर रूप में ही देखा गया है। इसके अलावा हमारे समाज का एक बहुत बड़ा महिला वर्ग प्रचलित पुरातन दकियानुसी रूढ़िवादी परम्पराओं से प्रभावित रहा है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप महिलाओं की राजनीतिक स्थिति वि"षतया दयनीय ही रही है क्योंकि महिलाओं के लिए पुरुष सत्तात्मक समाज द्वारा उपयुक्त स्थान घर की चार दीवारी ही माना जाता रहा है जिसमें आज की महिलाओं की राजनीतिक सहभागिता सुनि"चित करने का प्र"न अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय महत्व का बना हुआ है। महिलाओं के राजनीतिकरण एवं राजनीतिक सत्ता की निर्णय-निर्माण प्रक्रिया के केन्द्र में पहुँचने जैसे अहम प्र"नों पर सम्पूर्ण वि"व में बहस छिड़ी हुई है। वर्तमान समय में वि"व स्तर पर महिलाओं को निर्णय-निर्माण प्रक्रिया में सहभागी बनाने के प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं। अब विकास की अवधारणा महिलाओं के साथ विकास की अवधारणा को समाहित करती है। वि"व की लगभग आधी जनसंख्या महिलाओं की होने के बावजूद भी निर्वाचित पदों पर उनकी संख्या लगभग नगण्य रही है। वर्ष 1980 के आंकड़ों से स्पष्ट है कि वि"व भर में दस प्रति"त संसद में और मात्र चार प्रति"त राष्ट्रीय कैबिनेट में महिलाओं का प्रतिनिधित्व था। 1983

में वि"व के केवल 6 दे"ों में महिला राष्ट्राध्यक्ष थीं। सन् 1985 में संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ द्वारा महिलाओं की राजनीति में सहभागिता के बारे में कराये गए एक सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार सम्पूर्ण वि"व में केवल 12 प्रति"त महिलाएँ ही सक्रिय रूप से राजनीति में भागीदार हैं।¹ महिलाओं के राजनीतिक अधिकारों का संघर्ष अठारवीं शताब्दी में प्रारम्भ हुआ। महिलाओं के अधिकारों के बारे में जे० एस० मिल ने कहा है कि महिलाओं को अधिकारों की समानता पुरुषों के बराबर मिलनी चाहिए।² 1893 में न्यूजीलैण्ड ने पहली बार महिलाओं को मताधिकार दिया, जिसके प"चात 1908 में आस्ट्रेलिया एवं कनाडा ने, 1913 में नार्वे ने, 1919 में जर्मनी ने, 1920 में अमेरिका ने, 1928 में इंग्लैण्ड ने, 1970 में स्विटजरलैण्ड ने महिलाओं को मताधिकार प्रदान किया।³ भारत भी इसका अपवाद नहीं रहा क्योंकि भारत सरकार अधिनियम, 1919 के तहत पहली बार लगभग 10 लाख भारतीय महिलाओं को मतदान का अधिकार दिया गया यद्यपि वे अपने मताधिकार का प्रयोग पहली बार 1932 में कर पाईं। इसके अलावा 26 जनवरी 1950 को लागू भारतीय संविधान के तहत सभी नागरिकों को बिना किसी भेदभाव के सार्वजनिक व्यस्क मताधिकार प्रदान किया गया। वैसे राजनीति में महिलाओं की भागीदारी के प्र"न ने 20 वीं शताब्दी के उत्तरार्द्ध में सबका ध्यान अपनी ओर आकृष्ट किया। महिलाओं के स"व्तीकरण की अवधारणा के संवर्द्धन हेतु संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ ने 1975 को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय महिला वर्ष घोषित किया। उसी वर्ष महिला स"व्तीकरण के लिए मैक्सिको में महिला वि"व सम्मेलन आयोजित करने के लिए रणनीतियाँ तैयार की गईं। तत्प"चात संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ ने 1975 से 1985 के द"क को महिला द"क घोषित किया, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप राजनीति में महिलाओं की भागीदारी के प्र"न को एक वै"विक पहचान मिली। इसके प"चात 1985 में नैरोबी सम्मेलन में सभी सहभागी दे"ों ने महिलाओं के लिए राजनीतिक संस्थाओं में 35 प्रति"त आरक्षण की माँग को एक स्वर में उठाया।⁴ 1995 का संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम (यू.एन.डी.पी.) महिला स"व्तीकरण के प्रति समर्पित था, जिसने राजनीतिक शक्ति अथवा निर्णय-निर्माण प्रक्रिया को आधार बनाकर 130 राष्ट्रों की लैंगिक समानता का क्रम तैयार किया। परन्तु फिर भी महिलाओं की राजनीति में भागीदारी लगभग नगण्य ही रही है। भारत भी इसका अपवाद

नहीं है। इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि वैदिक काल में महिलाओं की राजनीतिक स्थिति काफी अच्छी थी। राजनीति में क्षेत्रीय स्तर पर महिलाओं की भागीदारी होती थी:— जैसे गार्गी, मैत्री, रूपा, वि"व भैरया आदि सभा व समितियों की सदस्य होती थी। परन्तु समय व्यतीत होने के साथ-साथ महिलाओं को दूसरे स्तर का प्राणी समझा जाने लगा, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप यह समाज पूर्णरूप से पुरुष प्रधान समाज में बदलना शुरू हो गया। मुगल काल में महिलाओं की राजनीतिक स्थिति काफी शोचनीय थी। उन्हें केवल एक वस्तु के रूप में ही स्वीकार किया जाता था, परन्तु फिर भी रजिया सुल्तान और चांदबीबी जैसी महिलाओं ने भारतीय राजनीति में बखूबी योगदान दिया। लेकिन यह केवल अपवाद मात्र ही थी।

ब्रिटि"ा काल में वि"षतः स्वाधीनता संग्राम में स"ाक्त क्रान्तिकारी वीरांगनाओं का सराहनीय योगदान रहा है, जिनमें झाँसी की रानी लक्ष्मीबाई, नाना जी की बेटा मैनावती, झलकारीबाई, अजीवन बेगम हजरत महल, प्रतिलता, अरुणा आसफ अली आदि के अलावा भगिनी निवेदिता, श्रीमति ऐनी बेसेन्ट, मेडम कामा जैसी विदे"ी महिलाओं के नाम भी वि"ष रूप से उल्लेखनीय हैं। इस प्रकार प्राचीन काल से स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति तक महिलाओं की राजनीति में भागीदारी के केवल कुछ ही उदाहरण मिलते हैं, जिन्हें आसानी से उंगलियों पर गिना जा सकता है।

महिलाओं की राजनीति में शोचनीय द"ा को देखते हुए एक स्थान पर डॉ० बी० आर० अम्बेडकर ने भाषण देते हुए कहा था कि मैं किसी समाज के विकास का अनुमान इस बात से लगाता हूँ कि उस समाज की महिलाओं का विकास कितना हुआ है। महिलाओं के विकास के बिना किसी भी समाज, राष्ट्र एवं द"ा का विकास असम्भव है। महिलाओं की शोचनीय स्थिति को देखते हुए भारतीय संविधान निर्माताओं ने भारतीय संविधान के भाग-८ में महिलाओं को पुरुषों के समान मौलिक अधिकार प्रदान करने की व्यवस्था की है, जिससे महिलाओं का राजनीतिक स"ाक्तीकरण बढ़ सके। संविधान के अनुच्छेद 14 में यह उपबन्ध है कि "राज्य भारत के राज्य क्षेत्र में किसी व्यक्ति को समक्ष समता से या विधियों के समान संरक्षण से वंचित नहीं करेगा।" अनुच्छेद 15 के अनुसार "राज्य किसी नागरिक के विरुद्ध केवल धर्म, मूलव"ा, जाति, लिंग, जन्मस्थान या इनमें से किसी के आधार पर कोई विभेद नहीं करेगा।" अनुच्छेद 16 (1) में कहा गया है कि राज्य के अधीन किसी पद पर नियोजन या नियुक्ति से सम्बन्धित विषयों में सभी नागरिकों के लिए अवसर की समता होगी।" अनुच्छेद 16 (2) के अनुसार "कोई नागरिक केवल धर्म, मूलव"ा, जाति, लिंग, उद्भव, जन्मस्थान, निवास या इनमें से किसी के आधार पर राज्य के अधीन किसी नियोजन या पद के संबंध में अपात्र नहीं होगा या उससे विभेद नहीं किया जाएगा।" भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 17 में कहा गया है कि "अस्पृ"यता का अन्त किया जाता है और उसका किसी भी रूप में आचरण निषिद्ध किया जाता है। अस्पृ"यता से उपजी किसी निर्योग्यता को लागू करना अपराध होगा जो विधि के अनुसार दण्डनीय होगा।" भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 19(1) के अनुसार "सभी नागरिकों को (क) वाक् स्वातंत्र्य और अभिव्यक्ति - स्वातंत्र्य का (ख) शांतिपूर्वक और निराशुभ सम्मेलन का (ग) संगम या संघ बनाने का (घ) भारत के राज्यक्षेत्र में सर्वत्र अबाध संचरण का (ङ) भारत के राज्य क्षेत्र के किसी भाग में निवास करने और बस जाने का और (छ) कोई वृत्ति, उपजीविका, व्यापार या कारोबार करने का अधिकार होगा।" अनुच्छेद 39 के अनुसार "राज्य अपनी नीति का इस प्रकार संचालन करेगा कि सुनिश्चित रूप से सभी पुरुषों तथा स्त्रियों को जीविका के पर्याप्त साधन प्राप्त करने का अधिकार हो; समुदाय की भौतिक संपदा का स्वामित्व तथा नियंत्रण इस प्रकार बँटा हो, जिससे सामूहिक हित का सर्वोत्तम रूप से साधन हो; आर्थिक व्यवस्था इस प्रकार

चले कि धन और उत्पादन के साधनों का सर्वसाधारण के लिए अहितकारी सकेन्द्रण न हो; पुरुषों और स्त्रियों, दोनों का समान कार्य के लिए समान वेतन हो।" अनुच्छेद 44 के अनुसार "राज्य को यह निर्दे"ा दिया गया है कि वह भारत के समस्त राज्य क्षेत्र में सभी नागरिकों के लिए एक समान सिविल संहिता प्राप्त कराने का प्रयास करेगा।" अनुच्छेद 325 के अनुसार "संसद के प्रत्येक सदन या किसी राज्य के विधानमण्डल के लिए निर्वाचन के लिए प्रत्येक प्रादे"ाक निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के लिए एक साधारण निर्वाचक नामावली होगी और केवल धर्म, मूलव"ा, जाति, लिंग या इनमें से किसी के आधार पर कोई व्यक्ति ऐसी किसी नामावली में सम्मिलित किए जाने के लिए अपात्र नहीं होगा।" अनुच्छेद 326 के अनुसार "निर्वाचन व्यस्क मताधिकार के आधार पर होंगे अर्थात् प्रत्येक व्यक्ति, जो भारत का नागरिक है और 18 वर्ष से कम आयु का नहीं है, निर्वाचन में मत देने का हकदार होगा।" अतः इस प्रकार भारतीय संविधान लिंग के आधार पर किसी प्रकार का भेदभाव न करने की गारण्टी देते हुए महिलाओं के राजनीतिक स"ाक्तीकरण का प्रावधान करता है। परन्तु व्यवहारिक रूप से भारत में महिलाओं का राजनीतिक स"ाक्तीकरण आज भी अपने वास्तविक स्वरूप को प्राप्त नहीं कर पाया है क्योंकि स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति से लेकर स्वतंत्र भारत की 69वीं वर्षगांठ तक महिलाओं को राजनीति में द्वितीय श्रेणी का नागरिक माना जाता रहा है, जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप भारतीय राजनीति के क्षेत्र में वि"षतया उच्च स्तर पर महिलाओं की स्थिति अधिक दयनीय रही है। इतना सब कुछ होने के बावजूद भी हम कुछ ही महिलाओं के नाम ले सकते हैं, जिन्होंने भारतीय राजनीति में महिलाओं की राजनीतिक भागीदारी एवं राजनीतिक स"ाक्तीकरण को आ"ाक रूप से सिद्ध किया है, उनमें प्रमुख हैं - विजयलक्ष्मी पण्डित, सरोजिनी नायडू, इन्दिरा गांधी, प्रतिभा पाटिल, सोनिया गांधी, मीरा कुमार, शीला दीक्षित, सुचेता कृपलानी, नंदिनी, सतपथी, जयललिता, ममता बनर्जी, मायावती, सुषमा स्वराज, स्मृति ईरानी, उमा भारती, वसुंधरा राजे, वृंदा करार, माग्रेट अल्वा, मोहसिना किदवई, नजमा हेपतुल्ला, राजकुमारी अमृता कौर आदि। परन्तु मायावती और ममता बनर्जी आदि को छोड़कर अन्य सभी महिलाएँ राजनीतिक वि"षट वर्ग से संबन्ध रखती हैं तथा कई महिला अपनी पुरुष प्रधान विरासत का ही प्रतिनिधित्व कर उच्च पदों पर आसीन हुई हैं।"

भारतीय राजनीति में महिलाओं की राजनीतिक स्थिति अत्यधिक दयनीय रही है, चाहे वह राष्ट्रीय स्तर हो, प्रान्तीय स्तर, ग्रामीण स्तर हो प्रत्येक स्तर पर महिलाओं का राजनीतिक स"ाक्तीकरण अपने विकास की "ा"ु अवस्था में ही विद्यमान रहा है, जिसे लेकर विद्वानों में बहस छिड़ी हुई। आज महिलाओं के राजनीतिक स"ाक्तीकरण का प्र"न एक अहम प्र"न बना हुआ है। ग्रामीण एवं स्थानीय स्तर पर महिलाओं की राजनीतिक स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए सर्वप्रथम 1957 ई० में बलबन्त राय मेहता समिति ने अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत करते हुए यह सिफारि"ा की कि पंचायती राज व्यवस्था में ग्राम सेविकाओं की नियुक्ति की जाए तथा महिलाओं को सामाजिक विस्तार एवं अधिकारियों के रूप में नियुक्त किया जाए। इसके अलावा समिति ने यह भी सिफारि"ा की कि महिलाओं को पंचायत के चुने हुए सदस्यों के द्वारा जिला व खण्ड स्तर पर अप्रत्यक्ष प्रतिनिधित्व दिया जाये। इन सिफारि"ों के आधार पर महिलाओं को राजनीति में भाग लेने का अवसर तो प्राप्त हुआ परन्तु वह समानता को प्राप्त नहीं कर पाया। वह केवल उच्च घरानों की कुछ महिलाओं का हथियार बन कर रह गया। लेकिन उनकी भी निर्णय-निर्माण की प्रक्रिया में कोई भूमिका नहीं रही क्योंकि वह पुरुषों की निर्णय-निर्माण प्रक्रिया से ही बाधित रही। भारत में महिलाओं के राजनीतिक स"ाक्तीकरण के लिए 1974 में गठित महिलाओं की स्थिति के लिए समिति ने अपने प्रतिवेदन में ग्राम स्तर पर

महिला पंचायत के गठन की सिफारिश की। जिसका स्वागत करते हुए सुशीला कौमिक ने कहा है कि "इससे विद्यमान पंचायतों की कार्यप्रणाली में पाई जाने वाली त्रुटियां, उनमें पुरुष प्रधान प्रभुत्व तथा महिलाओं से सम्बन्धित मामलों की अवहेलना उजागर होगी।"¹⁸ इसके अलावा 1977 में गठित अंगोका मेहता समिति ने 1978 में अपनी सिफारिशें पेश करते हुए पंचायतों की राजनीतिक निर्णय-निर्माण प्रक्रिया में महिलाओं की भागीदारी को बढ़ाने पर बल दिया। इस समिति ने प्रत्येक पंचायत में दो महिला सीटों के आरक्षण की न केवल सिफारिश की बल्कि पंजाब पंचायत समिति एवं जिला परिषद अधिनियम 1961 का भी शानदार स्वागत किया, जिसमें यह व्यवस्था की गई थी कि सभी महिला उम्मीदवारों में जिन दो महिलाओं ने सबसे अधिक मत लिए हैं वे दो आरक्षित स्थानों के पद ग्रहण करेंगी। ये दो सीटें उन दो सीटों के अलावा होंगी, जो महिलाओं ने समान्य सीटों से जीती हैं। इस समिति ने एक मण्डल पंचायत की सभी महिलाओं की एक समिति की संस्थानात्मक प्रबन्धन के लिए आवश्यकता महसूस की। अतः इस प्रकार अंगोका मेहता समिति द्वारा दिये गए सुझाव महिलाओं की पंचायतों में सहभागिता एवं ग्रामीण स्तर महिलाओं के राजनीतिक संवाक्यकरण हेतु अत्यधिक महत्वपूर्ण थे। किन्तु यथार्थ में ये सब निरर्थक ही रहे क्योंकि इसे क्रियात्मक दिशा नहीं मिल पाई।

महिलाओं की राजनीति में भागीदारी बढ़ाने हेतु 1988 में राष्ट्रीय परिदृश्य योजना का निर्माण किया गया जिसके अन्तर्गत बुनियादी स्तर की जनतांत्रिक संस्थाओं में महिलाओं के प्रभावकारी राजनीतिक अधिकार के लिए यह सुझाव दिया गया कि महिलाओं के लिए ग्राम पंचायत से लेकर जिला परिषद के स्तर तक और नगरपालिका में 30 प्रतिशत स्थान आरक्षित किये जाएं। जहाँ तक सम्भव हो कमजोर वर्गों की दलित आदिवासी महिलाओं का अधिक प्रतिनिधित्व सुनिश्चित किया जाए। इसके अलावा ग्राम पंचायतों से लेकर जिला स्तर तक की सभी संस्थाओं के प्रधान का 30 प्रतिशत और पंचायती राज संस्थाओं के सभी निम्न, मध्य और उच्च स्तरों पर मुख्य कर्ताधर्ता का एक निश्चित प्रतिशत महिलाओं के लिए अनिवार्य रूप से आरक्षित किया जाए। इस दिशा में सबसे सराहनीय कदम श्री राजीव गांधी ने अपने प्रधानमंत्रित्व काल में 1989 में संसद में 64वाँ संवैधानिक संशोधन विधेयक प्रस्तुत करके उठाया, जिसमें पंचायती राज संस्थाओं और स्थानीय संस्थाओं में 30 प्रतिशत स्थान महिलाओं के लिए आरक्षित करने की बात कही गई, जिसके अन्तर्गत अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित जनजाति की महिलाएँ भी शामिल थीं। इसके अन्तर्गत यह भी कहा गया कि महिलाएँ प्रत्यक्ष चुनाव के द्वारा चुनी जायेंगी तथा प्रत्येक पंचायत में अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए कुल आरक्षित सीटों में से 30 प्रतिशत सीटें अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित जनजाति की महिलाओं के लिए भी आरक्षित रहेंगी। अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित जनजाति की महिलाओं की भागीदारी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए विधेयक में यह भी कहा गया कि जहाँ पर केवल दो सीटें अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए होंगी, उनमें से एक सीट अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित जनजातियों की महिलाओं के लिए भी आरक्षित रहेगी। लेकिन राज्यसभा में कांग्रेस (आई) का बहुमत न होने के कारण यह विधेयक पास नहीं हो सका। इसके बाद 1990 में वी० पी० सिंह की अध्यक्षता में इस दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण कदम तब उठाया गया, जब उन्होंने मुख्यमंत्रियों का सम्मेलन बुलाया तथा उसके पश्चात् 72वाँ संवैधानिक संशोधन विधेयक लोकसभा में पेश किया, परन्तु राजनीतिक अस्थिरता के कारण यह विधेयक भी पारित न हो सका। अगला कदम मई 1991 में उठाया गया, जब कांग्रेस ने स्थानीय शासन में सुधार करने के वचन को अपने घोषणा पत्र में शामिल किया। जून 1991 में श्री पी० वी० नरसिम्हा राव के नेतृत्व में कांग्रेस

(आई) सतारूढ़ हुई तो उन्होंने स्वर्गीय श्री राजीव गांधी जी के सपने को साकार करने के लिए 73वाँ और 74वाँ संवैधानिक संशोधन 1992 और 1993 में किया, जिसके अन्तर्गत महिलाओं के लिए पंचायतों और शहरी स्थानीय संस्थाओं में 33 प्रतिशत आरक्षण का प्रावधान किया गया।¹⁹ जिसके परिणामस्वरूप राजनीतिक परिदृश्य में महिलाओं के राजनीतिक प्रतिनिधित्व में अभूतपूर्व वृद्धि हुई। उक्त कानून के तहत भारत की 500 जिला पंचायतों, 5100 ब्लॉक पंचायतों, 225000 ग्राम पंचायतों, 90 नगर-निगमों और 1500 नगर परिषदों, 1800 नगर पंचायतों के अस्तित्व ने जन्म लिया। इन सभी निकायों में सामूहिक रूप से 30 लाख प्रतिनिधियों में महिलाओं के राजनीतिक प्रतिनिधित्व की भूमिका का प्रश्न विचारणीय रहा है।²⁰ 73वें एवं 74वें संवैधानिक संशोधन से पहले केवल कर्नाटक राज्य में महिलाओं के लिए स्थानीय स्वायत्त संस्थाओं में आरक्षण की व्यवस्था की गई। 1991 में कर्नाटक प्रान्त में जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने एक विधेयक पास किया, जिसमें स्थानीय स्वायत्त संस्थाओं में महिलाओं के लिए 25 प्रतिशत आरक्षण का प्रावधान किया गया। उसके समय ही दूसरे राज्यों में इस मुद्दे को लेकर वाद-विवाद प्रारम्भ हो गया। 73वाँ संवैधानिक संशोधन पास करके महिलाओं को भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 243 घ के अन्तर्गत 33 प्रतिशत प्रतिनिधित्व देने की शुरुआत की गई। पंचायत स्तर पर कुल निर्वाचित 27,82,293 प्रतिनिधियों में से लगभग 10,42,282 महिलाएँ प्रतिनिधि निर्वाचित हुईं जो प्रतिनिधित्व लगभग 37.46 प्रतिशत था। परन्तु कुछ राज्यों जैसे कर्नाटक, गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, कर्नाटक, तमिलनाडु और मध्यप्रदेश में निर्वाचित महिलाओं का राजनीतिक प्रतिनिधित्व अत्यधिक उच्च रहा। महाराष्ट्र की 13, मध्यप्रदेश की 7, पश्चिम बंगाल व त्रिपुरा की एक-एक पंचायत पूर्णतः महिला पंचायत रही। वहाँ पंच से लेकर सरपंच तक सभी महिलाएँ निर्वाचित हुईं। कर्नाटक में ग्राम पंचायत के स्तर पर 46 प्रतिशत, पंचायत समिति के स्तर पर 40.2 प्रतिशत व जिला पंचायत के स्तर पर 36.5 प्रतिशत महिलाएँ निर्वाचित हुईं। पंचायत अध्यक्ष के स्तर पर भी अनेक राज्यों में महिलाओं का प्रतिनिधित्व न्यूनतम अनुपात से ज्यादा रहा।²¹ परन्तु असम, नागालैण्ड जैसे राज्यों में भी जहाँ के समाज में महिलाओं की उच्च स्थिति है, उनका राजनीतिक प्रतिनिधित्व उच्च स्तरीय नहीं रहा। 2008 में ग्राम पंचायतों की 37.8 प्रतिशत महिलाएँ सदस्य अध्यक्ष, ब्लॉक पंचायतों की 37 प्रतिशत महिला सदस्य, और जिला पंचायतों में 35.3 प्रतिशत महिलाएँ सदस्य रही। त्रिस्तरीय पंचायतों में महिलाओं का कुल राजनीतिक प्रतिनिधित्व 36.87 प्रतिशत रहा। महिलाओं के राजनीतिक प्रतिनिधित्व को कम आंकते हुए 2009 में 110वें संवैधानिक संशोधन विधेयक द्वारा पंचायतों में महिलाओं का आरक्षण 33 प्रतिशत से 50 प्रतिशत करने का प्रयास किया, परन्तु यह विधेयक पास नहीं हो सका। अतः पंचायतों में महिलाओं के लिए आरक्षण के प्रावधान के बाद 14 लाख से अधिक महिलाओं का राजनीतिक प्रतिनिधित्व पंचायतों के विभिन्न पदों पर हो रहा है।

केन्द्र तथा राज्य विधायिकाओं में महिलाओं का राजनीतिक प्रतिनिधित्व नगण्य ही रहा है। सारणी-1 यह दर्शाती है कि 1952 से 2014 तक लोकसभा में महिलाओं का राजनीतिक प्रतिनिधित्व 11.23 प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं रहा और कम से कम 3.29 प्रतिशत रहा है। लोकसभा में महिलाओं का राजनीतिक प्रतिनिधित्व संख्या की दृष्टि से 1952 में 22 (4.41 प्रतिशत) था। तो 1984 में 44 (8.9 प्रतिशत), 2004 में 45 (8.03 प्रतिशत) और 2014 में 61 (11.23 प्रतिशत) रहा है जो उनकी जनसंख्या के औसत से बहुत कम है। 1952 के बाद से लोकसभा में महिलाओं का राजनीतिक प्रतिनिधित्व कुल सदस्य संख्या में से औसतन 36.81 रहा है जोकि कि औसतन 6.91 प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं रहा है।

सारणी : 01 लोकसभा में महिलाओं का प्रतिनिधित्व (1952-2014)²²

लोकसभा की क्रम संख्या	वर्ष	लोकसभा में स्थानों की कुल संख्या	लोकसभा में पुरुषों की कुल संख्या	लोकसभा में महिलाओं की कुल संख्या	लोकसभा में महिलाओं का कुल प्रतिशत
I	1952	499	477	22	4.41
II	1957	500	473	27	5.40
III	1962	503	469	34	6.76
IV	1967	523	492	31	5.93
V	1971	521	499	22	4.22
VI	1977	544	525	19	3.29
VII	1980	544	516	28	5.15
VIII	1984	544	500	44	8.9
IX	1989	517	490	27	5.22
X	1991	544	505	39	7.17
XI	1996	543	504	39	7.18
XII	1998	543	500	43	7.92
XIII	1999	543	494	49	9.02
XIV	2004	543	499	45	8.03
XV	2009	543	484	59	10.86
XVI	2014	543	482	61	11.23
कुल	औसत	531.06	491.5	36.81	6.91

सारणी - 2 यह दर्शाती है कि 1952 से 2014 तक राज्यसभा में महिलाओं का राजनीतिक प्रतिनिधित्व 15.51 प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं रहा और कम से कम 6 प्रतिशत रहा है। राज्यसभा में महिलाओं का राजनीतिक प्रतिनिधित्व सबसे अधिक 1991 में 15.51 प्रतिशत रहा जबकि वर्तमान में 11.83 प्रतिशत है जोकि

उनकी संख्या की दृष्टि से बहुत ही कम और उसमें भी लगभग 3.68 प्रतिशत गिरावट आई है। 1952 के बाद से अब तक राज्यसभा में महिलाओं का राजनीतिक प्रतिनिधित्व कुल सदस्य संख्या में से औसतन 22.68 रहा है जोकि औसतन 9.40 प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं रहा है।

सारणी : 02 राज्यसभा में महिलाओं का प्रतिनिधित्व (1952 - 2014)²³

राज्यसभा की क्रम संख्या	वर्ष	राज्यसभा में स्थानों की कुल संख्या	राज्यसभा में पुरुषों की कुल संख्या	राज्यसभा में महिलाओं की कुल संख्या	राज्यसभा में महिलाओं का कुल प्रतिशत
I	1952	219	203	16	7.31
II	1957	237	219	18	7.59
III	1962	238	220	18	7.56
IV	1967	240	220	20	8.33
V	1971	243	226	17	6.9
VI	1977	244	219	25	10.25
VII	1980	244	220	24	9.84
VIII	1984	244	216	28	11.48
IX	1989	245	221	24	9.80
X	1991	245	207	38	15.51
XI	1996	223	204	19	8.52
XII	1998	245	230	15	6.12
XIII	1999	245	226	19	7.76
XIV	2004	245	217	28	11.4
XV	2009	242	217	25	10.3
XVI	2014	245	216	29	11.83
कुल	औसत	240.25	217.56	22.68	9.40

सारणी-3 यह दर्शाती है कि यदि राज्य की विधानसभाओं में महिलाओं की राजनीतिक स्थिति पर नजर डाली जाए तो पता चलेगा कि उनकी दशा अत्यधिक निराशाजनक रही है। पिछले

पचास वर्षों में महिलाओं का राजनीतिक प्रतिनिधित्व 1952 से 2004 तक औसतन 4 प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं रहा है।²⁵

सारणी - 03 राज्य की विधानसभाओं में महिलाओं का प्रतिनिधित्व (1952-2004)²⁴

क्रम संख्या	प्रान्त एवं केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश	राज्य विधानसभा के कुल निर्वाचनों की संख्या	राज्य विधानसभाओं में महिला सदस्यों का औसत प्रतिनिधित्व
1	आन्ध्रप्रदेश	12	4.6
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	06	3.3
3	असम	11	3.5
4	बिहार	12	4.1
5	गोआ	09	3.2
6	गुजरात	10	3.8
7	हरियाणा	09	5.7
8	छत्तीसगढ़	01	5.5
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	10	4.5
10	जम्मू व कश्मीर	08	1.6
11	कर्नाटक	11	3.5
12	केरल	12	3.9
13	मध्यप्रदेश	11	5.2
14	महाराष्ट्र	10	4.7
15	मणिपुर	09	0.5
16	मेघालय	07	2.1
17	मिजोरम	09	1.0
18	नागालैण्ड	10	0.5
19	उड़ीसा	13	4.8
20	पंजाब	12	4.3
21	राजस्थान	12	4.3
22	सिक्किम	06	3.1
23	तमिलनाडु	11	4.1
24	त्रिपुरा	08	2.5
25	उत्तरप्रदेश	14	4.1
26	पश्चिम बंगाल	13	3.8
27	दिल्ली	07	7.2
28	पाण्डिचेरी	10	2.3
29	उत्तरांचल	01	5.7

सारणी-4 यह दर्शाती है कि 1952-2014 तक हुए आम चुनावों में महिला उम्मीदवारों की स्थिति क्या रही है। सन् 2014 में महिला उम्मीदवारों की अत्यधिक संख्या 636 रही, जबकि पुरुष उम्मीदवारों की अत्यधिक संख्या 1996 में 13353 रही। 1952 में हुए आम चुनावों में पुरुष उम्मीदवारों की संख्या 1831 रही थी, जबकि महिला उम्मीदवारों की संख्या 43 रही थी, जिसमें पुरुष उम्मीदवार विजेताओं का कुल प्रतिशत 26.05 था, जबकि महिला विजेता उम्मीदवारों का प्रतिशत 51.16 रहा था। लेकिन 1996 में जब पुरुष उम्मीदवारों की अधिकतम संख्या 13353 रही और महिला उम्मीदवारों की संख्या 599 रही थी, तो मात्र 3.8 प्रतिशत पुरुष उम्मीदवार ही विजेता बन पाए, जबकि

उनकी तुलना में 6.7 प्रतिशत महिला उम्मीदवार विजेता बनी। 1998 में जब पुरुष उम्मीदवारों की संख्या 4476 थी और महिला उम्मीदवारों की संख्या 274 थी, तो मात्र 11.2 प्रतिशत पुरुष उम्मीदवार ही विजेता बने, जबकि 15.7 प्रतिशत महिला उम्मीदवार विजेता बनी। 1999 में 12.3 प्रतिशत पुरुष उम्मीदवार और 17.3 प्रतिशत महिला उम्मीदवार, 2004 में 9.8 प्रतिशत पुरुष उम्मीदवार और 12.30 प्रतिशत महिला उम्मीदवार, 2009 में 6.44 पुरुष उम्मीदवार और 10.61 प्रतिशत महिला उम्मीदवार, 2014 की 16वीं लोकसभा के आम चुनावों में 6.39 प्रतिशत पुरुष उम्मीदवार और 9.74 प्रतिशत महिला उम्मीदवार विजेता बने।

सारणी - 04 आम चुनावों में महिला उम्मीदवार (1952-2014)²⁶

क्रम संख्या	वर्ष	पुरुष उम्मीदवार	महिला उम्मीदवार	कुल उम्मीदवार	पुरुष विजेताओं का प्रतिशत	महिला विजेताओं का प्रतिशत
I	1952	1831	43	1874	26.05	51.16
II	1957	1473	45	1518	31.7	60.00
III	1962	1915	70	1985	24.0	50.00
IV	1967	2302	67	2369	21.3	44.80
V	1971	2698	86	2784	18.5	24.40
VI	1977	2369	70	2439	22.1	27.10
VII	1980	4478	142	4620	11.5	19.7
VIII	1984	5406	164	5574	9.2	25.60
IX	1989	5962	198	6160	8.5	13.60

X	1991	8374	325	8699	5.9	12.00
XI	1996	13353	599	13952	3.8	6.70
XII	1998	4476	274	4750	11.2	15.70
XIII	1999	39.76	278	4254	12.3	17.30
XIV	2004	5080	355	5435	9.8	12.30
XV	2009	2516	556	8070	6.44	10.61
XVI	2014	7527	636	8163	6.39	9.74

सारणी – 5 यह दर्शाती है कि 1985 से 2014 तक संघीय मंत्रिपरिषद् में महिलाओं का राजनीतिक प्रतिनिधित्व कितना रहा है। 1985 में कुल 15 कैबिनेट मंत्रियों में से 1 कैबिनेट मंत्री महिला रही और कुल 25 राज्यमंत्रियों में से 3 महिला राज्यमंत्री रही। 2001 में कुल 30 कैबिनेट मंत्रियों में से 3 महिला कैबिनेट मंत्री रही और 2009 में कुल 34 कैबिनेट मंत्रियों

में से 3 महिला कैबिनेट मंत्री रही और 45 राज्य मंत्रियों में से 5 महिला राज्यमंत्री रही है। 2014 में 23 कैबिनेट मंत्रियों में से 6 महिला कैबिनेट मंत्री रही हैं और 23 राज्यमंत्रियों में से 1 महिला राज्यमंत्री रही है। 1952 से लेकर अब तक पहली बार संघीय मंत्रिपरिषद् में महिला कैबिनेट मंत्रियों की अत्यधिक संख्या 16वीं लोकसभा में रही है।

सारणी – 05 संघीय मंत्रिपरिषद् में महिलाओं का प्रतिनिधित्व (1985–2014)²⁷

वर्ष	संघीय मंत्रिपरिषद् में मंत्रियों की कुल संख्या			संघीय मंत्रिपरिषद् में महिला मंत्रियों की कुल संख्या		
	कैबिनेट मंत्री	राज्यमंत्री	उप मंत्री	कैबिनेट मंत्री	राज्य मंत्री	उप मंत्री
1985	15	25	0	1	3	0
1990	17	17	5	0	1	1
1995	12	37	3	1	4	1
1996	18	21	0	0	1	0
1997	20	24	0	0	5	0
1998	21	21	0	0	3	0
2001	30	7	35	3	2	4
2002	31	45	0	2	5	0
2004	28	38	0	1	6	0
2009	34	45	0	3	5	0
2014	23	23	0	6	1	0

महिलाओं के राजनीति में प्रतिनिधित्व को स्थिति में देखते हुए निर्वाचन आयोग ने सभी राजनीतिक दलों को यह सुझाव दिया कि वे चुनावों में 33 प्रतिशत महिला उम्मीदवारों को टिकट दें तथा 1996 में महिला संगठनों द्वारा स्थापित नेशनल एलायंस ऑफ विमेन की मांग रही कि राजनीतिक दल चुनावों में महिलाओं को उचित संख्या में टिकट दे, जिसे राजनीतिक दलों ने ठुकरा दिया। महिलाओं के राजनीतिक प्रतिनिधित्व को लेकर अत्यधिक वाद-विवाद हुआ और राष्ट्रीय राजनीतिक दलों ने अपने-अपने घोषणा पत्रों में महिलाओं को संसद में 33 प्रतिशत आरक्षण देने की बात को शामिल किया। महिलाओं के राजनीतिक सक्रियकरण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए यूनाइटेड फ्रंट सरकार ने 12 सितम्बर, 1996 को महिलाओं को लोकसभा, राज्यसभा और राज्य की विधानसभाओं में कुल स्थानों का 33 प्रतिशत स्थान आरक्षित करने के लिए 81वाँ संवैधानिक संशोधन विधेयक पहली बार पेश किया। फिर लगातार इसी विधेयक 1999, 2003, 2005, 2008 और 2010 में संसद में पेश किया गया और 108वें संवैधानिक संशोधन विधेयक के रूप में 2010 में राज्यसभा से यह पास हो गया, परन्तु लोकसभा में यह विधेयक पास नहीं हो पाया है। इस प्रकार महिला आरक्षण विधेयक पर यूनाइटेड फ्रंट भारतीय जनता पार्टी के एन.डी.ए. और कांग्रेस नेतृत्व संयुक्त प्रगतिशील गठबन्धन सरकारों ने अथक प्रयास किये परन्तु सभी प्रयास व्यर्थ गए। क्योंकि महिलाओं की जनसंख्या के हिसाब से उनका भारतीय राजनीति में स्थानीय स्तर, प्रान्तीय स्तर एवं राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रतिनिधित्व बहुत कम है। विभव में भारत का महिलाओं के राजनीतिक सक्रियकरण में संयुक्त रूप से संसद एवं ग्रामीण एवं शहरी स्थानीय संस्थाओं के सन्दर्भ में 24वाँ स्थान है।

निष्कर्ष में स्पष्ट है कि भारतीय राजनीति में महिलाओं का सक्रियकरण अत्यधिक शोचनीय रहा है क्योंकि उनकी संख्या के अनुपात से उनकी राजनीतिक भागीदारी एवं राजनीतिक प्रतिनिधित्व बहुत ही कम है। चाहे राष्ट्रीय, प्रान्तीय या ग्रामीण स्तर हो, प्रत्येक स्तर पर महिलाओं का राजनीतिक सक्रियकरण अपने विकास की गंभीर अवस्था में ही रहा है

क्योंकि कुछ गिने चुने विविध राजनीतिक परिवारों से ही महिलाएँ राजनीति में भागीदारी अदा करती रही है। जबकि साधारण परिवारों की महिलाओं को राजनीति में कोई स्थान नहीं मिलता, जिसके पीछे न केवल उनकी सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजनीतिक, शैक्षणिक सांस्कृतिक परिस्थितियाँ रही हैं बल्कि पुरुष प्रधान समाज की दकियानूसी रूढ़िवादी शोच रही है, जिसके कारण भारत में महिलाओं का राजनीतिक सक्रियकरण नहीं हो पाया है, जो आज 21वीं शताब्दी की मांग है। जिसको महेंजर रखते हुए भारतीय संविधान निर्माताओं ने महिलाओं को न केवल राजनीतिक व संवैधानिक अधिकार प्रदान किये बल्कि उनके राजनीतिक सक्रियकरण का मार्ग भी प्रस्तुत किया। इसके अलावा बलबन्त राय मेहता समिति, अशोक मेहता समिति और राष्ट्रीय परिदृश्य योजना ने महिलाओं के राजनीतिक सक्रियकरण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए महिला आरक्षण की सिफारिश की, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप 73वाँ एवं 74वाँ संवैधानिक संशोधन पास हुआ, जिसके अन्तर्गत राजनीतिक प्रतिनिधित्व की दृष्टि से महिलाओं के लिए स्थानीय निकायों में 33 प्रतिशत आरक्षण का प्रावधान महत्वपूर्ण कदम है। परन्तु संसद एवं राज्य विधायिकाओं में महिलाओं के लिए 33 प्रतिशत यह आरक्षण करने सम्बंधी विधेयक 1996 से ही संसद में लम्बित पड़ा है, जो सामाजिक न्याय की दृष्टि से महिलाओं के राजनीतिक सक्रियकरण के लिए पास होना आवश्यक है, जो न केवल भारतीय राजनीति में महिलाओं के प्रतिनिधित्व को सुरक्षित कर उनके राजनीतिक सक्रियकरण को बढ़ावा देगा, बल्कि भारत के सामाजिक, आर्थिक,

राजनीतिक आधुनिकीकरण का आधार भी सुनिश्चित करेगा। अतः हमारे पुरुष प्रधान समाज के सत्तासीन जनप्रतिनिधियों को अपनी लिंग भेद व दकियानूसी सोच से ऊपर उठकर 1996 से लम्बित महिला आरक्षण विधेयक को कानूनी जामा पहनाकर भारतीय राजनीति में महिलाओं के राजनीतिक सत्ताधिकार को एक नई दिशा प्रदान करनी चाहिए, ताकि विधेयक के सबसे बड़े लोकतांत्रिक देग भारत में महिलाएँ अपनी जनसंख्या के हिसाब से अपना प्रतिनिधित्व सुरक्षित रूप से प्राप्त कर सकें तथा स्वयं को गौरवान्वित महसूस कर सकें।

सन्दर्भ

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A STUDY OF MATHEMATICAL KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

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ABSTRACT:

Mathematical Knowledge Management (MKM), as a field, has seen tremendous growth in the last few years. Mathematical Knowledge Management is an exciting new field at the intersection of mathematics and computer science. We need efficient, new techniques - based on sophisticated formal mathematics and software technology - to take advantage of the enormous amount of knowledge available in current mathematical sources and to organize mathematical knowledge in new ways. By its very nature, the realm of mathematical information looks a very likely candidate on which to test innovative theoretical and technological solutions for content-based systems, interoperability, management of machine understandable information, and the Semantic Web.

INTRODUCTION:

MKM is a new interdisciplinary field of research in the intersection of mathematics, computer science, library science, and scientific publishing. The objective of MKM is to develop new and better ways of managing mathematical knowledge using sophisticated software tools. MKM is expected to serve mathematicians, scientists, and engineers who produce and use mathematical knowledge; educators and students who teach and learn mathematics; publishers who offer mathematical textbooks and disseminate new mathematical results; and librarians and mathematicians who catalogue and organize mathematical knowledge.

Although mathematical knowledge possesses several characteristics that sharply distinguish it from other kinds of knowledge, MKM also has a nontrivial intersection with the field of general knowledge management. MKM is indeed a new field of research, but Mathematicians have been concerned with managing mathematical knowledge for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. A short history of mathematical knowledge management is given in the next section. However, mathematical knowledge management is now a much greater concern to mathematicians and other mathematics practitioners than it ever was before. There are several reasons for a new heightened interest in managing mathematical knowledge.

First, since World War II there has been an explosion in the mathematical knowledge produced by mathematicians. The evidence for this statement is abundant. One only has to examine the growth in mathematics articles, reviews, journals, conferences, etc. Second, there has also been a parallel explosion in the mathematical knowledge produced by scientists

and engineers as a by-product of their work. Perhaps the best example of this explosive growth is seen in software development. Computer scientists and software engineers produce millions of software artifacts requirements specifications, design

Documents, pieces of computer code—that are essentially mathematical objects. The development and analysis of these artefacts generates an overwhelming amount of highly specific, but still quite valuable, mathematical knowledge. Third, due to the rise in computer and communication systems, how mathematical knowledge is managed—that is, articulated, organized, disseminated, and accessed—is in the midst of a profound transformation.

One example is that a large, and quickly growing, body of mathematical knowledge is now represented either axiomatically by logical theories or algorithmically by symbolic computation programs. Another example is the many new ways that mathematical knowledge is being disseminated, particularly involving the web.

The field of MKM was established to address the large and increasing need for effective mathematical knowledge management. In the eight years since MKM 2001, researchers have approached the task of managing mathematical knowledge from different points of view and have pursued different topics. It is our contention that the collection of these views and topics is a strong indication of what MKM is and where it is heading. Consequently, our review will focus on extracting from the MKM literature the dominant MKM views and topics.

HISTORY:

While mathematical knowledge management has been named as a separate endeavor only recently,

its history goes back much further at least to Euclid's great and extraordinarily influential *Elements*. For the formalist, certainly one important milestone is Frege's *Begriffsschrift*, to whom we owe modern logic. In Hilbert's hands, this became his famous Program, while Russell and Whitehead produced the *Principia Mathematica*, to which we owe type theory. While Gödel's incompleteness theorem certainly put an understandable damper on these developments, luckily many nevertheless persevered. Of course, one

must mention the Bourbaki project as extolling the virtues of a formal library of mathematics.

But Bourbaki was hardly the first to try to design such a library. Leibniz, frequently credited as having founded both library science and information theory` 13W3WDdeserves

first-mover credit here. The issues of managing large amounts of information (including substantial parts of mathematics) were already brought to the fore by Denis Diderot's *Encyclopédie* dictionaries *raison des sciences, des arts et des métiers*. Other aspects of mathematical knowledge management have a similarly extended history. Those interested in mathematical presentation would be well advised to read Cajori's monumental 1929 *A History of Mathematical Notations*. For the ones more concerned with interactivity, watching Douglas Engelbart's 1968 *Mother of All Demos* is humbling. For those most interested in mechanizing mathematics, it is well worth revisiting the early pioneers like Turing and von Neumann (in particular). Completely indispensable is a thorough reading of the automath papers ,some recent MKM work just "rediscovers" some of de Bruijn's early insights. Similarly, the QED Manifesto has helped frame the discussion around formalized mathematics for a very long time (see as an enlightening and readable example). The more recent history of many parts of MKM have been covered elsewhere (although a unified treatment is still missing), and we will not repeat that here. However, we felt that it was important to remind our readers that mathematical knowledge management actually has a very long history, if one just knows where to look. This history is for us the proper context in which to evaluate the recent work explicitly labeled as Mathematical Knowledge Management.

MATHEMATICAL MODELING:

Mathematical modeling is a process of using the mathematical language to describe the behavior of a system. Mathematical models are used

particularly in the sciences such biology, electrical engineering, physics but also in other fields such as economics, sociology and political science.

Mathematical modeling Mathematical modeling is a process of using the mathematical language to describe the behavior of a system. Mathematical models are used particularly in the sciences such biology, Electrical engineering, physics but also in other fields such as economics, sociology and Political science. Often when engineers analyze a system to be controlled or optimized, they use a mathematical model. In analysis, engineers can build a descriptive model of the system as a hypothesis of how the system could work, or try to estimate how an unforeseeable event could affect these. Often when engineers analyze a system to be controlled or optimized, they use a mathematical model. In analysis, engineers can build a descriptive model of the system as a hypothesis of how the system could work, or try to estimate how an unforeseeable event could affect the system. Similarly, in control of a system, engineers can try out different control approaches in simulations.

A mathematical model usually describes a system by a set of variables and a set of equations that establish relationships between the variables. The values of the variables can be practically anything; real or integer numbers, Boolean values or strings, for example. The variables represent some properties of the system, for example, measured system outputs often in the form of signals, timing data, counters, event occurrence (yes/no). The actual model is the set of functions that describe the relations between the different variables. According to Berka (2002), the most important properties of mathematical models are as follows:

Generality: It is possible to use one mathematical model for many object properties and intra-relationships description.

Shortness and accuracy: There are a lot of implicit knowledge about object in mathematical models, which can be converted to explicit using exact mathematical tools.

Simple verification of hypotheses: Hypotheses can be formulated exactly and proved by mathematical methods.

These properties of mathematical models will be used for knowledge representing, description and mapping

KNOWLEDGE UNIT, ELEMENTARY KNOWLEDGE:

The basic structural element of knowledge is knowledge unit. Zack (1999) defines the knowledge unit as an atomic packet of knowledge

content that can be labeled, indexed, stored, retrieved and manipulated. The format, size and content of knowledge units may vary depending on the type of explicit knowledge being stored and not suitable for connection to the structure of mathematical model. Let us define the term “elementary knowledge” as a specific type of knowledge unit. Inspired by (Slouková, 2004), we define the elementary knowledge as follows: Z we can expect consequences Q. Formally, $EK = \{X, Y, Z, Q\}$. Elementary knowledge is

and the context of their use. There are many similar definitions in literature. Unfortunately, most of them are very general

Elementary knowledge EK is a basic unit of knowledge. It is one predictive hypothesis, which has following form: Let’s have a situation X and a problem Y. With regards to objective(s)

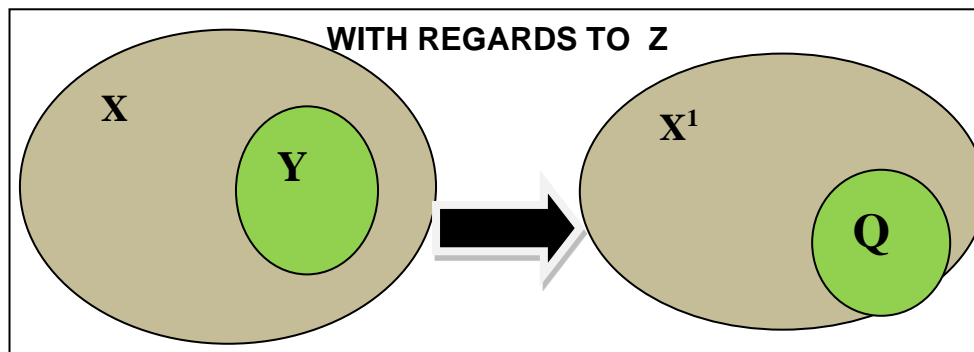


Figure : Elementary knowledge

A problem Y is a part of problem situation X. Due the predicate hypothesis in the form “IF condition THEN result” the knowledge is given and the consequence influencing the problem situation X is determined. The problem situation X is moving to the state X', better from the point of view Z. There are two key presumptions of definition given above:

Connection to a problem situation: There is no knowledge (neither elementary knowledge) without connection to some problem situation. Each of knowledge is born as a result of successful solution of some problem.

Hierarchical level of elementary: Elementary knowledge was born as an elementary problem solution. Elementary problem is a problem or part of some complex problem, which is not useful to split to simpler sub problems. It, is in concordance with Zack’s definition of knowledge unit specially user of knowledge determines criteria of elementary level setting. They depend on his ability to follow the instructions included in the elementary knowledge. *Example*

We can show the example of elementary knowledge definition. Let’s have the elementary problem: when to leave the house to catch the bus, which leaves at 7:45. The elementary knowledge connected to this problem can be defined as follows:

“IF I leave the house till 7:30, (THEN) I will catch the bus at 7:45.”

Following the statement $EK = \{X, Y, Z, Q\}$, we can determine, that

X = “my position”

Y = “when to leave the house”

Z = “to catch the bus”

Q = “going by bus”

METHODOLOGY:

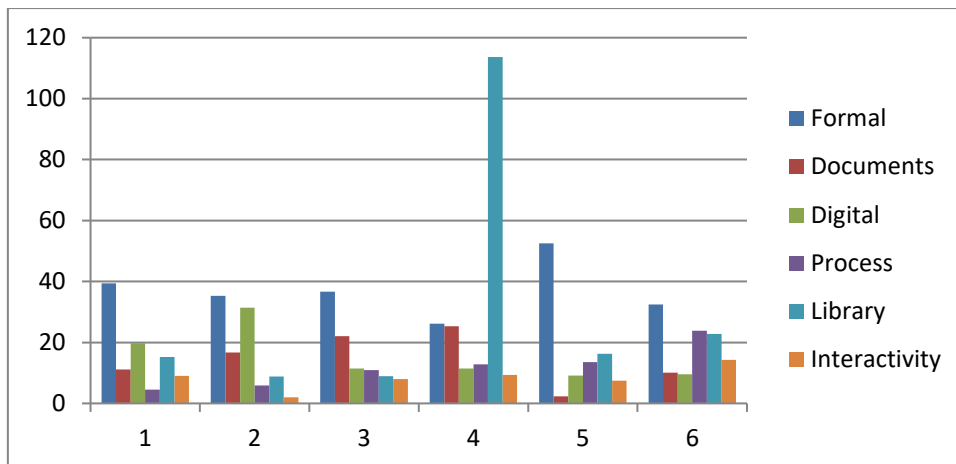
We first agreed on the methodology we should follow. First and foremost, although our results will inevitably be collared by some of our biases, we wanted our results to reflect the field itself. This meant that we have to carefully follow a bottom-up data gathering process where we would systematically review the MKM literature for metadata. We decided that the refereed proceedings of the previous seven international MKM conferences should be considered the “primary sources. The refereeing process serves two purposes: insuring a minimal level of quality as well as asserting that the contributions are “on topic”. While there are secondary sources of useful information on MKM, choosing amongst these would have required too much subjective judgment on our part. We will come back to this issue in a later section.

INVESTIGATION:

In our investigation of the MKM literature we identified six major lenses through which researchers view MKM. These views are not incompatible; more than one view is often exhibited in the same research paper.

PERCENTAGE OF WEIGHTED PAPERS FOR EACH VIEW, PER YEAR

	2008	2009	2010	2012	2013	2014
Formal	39.4	35.3	36.7	26.2	52.5	32.5
Documents	11.1	16.7	22.1	25.3	2.27	10.12
Digital	19.7	31.4	11.5	11.5	9.09	9.52
Process	4.55	5.88	10.9	12.8	13.6	23.8
Library	15.2	8.82	8.97	113.7	16.3	22.8
Interactivity	9.07	1.96	7.96	9.309	7.5	14.3



Document. Mathematical knowledge is traditionally communicated via mathematical documents. The document view of MKM sees the management of mathematical knowledge as largely happening inside documents, and managing these documents is a central concern. The documents, however, can have several forms. Some examples are articles in journals, hypertext documents on the web, and theory files produced using theorem provers. An example of a recent MKM 2008 paper written from the document view is “On Correctness of Mathematical Texts from a Logical and Practical Point of View” by K. Verchinine et al..It is concerned with formalized mathematical documents.

Library: One major view of mathematics is that it is a huge body of mathematical facts. According to the library view of MKM, the main objective of MKM is to design and implement libraries, repositories, and archives in which a part of the body of mathematical facts is assembled, organized, and made accessible in various ways. How a mathematical library works is the primary concern; what is held in a library and how it is represented are secondary concerns. The MKM 2008 paper “Cross-Curriculum Search for Intergeo” by P. Libbrecht takes a library view of MKM. It describes how a library of interactive geometry resources is organized so that it facilitates sea

Formal: Mathematical knowledge is highly structured and interrelated. In the formal view of MKM, mathematical knowledge is managed according to how it is structured and interrelated. Deduction and computation are a very important part of this view since they are the principal means by which the structure of mathematical knowledge is created, discovered, and communicated. A formal view is taken in the MKM 2007 paper “Formal Representation of Mathematics in a Dependently Typed Set Theory” by F. F. Horozal and C. E. Brown. It studies the relationship between an informal presentation of introductory real analysis and a formal presentation of it in the Scunak type theory.

Digital: Like almost all other kinds of knowledge, there is a strong impetus to digitize mathematical knowledge so that it can be handled by computer and communication systems. The digital view of MKM considers the essence of managing mathematical knowledge to be managing digital objects that encode mathematical knowledge. The digital view, in particular, is concerned with how mathematical knowledge can be put on and accessed via the web. A. S. Youssef’s MKM 2007 paper “Methods of Relevance Ranking and Hit-Content Generation in Math Search” takes a digital view. It proposes techniques for searching digital mathematics libraries.

Interactive: Mathematical knowledge is created, discovered, and communicated by human-to-human and human-to-tool interaction. The basis of the interactive view of MKM is that mathematical knowledge can only be properly managed within the context of this interaction. This view emphasizes the central role of mathematical knowledge in how mathematics is learned, produced, and applied. The MKM 2008 paper “Specifying Strategies for Exercises” by B. Heeren et al. exhibits an interactive view. It investigates the specification of strategies for use in exercise-solving systems.

Process: Another major view of mathematics is that it is a process in which mathematical models are created, explored, and interconnected. The process view of MKM focuses on how mathematical knowledge is produced. Managing mathematical knowledge is thus seen as managing the process that produces mathematical knowledge. This view includes a concern for the community of mathematicians, scientists, and engineers who produce mathematical knowledge. Process is the dominant view taken in A. Bundy’s MKM 2008 paper “Automated Signature Evolution in Logical Theories”. It argues that logical theories evolve over time and, as a consequence, their signatures need to be managed.

Analysis Review:

What can we extract from this data? It is very clear that the community tends to favor a formal view of mathematics. While that is not totally unexpected, looking that the problem of MKM, it would probably be healthier if the points of view were more uniformly distributed. Statistically speaking, the document and digital views are tied for second, and process and library third, with interactivity getting the least attention. We believe that the large ratio (4 : 1) between formal and interactivity is mainly due to the current makeup of the community (many coming from formal backgrounds and otherwise working on highly mathematical problems) and the current state of the field (it is difficult to build a novel interactive system atop quicksand and convince formalists of its worth). In between, considering the amount of time and energy it takes to build a reasonable library of mathematics, it is probably unsurprising that this viewpoint has not received equal attention, especially since MKM has not attracted many system builders. The distribution of topics clearly indicates that representation issues get the highest share of the community’s attention (with the related issues surrounding mark up joining in at number 4).

More interesting is the second place showing of case-study: we take this as a sign of a burgeoning field which takes the scientific method seriously and is doing some amount of requirements analysis before diving in with solutions. We can also analyze the correlations between views (seen as depending on the topics) and vice versa (raw data is shown in Appendix B). For the views, the most significant correlation (0.7) is between the library and digital views, which basically says that no one today is looking at large repositories of mathematics outside the digital domain. There is no correlation (0.0) between digital and interactive; this is potentially an artefact of how we chose to assign views, but not clearly so: the emphasis in the digital view is on mathematical knowledge being digital, while the interactive view emphasizes human interaction (most often on computers). It is reassuring that there are no negative correlations, which would have indicated a real flaw in our choices. Analyzing the correlations between topics, there is a very strong pair wise correlation (> 0.87) between the 4 topics representation, case study, mechanized and usability. In other words, regardless of point of view, these topics tend to appear together. This can also be interpreted to indicate that MKM has a strong affinity for the topics covered by the Calculemus conference, and would further justify the co-location of these conferences for 2012, 2013 and 2014. At the other extreme, the pairs (mark-up, education), (extraction, education), and (process, web) are strongly negatively correlated ($-0.9, -0.95$ and -0.89 respectively). This also makes sense as, no matter how one looks at MKM topics, neither mark-up nor techniques for information extraction are (currently) relevant to MKM issues in education, nor is the advances in web technology as discussed in MKM papers (currently) relevant to the process of creating mathematics. Looking at the per-year data, only a couple of trends appear to be statistically significant: the process view is gaining some traction, while the formal view appears to be slowly losing ground.

CONCLUSION:

Our review of the MKM literature has produced a two-dimensional framework based on views and topics for classifying and analyzing MKM research. Although some bias on our part has certainly crept into our analysis, we have made a concerted effort to let the literature speak for itself. Our results show that the MKM community is pursuing a wide range of topics from a reasonably balanced set of viewpoints. Our analysis shows that some trends and

correlations are clearly evident such as the persistent interest in the formal view and the strong correlation between the formal view and the representation topic. What stand out most in this work are the views. MKM researchers take different points of view when they do their research and write their results. The six views we have identified appear to cover, either individually or in combination, the views exhibited in the MKM literature. The views embody the different ways people see mathematical knowledge as well as the different ways people see mathematics itself. Like Parnas, we refuse to oversimplify MKM and shoehorn it into a hierarchy. More productive is to frankly embrace its complexity, and try to tame it with tools appropriate for a complex field rather than to do forensics on a carcass

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(International Multidisciplinary Peer Reviewed Refereed Research Journal)

STUDENT PERFORMANCE ANXIETY IN SPORT AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION ENVIRONMENTS

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ABSTRACT:

Exercise participation is usually recognized for its anxiolytic properties. However, performance anxiety in physical education and sport may also be faced by those students perceiving a negative difference between their degree of competence or self-worth in terms of sporting skill, and the perceived demands of a class activity, sporting competition or training situation. While the response to feeling anxious is not always negative, anxiety usually results in a 'fight or flight' response creating an elevated heart rate and a release of adrenaline preparing the body for action. Anxiety may serve as an in-built warning system for an individual student of their personal vulnerability in an upcoming activity, drill or game situation. An inability to manage sporting performance anxiety can negatively impact on a student's participation, enjoyment and positive skill development, even deterring future exercise and sporting activities. The key to managing sport and exercise-related anxiety is achieving an optimal level. The teacher or coach needs to challenge students sufficiently to prepare mind and body for exercise, without an individual overextending into anxiety levels that create negative performance. Bringing together the disciplines of sport and physical education, we explore the nature of anxiety, and practical sports psychology techniques the teacher or sports coach can introduce to help students manage sports anxiety, and create supportive learning environments. Helping students overcome sporting performance anxiety will assist them in performing at their best and teach important skills they can apply for the rest of their future sporting and exercise activities.

Keywords: Anxiety; student; teaching; coaching; management

Recent health concerns have been raised over how to practically address overweight and obesity of Australian children (AIHW, 2011). Therefore, increased attention has been placed on the role that physical education (PE) and sport may have in increasing young people's engagement in physically active lifestyles (Crawford, 2009). Participation in sport and physical activity is an excellent way of developing a student's self-esteem, self-concept and team skills, together with developing their physical abilities such as fundamental motor skill development (Currie, 2013; Raalte & Brewer, 2008). However sporting and PE participation can also cause fear and anxiety in children and adolescents when they worry about becoming hurt, losing, or not playing well in front of others (Humphrey, 2003).

Anxiety is generally considered a factor impairing the decision-making capacity, memory, attention and problem-solving ability of athletes, therefore negatively affecting performance. It can affect our mental efficiency in being able to make quick and effective decisions, so athletes are less able to 'read the game', decide on the next move or who to pass to. As the demands of the task become more challenging, increases in anxiety levels combined with a sharp decline in athletic performance may be noted (Craft, Magyar, Becker, & Feltz, 2003; Lavellee, Kremer, Moran & Williams, 2004; Martens, Vealey & Burton, 1990). For example during a tie-break in a tight tennis finals match, or

balancing on a beam in front a crowd of peers or remembering a complicated dance routine for a class assessment.

Perceptions of anxiety and its effects on the mind and/or body warn and prepare an individual about potentially stressful or dangerous situations and to prepare for 'fight or flight'. Somatic anxiety is experienced through muscle tension, sweating and has a curvilinear relationship with performance. A moderate level of anxiety is related to optimum performance whereas high and low anxiety levels are associated with poorer performance outcomes (Barkoukis et al., 2012; Craft et al., 2003; Martens, Vealey & Burton, 1990). The inverted U-shaped theory helps explain how various levels of anticipation and alertness or arousal experienced in preparation for sporting events creates responses in the body such as somatic anxiety, an increase in heart rate and heightened mental awareness. Unfortunately when anxiety levels increase beyond a

certain optimal point, performance is negatively impacted (Wann, 1997). Usually the optimal levels of arousal for task to be learned or encountered include lower levels for more difficult or intellectually (cognitive) tasks and higher for tasks requiring endurance and persistence (CSU, 2013). However, increases in cognitive anxiety, experienced through thought processes and mental reactions, has a negative linear relationship with performance. The commonly

accepted information processing model of skilled performance in games suggests that the player reads the game situation presented, interprets it, decides what to do and acts accordingly (Lauder & Piltz, 2013). Increases in cognitive anxiety levels beyond a certain ideal point are associated with decreased performance caused by poor memory, information-processing, pre-occupation of attention and problem-solving of tasks so it is advantageous to eliminate any unnecessary anxiety as much as possible (Martens, Vealey & Burton, 1990).

This issue has considerable relevance to the fields of PE and sport. As physical educators and coaches, we design lessons and training sessions to be as active and engaging as possible. Participation in enjoyable exercise has the potential to lower anxiety and improve mood. However, if students and athletes associate or anticipate participation with negative factors, this may result in negative outcomes such as a decrease in performance, lack of enjoyment or full engagement, or at worst, dropping out altogether (Mitrovic, Todorovic and Markovic, 2012; Smith & Smoll, 1990). Thus in this paper we aim to discuss ways teachers and coaches may approach and manage potential student performance anxiety in sport and physical education environments.

WHAT CAUSES SPORTING PERFORMANCE ANXIETY AMONGST STUDENTS?

A student participating in an event that is deemed of utmost individual importance for him or herself; the school, selectors, parents, coach or by one's teacher; can be at a greater risk of experiencing sporting performance anxiety (Hayslip, Trent, MacIntire, & Jones, 2010). The perceived readiness of a student for her/his participation in the sport can also be influenced by their own sense of self-concept and self-esteem, their training preparation, and the level of the event compared to their fitness, physical abilities and how psychologically they feel prepared. If the student's readiness for the sporting event is low then the student will more likely be at risk of experiencing higher anxiety levels (Moran, 2004). The external pressures and expectations placed on a student, such as from parents, carers, peers, coaches or PE teachers can be a negative influence. If the student feels that the people around him or her are exerting excessive pressure to perform, then this places them at a higher risk of experiencing anxiety and a decrement in results (Hedstrom & Gould, 2004; Nicholls & Jones, 2013). A student may also feel unsafe taking part in a PE class environment and experience increased anxiety due to factors such as lack of inclusion, or bullying and aggression from other students. For example, Janciauskas (2012) found that physically weaker or less skilled students worried that other

students would laugh at them in case of failure. Students need to feel 'safe' in PE so they're more willing to take part. Mitrovic, Todorovic and Markovic (2012) found that self-esteem is the most significant factor affecting anxiety levels in PE. Individuals will perceive pressures differently in PE, ranging from externally-based ones such as feeling the activity is too difficult, not to the student's liking with little or no individual choice; through to internal pressures such as poor body image or low perceived motor competence or confidence in one's ability to complete the set task (Hunter, 2006).

MANAGING ANXIETY IN SPORT AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION ENVIRONMENTS:

Approaches to helping reduce anxiety in PE include (a) ensuring a positive class climate with zero-tolerance for bullying, sledging or put-downs of others promoting humanistic values, building tolerance, and an accepting, happy supportive manner towards other students; (b) opportunities for encouraging free, creative, individual expression in addition to an approximate 80% success rate in an attempt to build confidence to try-out new skills; (c) allow students choice or offer those activities rated highly for enjoyment by students; (d) permit students to self-evaluate and measure results so not exposed to continuing and relentless performance in front of peers and the teacher, which creates feelings of tension and apprehension (that is, anxiety) (Barkoukis et al., 2012). In these situations, students tend to show more interest, are more focused on the task at hand, and apply more effort (Barkoukis, Koidou & Tsorbatzoudis, 2010). Other modifications include reducing the number of players per team or playing space, rule changes to minimize technical demands and user-friendly goals and balls. Progressive muscular relaxation can be learned to help reduce anxiety before sporting performance (Karageorghis & Terry, 2011). Progressive muscular relaxation focuses on tensing and relaxing all the various muscle groups throughout the body. For example, a student tenses their calf muscle then relaxes it, noticing the difference. At the end of the process the student should feel less tension in their muscles and more relaxed (Navaneethan & Soundara, 2010). There are many breathing techniques coaches and physical educators can teach their students. The aim is to slow a student's breathing rate down and for them to take deeper breaths as this decreases the heart rate and relaxes our body's physiological systems (Ford & Garza, 2009; Shaw, Goreley & Corban, 2005). One technique is to ask students to take a

deep breath in and then out each for a count of 4. They can also place a hand on their stomach for them to focus on their hand moving during their intake and exhalation of breath.

Music can be used to boost a mood or create a calming effective. Mesagno, Marchant, and Morris (2009) found that music such as an iPod listened to while waiting around for events decreased performance anxiety as the music formed a distraction away from the pressure of the situation. Familiarity is also recommended as a method that coaches and PE teachers can use to lower anxiety levels of performers. For example, completing a habitual warm up routine prior to competition is extremely helpful and creates a sense of calmness (Anshel, 2012). Many athletes use the familiarity technique ranging from tennis players bouncing the ball a set number of times before a serve, to triathletes eating the same pre-competition meal, or cyclists Wearing a "lucky" item of jewellery or clothing.

CONCLUSION:

Encouraging a sense of self-belief and self-confidence can help reduce performance anxiety (Roberts, Woodman, Hardy, Davis & Wallace, 2013; Woodman & Hardy, 2003). PE lessons and training for sport should be fun, games-based and focused on skill development. Offering a range of choices and allowing for student decision- making also assists (Barkoukis, Koidou & Tsorbatzoudis, 2010; Hunter, 2006). It is important to set high expectations and standards, yet offer a positive, supportive, motivational climate (Barkoukis, Koidou & Tsorbatzoudis, 2010; Siedentop, 1991). PE and sport offer effective means to address health and fitness concerns of a young nation. However the use of modifications may assist with increasing student engagement and help link participation with being a positive experience, inducing less anxiety and negative perceptions in students.

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हिंदी के उपन्यास में चरित्र सृष्टि : सैद्धांतिक विवेचन

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साहित्य के क्षेत्र में उपन्यास एक ऐसी विधा है जिसका मानवीय चिन्तन एवं उसके व्यवहारिक परिवेश के साथ आत्मीय सम्बन्ध है। मानवीय जीवन की समग्र अनुभूतियों को जिस प्रकार इस विधा के माध्यम से अभिव्यक्ति दी जा सकती है, अभिव्यक्ति का ऐसा सशक्त विकल्प कोई अन्य नितान्त दुर्लभ प्रतीत होता है, क्योंकि उपन्यास के माध्यम से मानवीय जीवन के आन्तरिक एवं बाह्य पक्ष को मुखरित करना बहुत ही सहज और सरल है। यही कारण है कि साहित्य के वर्तमान संदर्भ में उपन्यास को मानवीय जीवन की अभिव्यक्तिकरण का सर्वाधिक सशक्त माध्यम माना जाता है।

समाज के साथ साहित्य का आंतरिक एवं मार्मिक सम्बन्ध है। प्रत्येक विधा का रचनाकार सामाजिक अनुभूतियों को ही अपनी कला, शिल्प और भाषा शैली तथा कल्पना के माध्यम से उसे रचनाधर्मिता के साँचे में ढालता है। वैसे तो साहित्य की प्रत्येक विधा उपरोक्त प्रक्रिया को आत्मसात् करने में सशक्त और समर्थ है परन्तु इस दृष्टि से उपन्यास का स्थान सर्वोपरि और सर्वोत्कृष्ट माना गया है। क्योंकि इस विधा के माध्यम से मानवीय अनुभूति को असुविधारहित तथा हर प्रकार की बाधा और विवादरहित होकर अभिव्यक्त किया जा सकता है। अर्थात् उपन्यास के माध्यम से मानवीय जीवन की प्रत्येक बाँकी झाँकी आकर्षक तथा मोहक रूप में आँकी जा सकती है।

”कथावस्तु जब तक चरित्र से सम्बन्धित नहीं होती, वह कहानी मात्र ही रहती है जिसका मानवीय मूल्य कुछ नहीं होता।”¹

प्रायः प्रत्येक उपन्यास के अन्तर्गत चित्रित सभी पात्रों का चरित्र चित्रण उपन्यासकार की कल्पना तथा कला की प्रतिक्रिया माना जाता है। उपन्यासकार वास्तविक जीवन के धरातल पर उतरकर व्यक्ति विशेष के अनुकूल-प्रतिकूल, गुण-अवगुण का संग्रह करने के उपरान्त बिना किसी पूर्वाग्रह के अपनी रचनाधर्मिता की अस्मिता के माध्यम से उसे कृति का रूप प्रदान करता है। ऐसे पात्र देशकाल, वातावरण तथा परिवेश को बाधित भी करते हैं तथा तत्सम्बन्धी शंकाओं और व्यवधानों को संवर्धित भी किया करते हैं।

चरित्र सृष्टि - सैद्धांतिक विवेचन - शब्द शास्त्र तथा निरुक्त के आधार पर उपन्यास शब्द 'न्यस' धातु से पूर्व 'उप' उपसर्ग के जोड़ने से सिद्ध होता है। जिसके अनुसार उपन्यास शब्द का मूल प्रतिपाद्य यह माना जाता है कि किसी भी वस्तु या विषय को हमारी अनुभूति तथा अभिव्यक्ति पटल के निकटतम अंकित करना। कालान्तर में इस उपन्यास शब्द के और भी कई अर्थ लिए जाते

रहे हैं परन्तु आधुनिक काल के सम्बन्ध में उपन्यास शब्द का केवल मात्र वस्तुनिष्ठ अर्थ यही है कि किसी भी विवरण को किसी रचना के माध्यम से सम्प्रेषणीयता के आधार पर मानव मन के अधिकतम निकट रखना। इसी निष्कर्ष के आधार पर आज उपन्यास साहित्य और जीवन की परम आवश्यक एवं अनिवार्य विधा सिद्ध हो चुकी है। वर्तमान जीवन युग के स्वरूप पर विचार करते हुए उपन्यास की लोकप्रियता निरन्तर बढ़ती जा रही है जिस प्रकार आधुनिक मानवीय जीवन में परिवर्तन, अस्थिरता तथा गतिशीलता दृष्टिगोचर होती है वह सब जस की तस रचना धर्मिता के माध्यम से उपन्यास के शाब्दिक कलेवर में प्रतिबिम्बित हो रही है।

”रचनाकार द्वारा सीधे-सीधे अपनी बात कहना उपन्यास में उतना प्रभावी नहीं होता, जितना साहित्य की अन्य विधाओं में।

उपन्यास में तो लेखक का मंतव्य उसके पात्र प्रकट करते हैं।”²

उपन्यास को हम मनुष्य के यथार्थ जीवन का एक शाब्दिक अथवा काल्पनिक आवास कह सकते हैं। यही कारण है कि जब भी कोई निराकार अनुभूतियों को साकार करने की चेष्टा करता है तो वह मानवीय जीवन के विविध रूपों को अंकित करने से नहीं बच सकता अर्थात् उसे अच्छे बुरे हर प्रकार के पात्र का चरित्र-चित्रण करना ही पड़ता है। इस प्रकार का चरित्र-चित्रण भले ही अनिवार्य हो या वैकल्पिक, परन्तु चरित्र-चित्रण की यह प्रक्रिया उपन्यास के रचनाकार का मूल आधार बन जाती है। क्योंकि प्रत्येक उपन्यास का मूल आधार मानव जीवन एवं उसका लौकिक चरित्र होता है। चरित्र शब्द का निर्माण 'चर' धातु में इत प्रत्यय लगाने से हुआ है, जिसके विभिन्न अर्थ हैं - आदत, व्यवहार, चाल-चलन, अभ्यास, कृत्य, कर्म, अनुष्ठान, इतिहास, पर्यवेक्षण, जीवन-चरित्र, आत्मकथा, साहस कथा, वृत्तान्त, प्रकृति स्वभाव, कर्तव्य अनुमोदित नियमों का पालन आदि।

चरित्र चित्रण की प्रक्रिया में प्रायः सभी सुधी समीक्षकों ने कुछ विशेषताओं का उल्लेख करना अनिवार्य माना है। अरस्तू के अनुसार - जिसके बल पर हम अभिकर्ताओं में कुछ गुणों का आरोप करते हैं, उसे चरित्र कहते हैं। एक अन्य विद्वान सैमुअल स्मार्थल के विचारानुसार चरित्र का अभिप्राय वे तत्व माने जाते हैं जिनके आधार पर संसार का प्रत्येक व्यक्ति अपने आप में एक-दूसरे से भिन्न दृष्टिगोचर होता है।

उपरोक्त विवेचन के अनुसार यह बात स्पष्ट हो जाती है कि किसी व्यक्ति के गुण-अवगुण का दूसरा नाम ही चरित्र है। प्रकारान्तर से इस तथ्य का उल्लेख यून भी किया जा सकता है कि चरित्र मनुष्य का वह आन्तरिक गुण है जिसे उसके जीवन का अत्यावश्यक

तत्व माना गया है। चरित्र के नष्ट या दूषित होने से व्यक्ति का व्यक्तित्व ही नष्ट हो जाता है। भारतीय तथा पाश्चात्य साहित्य के आचार्यों ने साहित्य में पात्रों के चरित्र को महत्वपूर्ण अंग स्वीकार किया है तथा यत्र, तत्र, सर्वत्र प्रसंगानुसार चरित्र शब्द का भली-भांति विश्लेषण भी किया है। भारतीय साहित्य की विधाओं में कथावस्तु की कल्पना के अन्तर्गत ही पात्रों की चरित्रगत विशेषताएँ व्यापक रूप से विद्यमान रहती हैं। प्राचीन साहित्य की जितनी भी विधाएँ हैं, महाकाव्य, नाटक, कहानी अथवा आख्यायिकाओं आदि सभी में चरित्र की प्रधानता मानी गई है।

उपन्यास और चरित्र चित्रण:

यदि हम उपन्यास को मानव चरित्र का चित्र स्वीकार करें तो हमें उसमें पात्रों की सजीवता पर ध्यान देना होगा। उपन्यासकार की मानसिक कल्पना तथा पात्रों के चरित्र चित्रण का यथार्थ रूप भी समझना परम आवश्यक है क्योंकि उपन्यासकार के पात्रों के साथ हमारी सहानुभूति वही होनी चाहिए जो सहानुभूति लौकिक जनमानस के साथ सम्बन्ध होती है। यदि कोई रचनाकार इस गुण को आत्मसात् करने में सफल होता है तो वह अपनी रचनाधर्मिता के माध्यम से राग-द्वेष, क्रोध, घृणा, करुणा तथा स्नेह-प्रेम आदि की प्रवृत्तियों को मुखरित नहीं कर सकता। यदि उपन्यास के पात्रों में चरित्र चित्रण का प्रवाह गतिमय नहीं है तो उपन्यासकार अपने लक्ष्य में सिद्ध नहीं हो सकता। चरित्र चित्रण की विशेषता में ही यह प्रभाव दृष्टिगोचर होता है कि कथित उपन्यास की समाप्ति के बाद भी उपन्यास के काल्पनिक पात्र हमारे स्मृति पटल पर अपना अटल अचल तथा अमित प्रभाव छोड़ जाते हैं। चरित्र-चित्रण की यही विशेषता प्रत्येक पात्र के आन्तरिक गुणों को अभिव्यक्ति प्रदान करती है।

“उपन्यासकार अभिनेता भी है और दर्शक भी; वह कथाकार भी है और आलोचक भी। वह कुछ व्यक्तियों का चरित्र-चित्रण भी करता है और कुछ की सृष्टि भी। इसलिए उनकी सृष्टि कहीं विधाता की सृष्टि से मिलती जुलती है, कहीं समानान्तर चलती है।”^३

राबैक ने अपनी पुस्तक चेलबीवसवहल विबीतंबजमत में, “मानवीय अन्तःकरण के मौलिक व्यक्तित्व को ही चरित्र माना है।” इसी प्रकार मैक्स शॉन ने चरित्र को क्रियाशील ‘सेल्फ’ की संज्ञा दी है। इस प्रकार के चरित्र चित्रण में ‘तेरे-मेरे’ का भाव विलुप्त हो जाता है। क्योंकि मनुष्य का चरित्र बुद्धि की प्रेरणा से ही विकसित होता है, मन के अहंकार से नहीं। मनुष्य के अन्तःकरण में ही बुद्धि, मन और अहंकार का सामंजस्य क्रियाशील रहता है। इसी आधार पर कहा गया है कि अन्तःकरण का विकास ही मानव का विकास है।

“मानव जीवन की विविध झॉकियाँ, विविध परिस्थितियों में उसके चरित्र की प्रतिक्रियात्मक संभावनाओं का जितना सफल उद्घाटन उपन्यास के अनुसार होता है, उतना अन्य माध्यम द्वारा असंभव है।”^४

चरित्र सृष्टि परिभाषा एवं स्वरूप : उपरोक्त अवधारणाओं के आधार पर चरित्र-चित्रण शब्द की जो व्याख्या की गई है वह व्याख्या मनोविश्लेषण के धरातल पर भी समीचीन प्रतीत होती है इसके पश्चात् चरित्र चित्रण का उल्लेख करने से पहले ‘चरित्र’ शब्द का मनोविश्लेषण करना परम आवश्यक है। प्रत्येक मनुष्य का चरित्र सत् तथा असत् के आवरण से आच्छादित रहता है। चरित्र का सात्विक स्वरूप वह है जो समष्टिगत चेतना से अनुप्राणित है तथा इसके विपरीत असत् से प्रभावित चरित्र वह है

जो नैतिकता के विपरीत एवं समाज विरोधी है। चरित्र की ये दोनों प्रक्रियाएँ देशकाल-वातावरण की विसंगतियों, वर्जनाओं तथा विडम्बनाओं का परिणाम होती हैं।

समाज का प्रत्येक व्यक्ति शारीरिक दृष्टि से एक समान होता हुआ भी वैचारिक दृष्टि से नितान्त भिन्न प्रतीत होता है। चरित्रगत यही भिन्नता साहित्य की प्रत्येक रचना में चरित्र-चित्रण का आधार बन जाती है। जो आदि से अंत तक उस रचना में पात्र की समुचित पहचान बनाए रखती है। केवल रचना में ही नहीं अपितु समाज में भी यही चरित्रगत विशेषता भलाई-बुराई का, उपकार-अपकार का एवं अनुकूल-प्रतिकूल का आधार बन जाती है। पात्रों की नैतिकता ही समाज की अनुकूलता है। इसीलिए प्रत्येक रचनाकार अपने पात्रों के चरित्र चित्रण को नैतिकता के साँचे में ढालने का प्रबल प्रयास करता है। वे पात्र अपनी मूक संवेदनाओं के माध्यम से पाठकों के समक्ष उपस्थित होकर अपनी चरित्रगत विशेषताओं को हृदयङ्गम करते हुए दृष्टिगोचर होते हैं।

चरित्र-चित्रण सम्बन्धी यही विशेषता कहानी, नाटक तथा उपन्यास में पात्र का प्रतिनिधित्व करती है।

निःसन्देह रचनाकार अपने वातावरण व परिवेश में हर प्रकार के जीवत तथा यथार्थ चरित्र को देखता है। ये चरित्र लेखक की कल्पना और श्रिप का स्पर्श पकर रचनाधर्मिता को प्राणवत्ता प्रदान करते हैं।

“डॉ० रणबीर रांग्रा का मत है कि - “जिसके साथ औपन्यासिक घटनाएँ घटित होती हैं अथवा प्रत्यक्ष या परोक्ष रूप से सम्बन्धित होती है, जो उनसे विकास पाते हैं तथा उन्हें विकास देते हैं, वे प्राणी मनुष्य हो या मनुष्येतर उपन्यास के पात्र कहलाए जाते हैं।”^५

डॉ० श्यामसुंदर दास - “उपन्यास मनुष्य के जीवन की काल्पनिक कथा है।”^६

बाबू गुलाबराय - “उपन्यास कार्य - कारण श्रृंखला में बंधा हुआ वह कथानक है, जिसमें अपेक्षाकृत अधिक विस्तार तथा पेचीदगी के साथ वास्तविक जीवन का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले व्यक्तियों से सम्बन्धित वास्तविक व काल्पनिक घटनाओं द्वारा मानव-जीवन के सत्य का रसात्मक रूप से उद्घाटन किया जाता है।”^७

इसी प्रकार डॉ सच्चिन्द्र ने भी कहा है कि, “पात्र ही उपन्यासकार की भाषा के भावमय शब्द होते हैं।” इन्हीं के माध्यम से वह अपने पात्रों की धारणाओं, अनुभूतियों को मूर्तिमान करता है। चरित्र के समुद्र में भिन्न-भिन्न विद्वानों ने अपनी आस्था, निष्ठा तथा धारणा को व्यक्त किया है। सभी विद्वानों के चिंतन का निष्कर्ष यही है कि पात्रों की भिन्नता अभिन्नता, समानता-असमानता एवं जड़ता-चेतना ही उपन्यास की गतिशीलता प्रदान करती है।

सत्य तो यह है कि किसी भी रचनाकार की रचनाधर्मिता को मर्यादा की सीमा-रेखा में नहीं बांधा जा सकता। क्योंकि वह जिन पात्रों के माध्यम से अपने रचना का निर्माण करता है, उन पात्रों की अनुभूतियों के साथ वह अपनी ओर से शाब्दिक आयाम जोड़े बिना नहीं रह सकता। इसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि मानव चरित्र का विकास भावनाओं के विस्तार और विकास से होता है तथा भावनाओं को विस्तृत तथा विकसित करने का काम शब्द करते हैं। इसलिए चरित्र-चित्रण की प्रक्रिया में शाब्दिक भूमिका को नकारा नहीं जा सकता।

मानव जीवन का अनुभूतिशील भाग ही अन्तःकरण कहलाता है। मानव मन की प्रत्येक अनुभूति एवं उसकी प्रतिक्रिया अंतःकरण पर ध्वनित एवं अंकित हुए बिना नहीं रह सकती। अन्तःकरण अपने चेष्टाओं को बुद्धि के प्रति समर्पित करता है तत्पश्चात् बुद्धि और मन दोनों मिलकर इस तथ्य का निर्णय करते हैं कि यहाँ पर त्याज्य क्या है और ग्राह्य क्या है। इस बात का निर्णय होने के उपरान्त ही मन हमारे कर्मेन्द्रियों व ज्ञानेन्द्रियों को क्रियाशील होने के लिए प्रेरित करता है।

हमें यह स्वीकार करने में कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए कि हमारे शरीर में केवल एकमात्र अन्तःकरण ही ऐसा तत्व है जो मनुष्य के चरित्र का निर्माण करने में सहायक माना गया है। चरित्र एक ऐसा उपादान साधन है जिसे हम भावात्मक स्तर पर मानव जीवन का मेरुदण्ड कह सकते हैं।

चरित्र व अन्तःकरण से संबंधित पाश्चात्य जगत के भिन्न-भिन्न विद्वानों ने जो परिभाषाएँ दी हैं उनसे सर्वसाधारण की संतुष्टि नहीं हो सकती क्योंकि वैचारिक विभिन्नता के कारण चरित्र की विभिन्नता पर भी विचार करना भी अनिवार्य हो जाता है। अंत में हमें इन्हीं बिंदुओं के आधार पर यह मानना पड़ता है कि मनुष्य का निर्माण करने में उसके सात्विक, तामसिक एवं राजसी गुणों का योगदान महत्वपूर्ण है।

“मेकड्यूगल ने चरित्र को प्रज्ञात्मक, भावनात्मक एवं क्रियात्मक तत्वों का संगठन माना है। निश्चय ही चरित्र इन तत्वों के संगठन मात्र से कुछ अधिक होगा।”

उपन्यास में चरित्र-चित्रण का समुचित स्वरूप - यही कारण है कि प्रत्येक उपन्यासकार को परिस्थितियों की भिन्नता के कारण ही पात्रों की विभिन्नता का चरित्र-चित्रण करना पड़ता है। ये विभिन्नता ही पात्रों के चरित्र चित्रण में गतिशीलता व क्रियाशीलता लाती है। उसी उपन्यासकार का प्रभाव अपने पाठकों पर प्रभावशाली माना जाता है जो अपने पात्रों का पूर्ण ज्ञात होता है। वह अपने पात्रों के गुण-अवगुण को सफलतापूर्वक व्यक्त करके ही अपने पाठकों के मन में अपना स्थान बना सकता है। इसीलिए चाहे उपन्यासकार हो या जीवनीकार हो वह अपनी सृजनशीलता के साथ तभी न्याय कर सकता है यदि वह अपने पात्रों का सजीव चित्रण करने की क्षमता रखता है।

चरित्र की परिभाषा देते हुए अपने ग्रन्थ अन्तर्गत दंजनतम पद जीम उंपदहर्ष में शॉन ने कहा है कि, “क्रियाशील 'सेल्फ' - वह सेल्फ है जो किसी न किसी सामाजिक परिपार्श्व में विकासोन्मुख रहता है - वही चरित्र है।” कृति कल्पनापूर्वक होती है। कवि कल्पना के सहारे कविता करता है, उपन्यासकार अपनी कथा का वितान खड़ा करता है।”^८

चरित्र-सृष्टि: भारतीय दृष्टिकोण

भारतीय साहित्य के अन्तर्गत चरित्र चित्रण से संबंधित भारत मुनि की मान्यताओं को सर्वाधिक प्राचीन माना जाता है। उनका ग्रन्थ नाट्यशास्त्र इस दृष्टि से सबसे प्राचीन ग्रन्थ है जिसमें रस, अभिनय, नृत्य, भाव तथा ताल का वर्णन करते हुए पात्रों की सृष्टि की गई है।

उन्होंने अपने इस ग्रन्थ में रस का विस्तृत विवेचन करते हुए पात्र निर्माण को विशेष महत्व दिया है।

उनका मानना है कि नाटक या उपन्यास में चरित्रों का साकार रूप ही पात्र कहलाता है। इसीलिए भरतमुनि ने अपने नाट्यशास्त्र में पशु-पक्षी आदि के चरित्र एवं स्वभाव को भी मानवीय पात्रों के समकक्ष माना है। उनका कहना है कि, “कभी-कभी कुछ पात्र अपनी अलौकिक शक्तियों का बड़ा ही मोहक प्रदर्शन करते हैं अतः उन्होंने पात्रों का वर्गीकरण करते हुए उन्हें पाँच भागों में बाँटा गया है - १. दिव्य अलौकिक २. मानव ३. पशु पक्षी ४. जड़ पदार्थ ५. मानव रूपात्मक आदि।

आचार्य शुक्ल ने इन पात्रों को “नरक्षेत्र, नरेतर बाह्य सृष्टि के और कहीं समस्त चराचर के क्षेत्र में माना है।”

भारतीय आचार्यों ने नाटक में पात्रों की चरित्रगत विशेषता को अंगीकार करते हुए उन्हें भी उत्तम मध्यम और अधम तीन प्रकार में बाँटा है। इसके अतिरिक्त इसी आधार पर नायक, खलनायक, सहयोगी-नायक तथा नायिका आदि के सहयोगी पात्रों की सृष्टि की है। आचार्य भरतमुनि ने नायक शब्द की व्युत्पत्ति 'नी' धातु से मानी है जिसका अर्थ है - ले जाना। अर्थात् जो पात्र रचना की कथावस्तु को विस्तार की ओर ले जाता है वही नायक कहलाता है। इसी आधार पर उन्होंने नायक के गुणों तथा उनकी विशेषताओं का वर्गीकरण किया है। वर्गीकरण के इसी आधार पर आचार्यों ने नायकों के चार भेद स्वीकार किए हैं जिन्हें धीर ललित, धीर प्रशांत, धीरोदात्त, धीरोद्धत की संज्ञा दी है। इसके अतिरिक्त उनके आन्तरिक गुणों का भी उल्लेख किया गया है।

भरतमुनि आदि आचार्यों ने नायक के प्रमुख भेदों के अतिरिक्त नायक के सहयोगी तत्वों पर भी प्रकाश डाला है। इसी निरूपण के अन्तर्गत भरतमुनि ने खलनायक की भी परिकल्पना की है जिसे प्रतिनायक भी कहा जाता है। ये बहुत ही अहंकारी, क्रोधी, लोभी, कपटी और पापी प्रवृत्ति का होता है। फिर भी नाटक में इसका महत्वपूर्ण स्थान माना जाता है क्योंकि कथावस्तु को प्रवाहित करने में नायक के साथ-साथ खलनायक का भी विशेष योगदान रहता है।

नाटक या उपन्यास आदि प्रत्येक रचना का कोई न कोई प्रमुख स्त्री पात्र भी आवश्यक होता है। जो समस्त कथासूत्र को संचालित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। धातुपरक अर्थ के आधार पर 'नायक' शब्द के अनुसार इस पात्र को नायिका कहा जाता है। भारतीय साहित्यशास्त्र के आचार्यों ने जैसे तो नायिकाओं के सैकड़ों भेदोपभेद स्वीकार किए हैं परन्तु लगभग पचास भेद प्रमुख माने जाते हैं। भरतमुनि के अतिरिक्त साहित्यदर्पणकार आचार्य विश्वनाथ आदि ने भी नायिका भेद पर सूक्ष्मविवेकपूर्ण विचार किया है। उन्होंने नायिका की सखियों, दूती दूतीकर्म, सखीकर्म, धाय एवं मदनलेख की चर्चा करते हुए इन सबकी वाक्पटुता तथा भाषा की मधुरता पर भी विवेकपूर्ण विचार किया है। प्रस्तुत विश्लेषण के आधार पर यह

प्रमाणित एवं सिद्ध किया जा सकता है कि भारतीय साहित्य की परम्परा में नायक को उदात्त, नैतिकतावादी, चरित्रवान् एवं आदर्श गुणों से सम्पन्न माना गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त उसके व्यक्तित्व एवं कृतित्व में दैवी गुणों का चमत्कार आरोपित किया गया है। भरतमुनि ने नाम के अनुसार नायक के अभिनय में 'भ' को भाव का, 'र' को राग का तथा 'त' को ताल का प्रतीक माना है। इसी प्रकार उन्होंने नायक के क्रियाकलाप में पुरुषार्थ चतुष्टय का भी परिकल्पना को भी अंगीकार किया है। अर्थात् भारतीय काव्यशास्त्र की परम्परा के अनुसार नायक को धर्म, अर्थ, काम और मोक्ष इनमें से किसी एक की उपलब्धि को अवश्यमेव सिद्ध करना पड़ता है।

चरित्र-सृष्टि:पाश्चात्य दृष्टिकोण:

भारतीय आचार्यों की तरह पाश्चात्य जगत् के विद्वानों और समीक्षकों ने भी पात्रों के चरित्र चित्रण को विशेष अधिमान प्रदान किया है। परन्तु उन्होंने भारतीय आचार्यों की भाँति पात्रों के चरित्र चित्रण का कोई वर्गीकरण नहीं किया है। उनके विचारानुसार वे पात्रों की चरित्रगत अभिनय में ही अपने सिद्धान्तों को मिश्रित कर देते हैं। वे उन्हीं के आधार पर पात्रों के चरित्र का निर्माण करते हैं।

अन्य पाश्चात्य विद्वानों की भाँति अरस्तू ने भी त्रासदी के सिद्धान्त को स्वीकार करते हुए उसे काव्य का महत्वपूर्ण सिद्धान्त माना है।

उन्होंने त्रासदी के भिन्न-भिन्न स्वरूपों को अनुकरण सिद्धान्त के साथ भी संबंधित किया है। अरस्तू के अनुसार, "त्रासदी के विषय में कथित सभी विचार साहित्य की प्रत्येक विधा पर चरितार्थ होते हैं।" अरस्तू ने इस विषय में युग और युग की प्रवृत्तियों को उत्तरदायी माना है। उन्होंने चरित्र निर्माण के विषय में मूलभूत इन छः गुणों को स्वीकार किया है :

- चरित्र श्रेष्ठ और उत्कृष्ट होना चाहिए जो नैतिकता और आदर्श का बोध कराता है।
- रचना में पात्रों के चरित्र का आचरण उसके जीवन में व्यवहारिक आचरण के साथ मेल खाता हो।
- चरित्र का विवरण करते समय औचित्य और संभावना पर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए।
- पात्र के चरित्र में समानता तथा जीवन के दृष्टिकोण से अभिन्नता होनी चाहिए।
- चरित्र का उल्लेख करते समय कथानक की भाँति संवाद योजना को भी संगठित और उत्कृष्ट बनाना परम आवश्यक है।
- चरित्र चित्रण के धरातल पर यथार्थ और आदर्श में विशेष भेद नहीं होना चाहिए।

पाश्चात्य जगत् के महान् दार्शनिक अरस्तू ने पात्रों के चरित्र चित्रण के साथ-साथ मुख्य नाटक के भी कुछ महत्वपूर्ण गुणों का उल्लेख किया है। जो इस प्रकार है

- नायक को खलपात्र के रूप में प्रस्तुत नहीं करना चाहिए।

- नायक के गुणों में शिष्टता तथा सज्जनता का समावेश दिखाना चाहिए।

- रचना का नायक कोई लोक विश्रुत व्यक्ति होना चाहिए।

- नायक के पतन का चित्रण करते समय उसकी मानवोचित दुर्बलता को प्रस्तुत करना चाहिए।

इस प्रकार अरस्तू ने अपने आदर्शवादी सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार एक आदर्श नायक की परिकल्पना की है। इसी के साथ-साथ अरस्तू ने अपने सिद्धान्तों में नायक के चरित्र-चित्रण की कुछ ऐसी सीमाएं निर्धारित की हैं जिन्हें भारतीय मनीषियों ने भी अंगीकार किया है।

सच बात तो यह है कि आधुनिक वातावरण और परिवेश में हमारे जीवन का प्रत्येक तत्व नैतिक-मूल्यों के साथ-साथ बदलता जा रहा है। हमारे जीवन मूल्य अब पुरातन और धूमिल प्रतीत होने लगे हैं। वैज्ञानिक भौतिकवाद की चकाचौंध में आज का मानव गहराई में उतरने का खतरा मोल लेने लगा है। इस बात का सबसे प्रमुख कारण यह है कि आधुनिक मानव ने कई बार अप्रत्याशित युद्धों की विभीषिका का सामना किया और इसके साथ-साथ उसमें प्राकृतिक आपदाओं की चुनौती को भी स्वीकार किया। इसमें कोई संदेह नहीं है कि कोई भी साहित्यकार मानवता को विपत्तिग्रस्त देखकर अपनी रचनाधर्मिता को आदर्शवाद के साँचे में नहीं ढाल सकता और ऐसी परिस्थिति में वह आदर्शवादी पात्रों की कल्पना भी नहीं कर सकता। प्राचीन काव्य शास्त्रियों ने नायक के चरित्र में जिन गुणों का समावेश किया था आज वे गुण केवल मात्र रूढ़िवादिता का प्रतीक बन चुके हैं। इतना ही नहीं इस प्रकार के चरित्रों को आदर्शवादी अभिजात साहित्य में भी महत्व नहीं दिया गया है। कुछ समय पहले जो बिल्कुल नगण्य और तुच्छ समझे जाते थे आज उन्हीं पात्रों को नायक अथवा प्रधान पात्र का रूप दिया जाने लगा है। इस तथ्य को हम दूसरे शब्दों में इस प्रकार भी निरूपित कर सकते हैं कि आज चरित्र चित्रण की सभी परिभाषाएँ आमूल-चूल बदल चुकी है। आज प्रत्येक रचना का नायक किसी विशेष वर्ग का नहीं अपितु सामान्य जनसाधारण की कोटि का होता है। इसी आधार पर वर्तमान संदर्भों में प्रत्येक रचना का नायक नई-नई भूमिकाओं में उतर रहा है।

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IMPROVING REGULATION STRATEGY FOR BETTER USE OF GENETICALLY MODIFIED CROPS

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INTRODUCTION:

Genetically Modified Organism **GMO**, Genetically engineered organism or transgenic are the organism which have a piece of foreign DNA inserted manually (using techniques of Biotechnology) in their genome so as to get the desired outcome, the outcome may be in the form of some biomolecule (enzyme, protein, vaccine, vitamin etc.), increase in yield ^[1] (milk in cattle or seed in crop), unusual phenotype (drug resistance, pest resistance). The production of such transgenic organism requires huge funding and expert scientist. When the foreign gene is inserted in the genome of a crop it is known as Transgenic crop/ GM crop and the food produced by that crop is known as GM food, this technology is far better than the traditional breeding followed by farmers because, it induces several undesired genes which are potentially harmful. Though GM crops are helpful to produce huge amount of grains (as used in Green Revolution), better nutritional value, pest resistance, drought resistance crops but they also expose us to some undesirable consequences (biological and

economical) so production of GM crops created immense debate in many parts of world, including India the debate includes issues like the cost & benefits of GM crops, inherent safety concern, effects on health, effect on environment, economic concern, regulation, and farmer and customer rights.

In India this debate has engaged the attention of not only government but also the farming community and civil society. Though Biotechnology particularly the GM crops offers better option to our country, like huge food production, less use of expensive & non-biodegradable pesticides, good income to farmers, drought resistance crops...etc. still it is in debate for certain issues due to some known and unknown risks.

So it is very necessary to make new policies such that we can access the very incredible power present in the Biotechnology tools with least damage to environment & society to make our country a hunger free & developed nation.

OUR CONCERN AND PROBLEMS:

Our Requirement	Hurdles
Human /Animal Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Not able to test on human system ➤ GMO is not equivalent to wild type ➤ Allergen in GMO ➤ Unknown toxicity ➤ Lack of long term research ➤ Horizontal gene transfer in human
Safe environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Vigorous GMO ➤ Gene transfer in natural relative ➤ Non target pest eradication. ➤ Emergence of new pest. ➤ Loss of biodiversity
Economically feasible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Price hike ➤ Patent
Farmer friendly technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Patent and licensing

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Monopoly of private sector ➤ Unavailable to poor farmer
Proper testing & probable risk analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Absence of proper labelling ^[2,3] ➤ Absence of proper regulation and rigorous testing
Public private partnership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Monopoly of private sector in R&D and production

Solution:

- Food derived from GMOs should be tested on humans (on some volunteer) before it is marketed, as it is not a single chemical, nor is it intended to be ingested in specific doses and times, which makes it difficult to design meaningful clinical studies. Test should be done by some government agency so that it will be in close vicinity of people.
- That molecular characterisation (which is usually done) is not the best way to predict the safety of GM plants. Some new technologies should be develop that will aid in the "food, feed and environmental risk/safety assessments, Instead GM foods should have extensive biological, toxicological and immunological tests.^[4]
- Genetic modification can also be used to remove allergens from foods, potentially reducing the risk of food allergies.^[5] so low allergic gene should be promoted.
- Regulatory agencies should assess the potential for the transgenic plant to impact non target organisms before approving their commercial release.^{[6][7]}
- The R&D as well as the production in market should be done in joint venture of public and private sector. As private sector make their monopoly for eg. Monsanto has a strong patent portfolio on its GM seed, and obligates farmers who choose to buy their seeds to sign a license agreement, agreeing that they cannot save seed from their crop to plant in successive years and can use the seed only to grow a crop that they will sell to elevators or end users.^{[8] [9]}
- Labelling should be compulsory ^[10] since labelling efforts are not driven by evidence that GM foods are actually dangerous. Indeed, the science is quite clear (crop improvement by the modern

molecular techniques of biotechnology is safe, foods are somehow “unnatural”)

- In some countries National Biosafety Committee are involved in biotechnology leading to criticisms that they do not represent a wide enough range of public concerns.^[11] such act should not happen.
- All type of risk analysis should be done in pre marketing and post marketing.^[12]
- Standardization of process of testing and regulation with other countries time to time.

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STUDY OF WOMEN IN TAGORE'S FICTION**Reena Kumari Grewal**Research Scholar, Singhania University
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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 Rajyalakshmi 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 Prottyaksha 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 bygones as bygones 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 housewife.

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 blattered 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 serving her husband, whom she had never seen."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 Hemanlini, 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 swear 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.

Kashemankari is the wife of Rajaballabh, a landlord. They have a son Nalinaksha. Kashemankari is having generally accepted belief and having fears woman who forcefully observes all conventional customs. She is the representative of those strong willed women who do not compromise with their husbands in matter of religion. Her husband joins the Brahma-Samaj at the age of thirty but she denies to leave the Hindu fold and follow him. Rajaballabh relaxed by this rebuff remarries Brahma 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.

Beneath the conservative exterior, however, is a large and free heart and a modern mind. She herself proposes Hemalini as a bride for her son though the girl is Brahma. One surprises how Kashemankari, who had denied to accept the religion of her husband when he became a Brahma, now proposes a Brahma 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 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 Barodasundari 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 pre-dominant: 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 Urmil’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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**JOB SATISFACTION, PSYCHOLOGICAL STRAIN AND TURNOVER INTENTIONS IN
POLICE OFFICERS IN DELHI****Dr Promila Kajal****Dept. of Psychology, Pt. JLN Govt. College, Faridabad****ABSTRACT:**

Previous occupational stress research has suggested that both occupation-specific and organisation-specific measures should be included in estimates of psychological well-being. The present study investigates the relationship between two new police-specific support measures (supportive leadership and supportive culture) and job satisfaction, psychological strain, and turnover intentions. A survey containing both police- via confirmatory factor analysis, and the two factor structure was demonstrated to be specific and generic measures was distributed to police officers from Haryana state police service. Responses from 383 officers were analysed. The structure of the two new police-specific measures was tested robust across two independent samples. The police-specific leadership measure significantly predicted job satisfaction, turnover intentions and strain, while the police-specific culture measure significantly predicted job satisfaction and turnover intentions. The generic measure of supervisor support was significantly associated with both strain and turnover intentions, but demonstrated insignificance with the inclusion of the police-specific measures. The results add support to the value of organisation-specific measures in the assessment of occupational stress. The advantages and disadvantages of including organisation-specific measures are discussed. Implications are drawn for the valid measurement of stress within the high-risk industries in general and within the police services specifically.

INTRODUCTION:

A number of theoretical models offer explanations for the occupational stress process. These models have demonstrated some success in identifying general predictors of employee strain (e.g., job demands and control). However, Sparks and Cooper (1999) asserted that these generic models are too prescriptive, and that researchers should incorporate measures specific to particular contexts in order to more fully understand the relationships between workplace stressors and strains. They asserted that context-specific measures are more valuable than generic measures, improving the predictive power of interventions aimed at enhancing employee well-being. These assertions have been supported by researchers investigating, for example, context-specific measures of coping (McElfatrik et al., 2000), and work demands and control (de Jonge, Dollard, Dormann, Le Blanc, & Houtman, 2000). Previous occupational stress police research found that context-specific measures accounted for more variability in outcomes than generic

measures (Brough, 2004; Hart, Wearing, & Headey, 1993). Brough and Williams (2007) recently extended this research to the correctional context and found that a context-specific measure of job demands predicted job satisfaction to a greater extent than did a generic measure for correctional officers.

Within the occupational stress literature, social support has been frequently demonstrated to be a predictor of employee strain (Viswesvaran, Sanchez, & Fisher, 1999). However, such investigations have consistently used *generic* rather than *specific* measures of support. Addressing the recommendations of Brough and Williams (2007), the current research therefore tests the ability of context-specific measures of support to predict employee strain. Two measures of support specific to the current sample will be investigated, focusing on police leadership and police culture. A common measure of social support is also included as the comparison generic measure. In line with previous findings of context-specific measures, the following predictions were tested:

METHODS:

Procedure: The research participants consisted of a random selection of employees from one Australian police service. All participation was voluntary and involved the completion of a self-report questionnaire. A total of 1000 sealed survey packs were distributed via police internal mail. Completed surveys were returned directly to the researchers via a reply paid envelope.

SAMPLE:

A total of 468 employees from the police service responded to the survey, producing a response rate of 47%. Only responses from operational police officers ($n = 397$) were included in this current data analyses. Of these 397 operational officers, 359 (90%) were male, and 38 (10%) were female. Officers ranged in age from 28 to 59 years, with an average age of 46 years. Most were middle-ranking officers (Sergeants or Senior Sergeants, $n = 303$, 76%), with 80 (20%) officers in upper ranks (Inspector or above) and 7 officers (2%) in lower ranks (Constable or Senior Constable). The tenure of the respondents ranged from 6 years to 43 years, with an average tenure of 25 years.

Measures:

Psychological strain was measured using the 12-item version of the General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-12: Goldberg, 1972). A sample item is "Have you recently been able to concentrate on whatever you're doing?". Responses were measured on a 4-point scale where higher scores indicated higher levels of psychological strain.

Job satisfaction was measured with Warr, Cook and Wall's (1979) instrument. The measure requires participants to indicate how satisfied/dissatisfied they are with 15 different work characteristics (e.g. physical conditions and relations with management). Responses were measured on a 7-point Likert scale where

1 = *extremely dissatisfied*

7 = *extremely satisfied*. Higher scores indicate higher levels of job satisfaction.

Turnover intentions were measured via Brough and Frame's (2004) instrument. The scale consists of 3 items measured on a 5-point scale where

1 = *not at all*,

5 = *a great deal*. Higher scores

indicate higher turnover intentions. A sample item is "How likely are you to leave your job in the next six months?".

Social support was measured with Caplan et al.'s (1975) instrument. Participants rated the

extent to which three sources of support (supervisor, colleagues and family) provided emotional support (e.g. "How easy is it to talk to the following people?") and instrumental support (e.g. "How much does each of these people do things to make your work life easier for you?"). Responses were obtained on a 5-point Likert scale where 0 = *don't have such a person*, to 4 = *very much*. Higher scores indicate higher levels of social support. For the purpose of this study, only two of the subscales (supervisor and colleague support) were utilised.

As part of a larger research project, a series of qualitative interviews were conducted with police workers ($N = 15$) to develop the context-specific measures of *police leadership* and *police culture*. Responses and issues raised during the interviews elicited an item pool for the development of the two context-specific measures. Items related to supportive leadership practices were labelled 'police leadership', and items related to a culture of support and positive cultural traits were labelled 'police culture'. During the process of measure development, nine items were produced: four items measured police leadership (example items included "My input is valued and acknowledged by my managers" and "[Organisation] managers resolve workplace conflict effectively") and five items measured police culture (example items included "[Organisation] is sufficiently people-focused during times of critical incidents and tragedy" and "There have been positive changes to [organisation] culture over the past few years"). These items were incorporated into two 5-point rating scales, where 1 = *strongly disagree* and 5 = *strongly agree*. Higher scores indicate more positive perceptions of police leadership and police culture.

DATA ANALYSES

The appropriateness of the two newly developed measures was evaluated through confirmatory factor analysis using Amos software. Respondents with 25% or more missing responses for each measure were deleted from the analysis, and two multivariate outliers were also deleted. The resulting data file was randomly divided into two independent groups ($N = 196$ and $N = 197$ respectively). The measurement model was tested on the first group. The model was then cross-validated on the second group. A range of goodness-of-fit statistics were selected based on Brough,

O'Driscoll and Kalliath (2005) to assess the fit of the measures

Police Culture			Police Leadership		
C1	C2	C3	L1	L2	L3
65	70	68	66	76	71

Figure 1: CFA standardised estimates of the police culture and leadership constructs. Values represent group 1 with group 2 in parenthesis. A summary of the results of the CFA are presented in Table 1 and Figure 1. The proposed two-factor model fit the data significantly better than a one-factor model,

$$\Delta\chi^2 (1) = 16.61, p < .001.$$

However three items cross-loaded on both the culture and leadership factors. Each of these items was removed from the two-factor model individually and cumulatively, and the fit of the modified model was tested. These modifications are summarised with the corresponding fit statistics, as Model 3 in Table 1. This best-fitting model was cross-validated using the second independent group (Step 4 in Table 1). The two measures produced acceptable alpha coefficients: .74 (leadership) and .70 (culture).

Predicting Job Satisfaction, Psychological Strain and Turnover Intentions

Hierarchical multiple regressions were performed for each of the three outcome measures and a summary of these results are presented in Table 3. Independent variables were entered in the order of

- 1) demographic variables,
- 2) generic measures of supervisor and colleague support, and
- 3) context-specific measures of police leadership and police culture. Variables were entered in separate steps to determine the contribution of the context-specific measures over and above other known predictors.

Due to space restrictions only a summary of the regression analyses are discussed here. In step 2 of the equations supervisor support and colleague support were each significant, accounting for 32% of the variance in job satisfaction, 8% of the variance in psychological strain, and 7% of the variance in turnover intentions. Perceptions of supervisor support and colleague support added significantly to the variance explained in job satisfaction. However only supervisor support explained a significant proportion of variance for both psychological strain and turnover intentions. At step 3, the addition of the context-specific measures of police leadership

and culture accounted for a further 19% of the variance in job satisfaction, 9% of the variance in psychological strain, and 10% of the variance in turnover intentions. Police leadership and culture accounted for significant additional variance within job satisfaction. However only police leadership explained significant additional variance in psychological strain, while only police culture explained significant additional variance in turnover intentions.

DISCUSSION:

Support was found for both the research hypotheses. The two police-specific measures demonstrated acceptable goodness-of-fit and internal consistency and demonstrated significant associations with the outcome variables in the expected directions (hypothesis one). Regarding hypothesis two, the results indicated that the police-specific measures were better predictors of the outcome variables than the generic support measures. These results support previous research where context-specific measures of job demands have been shown to be better predictors of outcomes than generic measures (Brough, 2004; Brough & Williams, 2007; Hart et al., 1993). While social support is generally accepted in the occupational stress literature as an important predictor of employee strain, the current research suggests that this predictive power is improved when context-specific measures of support are used. This supports the assertions of Sparks and Cooper (1999) and Brough and Williams (2007) that context-specific measures offer greater predictive ability and an improved understanding of stress in specific contexts.

Although supervisor support was an initial significant predictor of both turnover intentions and psychological strain, it demonstrated insignificance after the addition of the two police leadership and culture measures. This suggests that interventions to address police officer strain and turnover intentions within the current sample would be better focusing on organisational-specific

CONCLUSION:

This research supported the call for sample-specific measures in occupational stress the role of context-specific measures of support. research, particularly in the high stress occupations. The research demonstrated that these specific measures of police leadership and police culture were better predictors of psychological strain and turnover intentions in police officers than

generic measures of supervisor and colleague support. Occupational stress research should continue to explore

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RECENT DEVELOPMENT AND POSITION IN MAHENDERGARH DISTRICT: AN OVERVIEW**Dr. Gaj Raj Singh**

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**Abstract**

The developmental scenario of Mahendragarh district is based on rural economy as 86.51 percent of the population resides in rural areas where main activity of the people is agriculture. The pressure of human and livestock population is significantly high as 54.71 percent of the working forces are cultivators and 19.91 percent are agricultural labour. Similarly, out of the total force, 55.36 percent are main workers able to get employment for more than in 100 days in year, while other 44.64 percent persons are marginal workers who are able to get employment from one to 99 days in year. This is in view of lack of industrialization and other economic activities in the district industrial

LAND USE PATTERN

Total geographical area of Mahendragarh district is 1899 sq kms, which is 4.30 percent of the state area while the population of the district is 3.84 percent. The arid and semi-arid conditions of the district are major hindrance of development as livelihood of most of the people is quite miserable as land resources are not in a position to provide sufficient return. Land use pattern is an indicator of the district conditions. The lack of water resources and extreme temperature are barriers in the speedy development of the district. This district being part of most developed state of Haryana could not make pace with the development. According to revenue records based on village papers, total land area of the district is 194 thousand hectares which is quite varied from Census of India figures of 1899 sq kms.

The land use pattern in Mahendragarh district is as follows:

- Forest area in Mahendragarh district is significantly low to 1.03 percent of district area in comparison of 2.61 percent in Haryana state.
- Land put to non agricultural uses district is 11.85 of the district significantly high than in Mahendragarh district is 11.85 of the state corresponding figure of 8.36 percent-
- Barren and unculturable land in Mahendragarh district is 4.64 percent of the district area. which is just double of the state area of 2.32 percent
- The land not available for cultivation in Mahendragarh district is 16.49 (percent

and significantly higher than the state corresponding figures of 10.68 percent.

- Area under permanent pastures and other grazing land in Mahendragarh district is 2.06 percent, which is about three times more of the state area of 0.77 percent.
- In Mahendragarh district, no land use under the categories of land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in net area sown and culturable and barren land, which these land uses in the state are 0.16 and 0.41 percent respectively.
- The net area sown in Mahendragarh district is 78.87 percent of total land area and lower to state figure of 80.10 percent.
- There is insignificant land under the category of old fallow land in Mahendragarh district and the state, however current fallow land in Mahendragarh district it is 1.55 percent of the total land whereas the state has larger area of 5.27 percent.

It is amazing situation that even using the ground water resources. Mahendragarh district has larger coverage under the area sown more than once being. 7451 percent of the total sown area as Haryana state has only 73.43 percent area of this category.

BLOCK-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF LAND USE PATTERN

The comparative analysis of block-wise land use pattern reveals significant variation within the district. The land use pattern is based on village record, which evident that the total area of the district is subject to internal change as the t reorganization process continued since formation of the state in November originally, there were only 7 districts in Haryana state but this number has ob. increased to 19 during the course of time. Therefore, the area of Mahendragarh district was changed at various stages of reorganization of district title district was formed on November, 1989. The variation of reporting area of land use pattern during 1991 and 2001 is due to transfer of land from one district to a use another.

On the present day, there is significant variation in the geographical area of the district. According to Census of India, the geographical area of the district is 1899 sq. kms, but as per village records, the area of the district was 191519 hectares in 1991 and 193987 hectares in 2001 as per village records maintained by the Directorate of Land Records. Total area of each village is the settlement of every part of land being used for various purposes. This record is equally authentic as all the area is physically verified and maintained.

There is slight variation in the geographical area in sq. kms as reported by Census of India and hectares as per village records in all the cases as there remains some variation in the reporting system, but in case of Haryana state in general and Mahendragarh district in particular, the variation in the reported figures is significant. The total area of Haryana state as per village records is 4402 thousand hectares against the census figure of 44212 sq. km, but in case of Mahendragarh district the reported figures of Census of 1899 sq. kms are lower than the land records figure of 194 thousand hectares.

The land use pattern of 1991 is evident that only 0.11 % of the total land of the district is actually under forest, though the area claimed as government forest land is 2.09%. The cultivated area in the district was 79.71 %of which is 30.54% was irrigated and 49.17 % unirrigated. Culturable waste area was only 3.24%, whereas 16.94 % was put to other uses and therefore cannot be used for cultivation purposes.

Kanina Block: The proportion of cultivated area is the highest in Kanina block, which was .65 percent of the total block area. Similarly the area put to other uses was 12.35 recent, the lowest among all the blocks. This signifies the pressure on land for cultivation purposes as other

infrastructure facilities and basic amenities based on are quite meager.

Mahendragarh Block: In Mahendragarh block the area put under cultivation in 1991 was 78.38 percent of total land. This block has highest land area and proportionate cultivated ea is also large in hectares. However, the irrigated area was only 25.25 of the oral and 53.13 percent was unirrigated. Land under other uses was 21.62 percent due to area covered under mountains and hills.

Ateli Block: Our of the total area of the block, 86.12 percent was put under cultivation in 991 out of which 35.93 percent was irrigated and 50.19 percent was unirrigated. Area under forest was limited to only 0.28 percent, whereas the cultivated waste as 3.60 percent and land put to other uses was 10 percent of the total area.

Narnaul Block: Narnaul is the districts headquarter of Mahendergarh district, but has smallest area among the blocks. Out of the total area of 27600 hectares, 0.45 percent is the forest area in only village of Narnaul rural. Cultivated area in 1991 was 75.67% comprising of 29.20% irrigated and 46.47% unirrigated area. Area put to other uses was 24.33%.

Choudhary Nangal Block: Out of the total land area of 34923 hectares, 70.80 was cultivated area where 22.02% was irrigated and 48.78% unirrigated. Land put to non-agricultural use was highest to 29.20%.

Block	Tot al Are a	Fo res t	Culti vated Land	Cult ural was te	Not Avail able for Culti vatio n
.Kanina	379 38	0.1 9	69.25	4.89	7.92
Mahen dergarh	606 80	0.2 7	58.65	6.55	15.03
Ateli	318 80	1.8 6	67.79	5.77	6.71
Narnau l	285 67	4.3 4	58.18	2.56	18.02
N. Choud hary	349 22	0.1 8	56.50	2.03	24.01
Total	193 987	1.1 0	61.77	4.74	14.29

The comparative analysis of Land use pattern in 1991 and 2011 the table above reveals a revolutionary change in irrigation facilities. The forest land as per village records registered significant improvement in revival of forest land from unauthorized Possession from local people. In view of increasing demand for cultivated area, the land kept for other uses has been added to cultivation practices. Though the increased figures of irrigated area cultivated area present a gloomy picture of the district, but at the cost of sustainable development of the district. which has been seriously affected with the changing pattern of the district. The block-wise analysis of land use pattern of 1991 and 2001 is narrated below:

Panchayat Samity Kanina: During the period of 10 years from 1991 to 2001, there are various changes in the land use pattern observed. The area of Panchayat Samity Kanina has been increased by 235 hectares. The forest land in actual condition in 1991 has changed to 71 hectares with revival of forest land, which is 0.19 percent of the total area. The irrigated area of 16309 hectares in has been increased to 26274 hectares which is major change in the land use pattern. The irrigated area was 43.26 percent of total land area in 1991 has been increased to 69.25 percent in 2001. The corresponding change in unirrigated area registered a decrease in percentage terms to total land of Panchayat Samity from 44.39 percent in 1991 to 17.75 percent in 2001. The culturable waste which was 3.59 percent in 1991 has been increased to 4.89 percent in 2001. The net decrease of all the uses has been reflected in land use for other activities which has been reduced from 8.76 percent in 1991 to 7.92 percent in 2001.

Panchayat Samity Mahendragarh: The area of Mahendragarh Panchayat Samity has been increased by 1060 hectares. The forest area has been revived in 166 hectares in 2001 which was zero in 1991. The irrigated area of 15053 hectares in 1991 has been increased tremendously to 35590 hectares in 2001. This is remarkable change in the land use pattern in the decade. The irrigated area was 25.25 percent of total land in 1991 has been increased to 58.65percent. The unirrigated area decreased from 31677

Hectares in 1991 to 11834 hectares in 2001, which is highest among all the Panchayat Samities, i.e. 33.69 % of the total unirrigated area of the district. The cultivated waste land of 2773 hectares in 1991 has been increased to 3973. This is 43.15% of the total district cultivated waste land of the district.

Panchayat Samity Ateli:The variation in the total land of Panchayat Samity Ateli has been slightly increased by 201 hectares from 31673 hectares in 1991 to 31880 hectare in 2001. The forest land has been increased from 89 hectares in 1991 to 594 hectares in 2001 due to revival of forest land. The irrigated area of 15897 hectares in 1991 has been increased to 21610 hectares in 2001. The unirrigated area, which was 50.19 percent of the total land area of Panchayat Samity in 1991 has been decreased to 17, 87 percent in 2001.

The area of cultivated waste of 1139 hectares in 1991 has been increased to 1839 hectares in 2001 which has been reflected in the total percentage area of the activity from 3.60 percent of the total land in 1991 to 5.77 percent in 2001. Land put to other uses was 10 percent of total land of the Panchayat Samity in 1991 has been decreased to 6.71 percent, which reveals the changes in land use pattern.

Panchayat Samity Narnaul: Narnaul Panchayat Samity area has also been increased by 967 hectares from 27600 hectares in 1991 to 28567 hectares in 2001. The land use pattern has 140 been changed in last decade significantly. The forest area of 124 hectares has been increased to 1240 hectares in 2001, which is due to revival of forest land encroachments. The irrigated land has been increased more than double from 8058 hectares in 1991 to 16621 hectares in 2001. Unirrigated land of 12826 hectares in 1991 has been decreased to 4826 hectares in 2001 which is resultant impact of addition of the irrigated area of the district. The cultivated waste of 452 hectares in 1991 has been increased to 732 hectares. There is a marginal decrease in land put to other uses from 22.24 percent in 1991 to 18.08 % in 2001 of the total land.

Panchayat Samity Nangal Choudhary : The total area of the Panchayat Samity remained intact during the however the changes witnessed in land use pattern are significant as the forest land of 63 hectares has been revived which was zero in 1991. The rate has increased from 7689 hectares in 1991 to 19732 hectares in which, has resultant impact in the percentage land use pattern as the irrigated area has been increased from 22.02 percent of total land of the Panchayat has reached to 56.50 percent in 2001. The resultant decrease in unirrigated also significant from 48.78 percent of total land in 1991 to 17.22 percent in 2001. There was marginal increase in cultivated waste land from 486 hectares in 1991 to 707 hectares in 2001. The area put to non-agricultural use of 9714

hectares in 1991 has been decreased to 8386 hectares in 2001.

The land use pattern of the district and among all the Panchayat Samities has been changed remarkably. The irrigated area of the district has been increased from 58489 hectares in 1991 to 119827 hectares in 2001. Similarly the increase in forest land from 213 hectares in 1991 to 2134 hectares in 2001 shows a remarkable change due to revival of forest land from unauthorized possession of local people.

NUMBER AND AREA OF OPERATIONAL HOLDINGS

The area under cultivation is owned by various cultivators, who have different size of operational holdings. The operation holding is an area with cultivators for carrying out agricultural activities as the soil conditions and water availability, but the size of land holding is an important feature as very small land holding is uneconomic unit from livelihood asset point of view.

1. There are 20660 cultivators in the district who own 5662 hectares land. The cultivators having less than 0.5 hectare of land are 28.47 percent of the total cultivators of the district and area in possession to them is 3.61% of total cultivable area. Average size of holdings with such cultivators is 0.27 hectares.
2. Cultivators owing land between 0.5 to 1.0 hectare are 13040, which are 17.97% of the total district cultivators and land in their possession is 9674 hectares which is 6.16% of district cultivated land. Average size of holding of such cultivators is 0.74 hectares.
3. Number of cultivators having operational size between 1.0 to 2.0 hectares are 14327, i.e., 19.74% of total cultivators and 20481 hectares of land was in their possession, which is 13.05% of total cultivated land.
4. Operational holdings between 2.0 to 3.0 hectares owned by 8062 cultivators who are 11.11 percent of total cultivators and 18847 hectares of land was under their ownership, which was 12.01 percent of total cultivated land. Average size of holding with them was 2.34 hectares.
5. Cultivators having, operational holding, between 3.0 to 4.0 hectares were 5479 in

number and were 7.55 percent of total district cultivators. Land owned by these cultivators was 18434 hectares i.e., 11.74 percent of total cultivated land. Average size of operational holdings under this group was 3.36 hectares.

6. Cultivator under operational holding size 4.0 to 5.0 hectares were 3430 in number comprising of 4.72 percent of total cultivators and land in their possession was 14599 hectares which was 9.30 percent of total cultivated area. Average size of operation holding with such cultivators was 4.26 hectares.
7. Cultivators having operational holding between 5.0 to 7.5 hectares were 3814 or 5.25 percent of the total cultivators and they owned 15.29 percent of cultivated land of 24005 hectares. Average size of operation holding in this group was 6.29 hectares.
8. Cultivators who owned cultivated land between 7.5 to 10 hectares were 1884 in number and 2.59 percent of total operational holders and land in possession of them was 10% of the total cultivated land of 15698 hectares. Average size of operational holding of this group cultivator was 8.33 hectares.
9. There were 1589 cultivators owning operational holding between 10.0 to 20.0 hectares, comprising of 2.19% of the total operational holders with 12.91% of the cultivated land of 20266 hectares. Average size of such holdings was 12.75%.

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उत्तर भारत के भक्ति आन्दोलन में संत कबीर की भूमिका



पूनम

सहायक प्रो० (हिन्दी-विभाग)

राजकीय महाविद्यालय, फरीदाबाद

सन्त परम्परा उत्तरी भारत की एक लम्बी विरासत है उत्तरी भारत की सन्त परम्परा के इतिहास में कबीर के अतिरिक्त और भी सगुण एवं निर्गुण सन्त कवि सम्मिलित हैं भक्ति आन्दोलन का इतिहास यह बताता है कि दक्षिणी द्रावण में भक्ति आन्दोलन की उत्पत्ति हुई और पन्द्रहवीं शताब्दी में यह आन्दोलन उत्तरी भारत में फैला, ऐतिहासिक दृष्टि से भक्ति आन्दोलन उस समय की सामाजिक, राजनैतिक, सांस्कृतिक आवश्यकता थी। वास्तव में भक्ति आन्दोलन एक लोक लहर थी। इस लोकलहर ने उत्तर भारत के सांस्कृतिक जीवन में परिवर्तन लाये। उत्तर भारत के सन्त कबीर का जीवन काल 15वीं शताब्दी के अन्तिम दशकों से लेकर 16वीं शताब्दी के आरम्भ तक चलता रहा।

“हिन्दी साहित्य के हजारों वर्षों में कबीर जैसा व्यक्तित्व लेकर कोई लेखक नहीं आया। महिमा की दृष्टि से तुलसीदास और कबीर के व्यक्तित्व में बहुत अन्तर है।” कबीर ने अपनी विलक्षण प्रतिभा के आलोक द्वारा उत्तर भारत में संत मत को स्थापित किया। उत्तर भारत के सन्त आरम्भ से आध्यात्मिक बातों पर जोर देते थे उनमें सुधार भी चाहते थे, लेकिन धार्मिक ढंग से जैसे-जैसे समय परिवर्तित होता गया, धार्मिक वातावरण में भी परिवर्तन होते गये। इनमें कबीरदास का महत्वपूर्ण योगदान रहा है। कबीर किसी विशेष वर्ग धर्म या सम्प्रदाय के लिए नहीं था बल्कि सत्य की खोज, परम तत्व की प्राप्ति, माया से छुटकारा और एक उच्चकोटि के आध्यात्मिक जीवन का ढंग सिखलाने के लिए था। आचार्य परशुराम चतुर्वेदी ने “उत्तरी भारत की सन्त परम्परा” नामक पुस्तक में लिखा है कि उत्तरी भारत के इन सन्तों ने जिस मत का प्रचार किया उसे उन्होंने मानव कल्याण और विश्व कल्याण हेतु आवश्यक समझा। यह कोई नया संदेह नहीं था और न ही भारतवासियों के लिए यह कोई अनजानी शिक्षा थी। इसका प्रत्येक अंग मूल रूप से हमारे प्राचीन साहित्य में किसी ने किसी रूप में विद्यमान था।² उत्तर भारत की इस परम्परा में सन्तों का महत्वपूर्ण योगदान रहा है और विशेष से कबीर का।

उत्तरी भारत की इस सन्त परम्परा में कबीर और नानक से जुड़े दो विकसित सम्प्रदाय प्रचलित हुए। इनका उत्तरी भारत के लोगों के जीवन पर गहरा प्रभाव पड़ा। भिन्न-भिन्न जातियों धर्मों के साथ जुड़े सन्त भक्तों की वाणी में यह दिखाई देता है कि किस तरह से सभी हिन्दू-मुसलमान अपने-अपने रीति रिवाज, संस्कृति, धार्मिक विश्वास, धर्म व दर्शन के रंग में रंग गए थे। भक्ति लहर के साथ जुड़े हुए भारत के यह सारे भक्त बड़ी जातियों से संबंधित नहीं थे बल्कि निम्न वर्ग के साथ इनका सम्बन्ध अधिक था। कबीर जुलाहा, नामदेव छीवा, सेन नाई और रविदास चमार थे।

सरबरीयाकोव का कथन था कि उत्तरी भारत के यह सन्त कवि अपने चिन्तन और विचारधारा द्वारा श्रम के महत्व को स्थापित कर रहे थे।³ उत्तर भारत के संत कवि अपने चरित्र और वाणी के पक्ष के उच्च कोटि के सन्त महात्मा थे। कथनी और करनी के भेद को उन्होंने अपने व्यवहारिक जीवन में सम्पूर्ण करके दिखाया। सन्तों का भक्ति आन्दोलन में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान रहा है। कबीर भक्ति आन्दोलन के महत्वपूर्ण कवि हैं। “कबीर की वाणी कबीर का रहन सहन और कबीर की विचारधारा उन्हें एक खुले दिलवाला भक्ति कवि सिद्ध करती है।” भक्ति आन्दोलन का इतिहास कबीर की भूमिका के बिना अधूरा है। कबीर के सामाजिक एवम धार्मिक विश्वास भक्ति आन्दोलन की नींव का पत्थर है। हिन्दी साहित्य के इतिहासकारों ने भक्ति आन्दोलन की पृष्ठभूमि द्वारा कबीर के योगदान को महत्वपूर्ण माना है। कबीर ने भक्ति आन्दोलन के विकास में आखिरी देखी कहीं। कबीर के निजी अनुभव इस आन्दोलन को जन साधारण तक ले गये। आचार्य हजारी प्रसाद द्विवेदी ने कबीर के व्यक्तित्व को अक्खड़ फक्कड़ और मस्तमौला रूप कहा लेकिन यह भक्ति आन्दोलन के लिए सफल सिद्ध हुआ। उनके भाशा प्रभाव के कारण उनके दोहे, शब्द व साखियाँ घर-घर तक पहुँच गये। इस प्रकार भक्ति की लहर भाशा के कारण भारत के कोने-कोने तक पहुँच गयी। कबीर काल अत्याधिक उथल पुथल का काल था पहले तुगलक वंश फिर लोधी वंश स्थापित हो गया। ऐसे उथल पुथल समय में कबीर सरीखे विद्रोही की ही आवश्यकता थी कबीर न बुलन्द स्वर में कहा:-
अवल अल्लाहनूर, कुदरत दे सब बन्दे!

एक नूर से सब जगु उपजिया कउन भले सो मन्दे।⁴
कबीर ने अपने इस स्वर को आन्दोलन का रूप दिया। इस आन्दोलन द्वारा देश एक प्रान्त बन गया, प्रान्त एक शहर और शहर एक गांव। गाँव में भक्ति की यह सुधार लहर प्रचलित हो गयी। कबीर ने धर्म निरपेक्षता से काम लिया। कबीर के लिए हिन्दू-मुसलमान दोनों बराबर थे। कबीर का साहित्य, साधना का साहित्य है तथापि इस विधान में पूजा-पाठ, वेष भूशा आडम्बर और पाखण्ड का कोई स्थान नहीं है क्योंकि यह निर्गुण ब्रह्म की भक्ति है।

कैसे जीवन होई हमारा,
जब न होई राम नाम अधारा।।
कहु कबीर खोजउ आसमान,
राम समान न देखऊ आन।।⁵

भक्ति आन्दोलन को व्यवहारिक पक्ष का उद्देश्य ही मध्यकालीन समाज को धार्मिक आडम्बरों से मुक्त करना था। कबीर ने गुरु को महत्व दिया है। उन्होंने द्वैत भावना को मिटा कर, सब मनुष्यों को एक ही परमात्मा का अंश मानना, ऊँच-नीच, भले बुरे का भेद मिटाना, हर समय भक्ति भाव में मग्न रहना, बाहर की दुनिया का

लालच और मोह, विशय विकार त्याग कर स्वयं को गुरु कृपा, सन्तों की संगति का आश्रय लेकर प्रभु के साथ जोड़े रखना, यह सत्य मार्ग सब भक्तों का मार्ग है।⁷ कबीर इस कारणों से ही भक्ति आन्दोलन के प्रमुख कवि थे। जिस कारण भक्ति आन्दोलन अपनी सफलता की मंजिल तक पहुँचा। कबीर ने निर्गुण ब्रह्म की उपासना द्वारा एक ऐसी साकार चेतना उत्पन्न की जिससे व्यक्ति और समाज अन्त तक जुड़ता चला गया। यह प्रभाव कबीर की वाणी का ही रहा है। जिसके द्वारा भक्ति आन्दोलन अपनी सफलता की मंजिल तक पहुँचा और भक्ति आन्दोलन को कबीर के बिना नहीं समझाया जा सकता। कबीर ने भक्ति की धारणा को देश के भिन्न भिन्न भागों में पैदा हुई धार्मिक लहरों के साथ जोड़ा। निम्न जातियों के उद्धार में भी भक्ति आन्दोलन ने क्रान्तिकारी भूमिका निभायी।

गुरु ग्रन्थ साहब में सम्मिलित कबीर की रचना को यदि अलग रूप में भी देखें तो भी भक्ति लहर की प्रारम्भिक सुधारक बातों की पहचान हो जाती है। यह पहचान जात-पात का विरोध, अवतारवाद का खण्डन, एक ईश्वर की भक्ति, नाम समरण, लोभ-मोह, अहंकार और माया का त्याग, सन्तों की संगति, कर्म, मानव कल्याण, निडरता और मानव के आपसी भाई चारे में विश्वास आदि से होती है।

इस प्रकार भक्ति लहर में कबीर की भूमिका क्रान्तिकारी गतिशील और सार्थक थी। भक्ति आन्दोलन का इतिहास या कबीरवाणी का अध्ययन एक-दूसरे के सन्दर्भ के बिना अधूरे हैं। कबीर, कबीरवाणी का रहस्यवाद भारती चिन्तन और दर्शन को मध्यकालीन मूल्यों के द्वारा प्रस्तुत करता है। लेकिन कबीरवाणी की समस्त विशेषताएँ धार्मिक और सामाजिक लहर के द्वारा ही प्रकाट हुईं। इससे उत्तर भारत में भक्ति का प्रचार व प्रसार हुआ इन सब में संत कबीरदास का महत्वपूर्ण योगदान रहा है। सन्दर्भ सूची

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INDO-PAKISTAN RELATIONS: A STUDY

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Relations between India and Pakistan is defined by the violent partition of British India in 1947, the Kashmir dispute and the numerous military conflicts fought between the two nations. Consequently, even though the two South Asian nations share historic, cultural, geographic, and economic links, their relationship has been plagued by hostility and suspicion.

After the dissolution of the British Raj in 1947, two new sovereign nations were formed — the Union of India and the Dominion of Pakistan. The subsequent partition of the former British India displaced up to 12.5 million people, with estimates of loss of life varying from several hundred thousand to a million. India emerged as a secular nation with a Hindu majority population and a large Muslim minority while Pakistan was established as an Islamic republic with an overwhelming Muslim majority population.

Soon after their independence, India and Pakistan established diplomatic relations but the violent partition and numerous territorial disputes would overshadow their relationship. Since their independence, the two countries have fought three major wars, one undeclared war and have been involved in numerous armed skirmishes and military standoffs. The Kashmir dispute is the main center-point of all of these conflicts with the exception of the Indo-Pakistan War of 1971 which resulted in the secession of East Pakistan (now called Bangladesh).

There have been numerous attempts to improve the relationship — notably, the Shimla summit, the Agra summit and the Lahore summit. Since the early 1980s, relations between the two nations soured particularly after the Siachen conflict, the intensification of Kashmir insurgency in 1989, Indian and Pakistani nuclear tests in 1998 and the 1999 Kargil war. Certain confidence-building measures — such as the 2003 ceasefire agreement and the Delhi–Lahore Bus service — were successful in deescalating tensions. However, these efforts have been impeded by Pakistan's alleged involvement in various terrorist activities in India. The 2001 Indian Parliament attack

almost brought the two nations on the brink of a nuclear war. Additionally, the 2008 Mumbai attacks (which was carried out by Islamic terrorists from Pakistan) resulted in a severe blow to the ongoing India-Pakistan peace talks.

SEEDS OF CONFLICT

About half a million Muslims and Hindus were killed in communal riots following the partition of British India. Millions of Muslims living in India and Hindus and Sikhs living in Pakistan emigrated in one of the most colossal transfers of population in the modern era. Both countries accused each other of not providing adequate security to the minorities emigrating through their territory. This served to increase tensions between the newly-born countries.

According to the British plan for the partition of British India, all the 680 princely states were allowed to decide which of the two countries to join. With the exception of a few, most of the Muslim-majority princely-states acceded to Pakistan while most of the Hindu-majority princely states joined India. However, the decisions of some of the princely-states would shape the Pakistan-India relationship considerably, in the years to come.

JUNAGADH DISPUTE

Junagadh was a state on the southwestern end of Gujarat, with the principalities of Manavadar, Mangrol and Babriawad. The Arabian Sea stood between it and Pakistan. The state had an overwhelming Hindu population which constituted more than 80% of its citizens, while the ruler of the state was a Muslim. On August 15, 1947, the ruler of the state, Nawab of Junagadh Mahabat Khan acceded to Pakistan. Pakistan confirmed the acceptance of the accession in September 1947. India did not accept the accession as legitimate.

The Indian point of view was that since Junagadh was a state with a predominantly Hindu population it should be a part of India. Additionally, since the state was encircled by Indian territory it should have been a part of India. Indian politicians also stated that by giving

Pakistan a predominantly Hindu region to govern, the basis of the two-nation theory was contradicted.

The Pakistani point of view was that since Junagadh had a ruler and governing body who chose to accede to Pakistan, they should be allowed to do so. Junagadh, having a coastline, could have maintained maritime links with Pakistan. Additionally, Pakistani politicians stated that the two nation theory did not necessarily mean a clear division of land and absolute transfer of populations as the sheer magnitude of such a proceeding would wreak havoc upon millions.

Neither of the ten states were able to resolve this issue amicably and it only added fuel to an already charged environment.

Sardar Patel, India's then Home Minister, felt that if Junagadh was permitted to go to Pakistan, it would create communal unrest across Gujarat. The government of India gave Pakistan time to void the accession and hold a plebiscite in Junagadh to pre-empt any violence in Gujarat. Samaldas Gandhi formed a government-in-exile, the Arzi Hukumat (in Urdu: Arzi: Transitional, Hukumat: Government) of the people of Junagadh. Patel ordered the annexation of Junagadh's three principalities

KASHMIR DISPUTE

Kashmir was a princely state, ruled by a Hindu king, Maharaja Hari Singh. The Maharaja of Kashmir was equally hesitant to join either India—, because he knew his Muslim subjects would not like to join a Hindu-based and Hindu-majority nation [citation needed]—, or Pakistan— which as a Hindu he was personally averse to [citation needed]. Pakistan coveted the Himalayan kingdom, while Indian leader Mahatma Gandhi [citation needed] and Indian PM Jawaharlal Nehru hoped that the kingdom would join India. Hari Singh signed a Standstill Agreement (preserving status quo) with Pakistan, but did not make his decision by August 15, 1947.

Rumours spread in Pakistan that Hari Singh was trying to accede Kashmir to India. Alarmed by this threat, a team of Pakistani forces were dispatched into Kashmir, fearing an Indian invasion of the region. Backed by Pakistani paramilitary forces, Pashtuns invaded Kashmir in September 1947. Kashmir's security forces were too weak and ill-equipped to fight against Pakistan. Troubled by the deteriorating political pressure that was being applied to Hari Singh and his governance, the Maharaja asked for India's help. However, the Constitution of India barred the Indian Armed Forces' intervention since Kashmir did not come under India's jurisdiction.

Desperate to get India's help and get Kashmir back in his own control, the Maharaja acceded Kashmir to India (which was against the will of the majority of Kashmiris), and signed the Instrument of Accession. By this time the raiders were close to the capital, Srinagar. On October 27, 1947, the Indian Air Force airdropped Indian troops into Srinagar and made an intervention. The Indian troops managed to seize parts of Kashmir which included Jammu, Srinagar and the Kashmir valley itself, but the strong and intense fighting, flagged with the onset of winter, made much of the state impassable. After weeks of intense fighting between Pakistan and India, Pakistani leaders and the Indian Prime Minister Nehru declared a ceasefire and sought U.N. arbitration with the promise of a plebiscite. Sardar Patel had argued against both, describing Kashmir as a bilateral dispute and its accession as justified by international law. In 1957, north-western Kashmir was fully integrated into Pakistan, becoming Azad Kashmir (Pakistan-administered Kashmir), while the other portion was acceded to Indian control, and the state of Jammu and Kashmir (Indian-administered Kashmir) was created. In 1962, China occupied Aksai Chin, the northeastern region bordering Ladakh. In 1984, India launched Operation Meghdoot and captured more than 80% of the Siachen Glacier.

Pakistan maintains Kashmiris' rights to self-determination through a plebiscite in accordance with an earlier Indian statement and a UN resolution. Pakistan also points to India's failure of not understanding its own political logic and applying it to Kashmir, by taking their opinion on the case of the accession of Junagadh as an example (that the Hindu majority state should have gone to India even though it had a Muslim ruler), that Kashmir should also rightfully and legally have become a part of Pakistan since majority of the people were Muslim, even though they had a Hindu ruler. Pakistan also states that at the very least, the promised plebiscite should be allowed to decide the fate of the Kashmiri people. India on the other hand asserts that the Maharaja's decision, which was the norm for every other princely state at the time of independence, and subsequent elections, for over 40 years, on Kashmir has made it an integral part of India. This opinion has often become controversial, as Pakistan asserts that the decision of the ruler of Junagadh also adhered to Pakistan. Due to all such political differences, this dispute has also been the subject of wars between the two countries in 1947 and 1965, and a limited conflict

in 1999. The state/province remains divided between the two countries by the Line of Control (LoC), which demarcates the ceasefire line agreed upon in the 1947 conflict.

OTHER TERRITORIAL DISPUTES

Pakistan is locked in other territorial disputes with India such as the Siachen Glacier and Kori Creek. Pakistan is also currently having dialogue with India regarding the Baglihar Dam being built over the River Chenab in Jammu and Kashmir.

BENGAL REFUGEE CRISIS

In 1949, India recorded close to 1 million Hindu refugees, who flooded into West Bengal and other states from East Pakistan (Now Bangladesh), owing to communal violence, intimidation and repression from authorities. The plight of the refugees outraged Hindus and Indian nationalists, and the refugee population drained the resources of Indian states, which were unable to absorb them. While not ruling out war, Prime Minister Nehru and Sardar Patel invited Liaquat Ali Khan for talks in Delhi. Although many Indians termed this appeasement, Nehru signed a pact with Liaquat Ali Khan that pledged both nations to the protection of minorities and creation of minority commissions. Although opposed to the principle, Patel decided to back this Pact for the sake of peace, and played a critical role in garnering support from West Bengal and across India, and enforcing the provisions of the Pact. Khan and Nehru also signed a trade agreement, and committed to resolving bilateral disputes through peaceful means. Steadily, hundreds of thousands of Hindus returned to East Pakistan, but the thaw in relations did not last long, primarily owing to the Kashmir dispute.

1971 BANGLADESH LIBERATION WAR

Indo-Pakistani War of 1971 and Bangladesh Liberation War: Pakistan, since independence, was geo-politically divided into two major regions, West Pakistan and East Pakistan. East Pakistan was occupied mostly by Bengali people. In December 1971, following a political crisis in East Pakistan, the situation soon spiraled out of control in East Pakistan and India intervened in favor of the rebelling Bengali populace. The conflict, a brief but bloody war, resulted in an independence of East Pakistan. In the war, the Pakistani army swiftly fell to India, forcing the independence of East Pakistan, which separated and became Bangladesh. The Pakistani military, being a thousand miles from its base and surrounded by enemies, was forced to give in.

Shimla Agreement: Since the 1971 war, Pakistan and India have made only slow progress towards

the normalization of relations. In July 1972, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Pakistani President Zuleika Ali Bhutto met in the Indian hill station of Shimla. They signed the Shimla Agreement, by which India would return all Pakistani personnel (over 90,000) and captured territory in the west, and the two countries would "settle their differences by peaceful means through bilateral negotiations." Diplomatic and trade relations were also re-established in 1976.

Afghanistan crisis: After the 1979 Soviet war in Afghanistan where Soviet Union military Occupied Afghanistan, new strains appeared in Indo-Pakistani relations. Pakistan actively supported the Afghan resistance against the Soviet Union, which was a close ally of India, which brought opposing political opinions. The Taliban regime in Afghanistan was strongly supported by Pakistan - one of the few countries to do so - before the September 11 attacks. India, on the other hand, firmly opposed the Taliban and criticized Pakistan for supporting it. Agreements, talks, and confidence building measures In the following eight years, India voiced increasing concern over Pakistani arms purchases, U.S. military aid to Pakistan, and a clandestine nuclear weapons programme. In an effort to curtail tensions, the two countries formed a joint commission to examine disputes. In December 1988, Prime Ministers Benazir Bhutto and Rajiv Gandhi concluded a pact not to attack each other's nuclear facilities. Agreements on cultural exchanges and civil aviation were also initiated. In 1997, high-level Indo-Pakistan talks resumed after a three-year pause. The Prime Ministers of Pakistan and India met twice and the foreign secretaries conducted three rounds of talks. In June 1997, the foreign secretaries identified eight "outstanding issues" around which continuing talks would be focused. The dispute over the status of Kashmir, (referred by India as Jammu and Kashmir), an issue since Independence, remains the major stumbling block in their dialogue. India maintains that the entire former princely state is an integral part of the Indian union, while Pakistan insists that UN resolutions calling for self-determination of the people of the state/province must be taken into account. It however refuses to abide by the previous part of the resolution, which calls for it to vacate all territories occupied.

In September 1997, the talks broke down over the structure of how to deal with the issues of Kashmir, and peace and security. Pakistan advocated that the issues be treated by separate working groups. India responded that the two

issues be taken up along with six others on a simultaneous basis. In May 1998 India, and then Pakistan, conducted nuclear tests.

After Manmohan Singh become prime minister of India the Punjab provincial Government declared it would develop Gah, his place of birth, as a model village in his honour and name a school after him. There is also a village in India named Pakistan, despite occasional pressure over the years to change its name the villagers have resisted.

2001 Gujarat Earthquake in India

Pakistani President Pervez Mushrraf sent a plane load of relief supplies to India from Islamabad to Ahmedabad. That carried 200 tents and more than 2,000 Blankets. Furthermore the President called Indian PM to express his 'sympathy' over the loss from the earthquake.

2005 Earthquake in Pakistan

India offered generous aid to Pakistan in response to the 2005 Earthquake. Indian and Pakistani High Commissioners consulted with one another regarding cooperation in relief work. India sent 25 tons of relief material to Pakistan including food, blankets and medicine. Large Indian companies such as Infosys have offered aid up to \$226,000. On October 12, an Ilyushin-76 cargo plane ferried across seven truckloads (about 82 tons) of army medicines, 15,000 blankets and 50 tents and returned to New Delhi. A senior air force official also stated that they had been asked by the Indian government to be ready to fly out another similar consignment. On October 14, India dispatched the second consignment of relief material to Pakistan, by train through the Wagah Border. The consignment included 5,000 blankets, 370 tents, 5 tons of plastic sheets and 12 tons of medicine. A third consignment of medicine and relief material was also sent shortly afterwards by train. India also pledged \$25 million as aid to Pakistan. India opened the first of three points at Chakan Da Bagh, in Poonch, on the Line of Control (LoC) between India and Pakistan for the 2005 Kashmir earthquake relief work. (Rediff) Such generous gestures signalled a new age in confidence, friendliness and cooperation between both India and Pakistan.

2007 Samjhauta Express bombings

The 2007 Samjhauta Express bombings were a terrorist attack targeted on the Samjhauta Express train on the 18th of February. The Samjhauta Express is an international train that runs from New Delhi, India to Lahore, Pakistan, and is one of two trains to cross the India-Pakistan border.

2008 Mumbai attacks

The 2008 Mumbai attacks by ten terrorists killed over 173 and wounded 308. The sole surviving gunman Ajmal Kasab who was arrested during the attacks was found to be a Pakistani national. This fact was acknowledged by Pakistani authorities. In May 2010, an Indian court convicted him on four counts of murder, waging war against India, conspiracy and terrorism offences, and sentenced him to death.

India blamed the Lashkar-e-Taiba, a Pakistan-based militant group, for planning and executing the attacks. Islamabad resisted the claims and demanded evidence. India provided evidence in the form of interrogations, weapons, candy wrappers, Pakistani Brand Milk Packets, and telephone sets. Indian officials demanded Pakistan extradite suspects for trial. They also said that, given the sophistication of the attacks, the perpetrators "must have had the support of some official agencies in Pakistan".

Terrorism In Kashmir : Terrorist attacks on Jammu & Kashmir State Assembly: A car bomb exploded near the Jammu and Kashmir State Assembly on October 1, 2001, killing 27 people on an attack that was blamed on Kashmiri separatists. It was one of the most prominent attacks against India apart from on the Indian Parliament in December 2001. The dead bodies of the terrorists and the data recovered from them revealed that Pakistan was solely responsible for the activity.

1997 Sangrampora massacre: On March 21, 1997, 7 Kashmiri Pandits were killed in Sangrampora village in the Budgam district.

Wandhama Massacre: In January 1998, 24 Kashmiri Pandits living in the city Wandhama were killed by Islamic terrorists.

Qasim Nagar Attack: On July 13, 2003, armed men believed to be a part of the Lashkar-e-Toiba threw hand grenades at the Qasim Nagar market in Srinagar and then fired on civilians standing nearby killing twenty-seven and injuring many more.

Assassination of Abdul Ghani Lone: Abdul Ghani Lone, a prominent All Party Hurriyat Conference leader, was assassinated by an unidentified gunman during a memorial rally in Srinagar. The assassination resulted in wide-scale demonstrations against the Indian occupied-forces for failing to provide enough security cover for Mr. Lone.

July 20, 2005 Srinagar Bombing: A car bomb exploded near an armoured Indian Army vehicle in the famous Church Lane area in Srinagar killing four Indian Army personnel, one civilian and the

suicide bomber. Terrorist group Hizbul Mujahideen, claimed responsibility for the attack. Budshah Chowk attack: A terrorist attack on July 29, 2005 at Srinagar's city centre, Budshah Chowk, killed two and left more than 17 people injured. Most of those injured were media journalists.

Murder of Ghulam Nabi Lone: On October 18, 2005 suspected Army man killed Jammu and Kashmir's then education minister Ghulam Nabi Lone. No Terrorist group claimed responsibility for the attack.

Terrorist activities elsewhere: The attack on the Indian Parliament was by far the most dramatic attack carried out by Pakistani terrorists. India blamed Pakistan for carrying out the attacks, an allegation which Pakistan strongly denied and one that brought both nations to the brink of a nuclear confrontation in 2001-02. However, international peace efforts ensured the cooling of tensions between the two nuclear-capable nations.

Apart from this, the most notable was the hijacking of Indian Airlines Flight IC 814 en route New Delhi from Kathmandu, Nepal. The plane was hijacked on December 24, 1999 approximately one hour after take off and was taken to Amritsar airport and then to Lahore in Pakistan. After refueling the plane took off for Dubai and then finally landed in Kandahar, Afghanistan. Under intense media pressure, New Delhi complied with the hijackers' demand and freed Maulana Masood Azhar from its captivity in return for the freedom of the Indian passengers on the flight. The decision, however, cost New Delhi dearly. Maulana, who is believed to be hiding in Karachi, later became the leader of Jaish-e-Mohammed, an organisation which has carried out several terrorist acts against Indian Security Forces in Kashmir.

On December 22, 2000, a group of terrorists belonging to the Lashkar-e-Toiba stormed the famous Red Fort in New Delhi. The Fort houses an Indian military unit and a high-security interrogation cell used both by the Central Bureau of Investigation and the Indian Army. The terrorists successfully breached the security cover around the Red Fort and opened fire at the Indian military personnel on duty killing two of them on spot. The attack was significant because it was carried out just two days after the declaration of the cease-fire between India and Pakistan.

Two Kashmiri terrorists belonging to Jaish-e-Mohammed raided the Swami Narayan temple complex in Ahmedabad, Gujarat killing 30 people, including 18 women and five children. The attack was carried out on September 25,

2002, just few days after state elections were held in Jammu and Kashmir. Two identical letters found on both the terrorists claimed that the attack was done in retaliation for the deaths of thousands of Muslims during the Gujarat riots.

Two car bombs exploded in south Mumbai on August 25, 2003; one near the Gateway of India and the other at the famous Zaveri Bazaar, killing at least 48 and injuring 150 people. Though no terrorist group claimed responsibility for the attacks, Mumbai Police and RAW suspected Lashkar-e-Toiba's hand in the twin blasts.

In an unsuccessful attempt, six terrorists belonging to Lashkar-e-Toiba, stormed the Ayodhya Ram Janmbhomi complex on July 5, 2005. Before the terrorists could reach the main disputed site, they were shot down by Indian security forces. One Hindu worshipper and two policemen were injured during the incident.

Alleged Human rights violations by India: report by the Human Rights Watch, stated two main reasons for the improving human rights condition in the region: First, sincere efforts were made by the new Jammu and Kashmir state government headed by Mufti Muhammad Sayeed to investigate cases of human rights abuses in the state and to punish those guilty including Indian soldiers. More than 15 Indian army soldiers were convicted by the Indian government in 2004 for carrying out human rights abuses in the state. Second, the decrease in cross-border infiltration into India by armed insurgents.

Developments since 2004: Violent activities in the region declined in 2004. There are two main reasons for this: warming of relations between New Delhi and Islamabad which consequently lead to a ceasefire between the two countries in 2003 and the fencing of the LOC being carried out by the Indian Army. Moreover, coming under intense international pressure, Islamabad was compelled to take actions against the militants' training camps on its territory. In 2004, the two countries also agreed upon decreasing the number of troops present in the region.

- Under pressure, Kashmiri militant organizations have made an offer for talks and negotiations with New Delhi, which India has welcomed.
- India's Border Security Force blamed the Pakistani military for providing cover-fire for the terrorists whenever they infiltrated into Indian territory from Pakistan. Pakistan has in turn has also blamed India for providing support for

terrorist groups inside Pakistan such as the MQM

- In 2005, Pakistan's information minister, Sheikh Rashid, was alleged to have run a terrorist training camp in 1990 in N.W. Frontier, Pakistan. The Pakistani government dismissed the charges against its minister as an attempt to hamper the ongoing peace process between the two neighbors.
- Both India and Pakistan have launched several mutual confidence-building measures (CBMs) to ease tensions between the two. These include more high-level talks, easing visa restrictions, and restarting of cricket matches between the two. The new bus service between Srinagar and Muzaffarabad has also helped bring the two sides closer. Pakistan and India have also decided to co-operate on economic fronts.
- A major clash between Indian Security Forces and militants occurred when a group of insurgents tried to infiltrate into the Indian-administered Kashmir from Pakistan in July 2005. The same month also saw a Kashmiri militant attack on Ayodhya and Srinagar. However, these developments had little impact on the peace process.
- Some improvements in the relations are seen with the re-opening of a series of transportation networks near the India-Pakistan border, with the most important being bus routes and railway lines.
- An Indian man held in Pakistani prisons since 1975 as an accused spy walked across the border to freedom March 3, 2008, an unconditional release that Pakistan said was done to improve relations between the two countries.
- In 2006, a "Friends Without Borders" scheme began with the help of two British tourists. The idea was that Indian and Pakistani children would make pen pals and write friendly letters to each other. The idea was so successful in both countries that the organisation found it "impossible to keep up". The World's Largest Love Letter was recently sent from India to Pakistan.
- In April 2010 a high profile Pakistani cricketer, Shoaib Malik married the Indian tennis star Sania Mirza. The wedding received much media attention

and was said to transfix both India and Pakistan.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS TO THE KASHMIR ISSUE

Many consider that the best way to end present violence in Kashmir is negotiations between various Kashmiri-separatist's groups, Pakistan and India. Here are a few possible solutions to the Kashmir dispute-The Status quo Currently a boundary - the Line of Control (LOC)- divides the region in two, with one part administered by India and one by Pakistan. India would like to formalize this status quo and make it the accepted international boundary. Factors Opposing - Pakistan rejects the plan partially as it will get lesser control over the region and wants greater. Kashmiri political parties too would oppose the plan as it violates the UN resolution for a referendum

Kashmir becomes a part of India Though New Delhi and much of the Hindu population of Jammu and Buddhists in Ladakh would have no objections to such a plan. Factors Opposing- The Muslim majority population of Pakistan-administered Azad Kashmir, might object the outcome as would a majority of those in Kashmir valley in India

The status quo for something else Pakistan accepts the status quo in return for India giving away disputed Sir Creek

Kashmir becomes a part of Pakistan Kashmir joining Pakistan. Factors Opposing. The communities of Hindus of Jammu and the Buddhists of Ladakh would object the outcome. Hindu Kashmiri Pandits, who were forced out of Kashmir by militants are also a major topic to consider.

Kashmir becomes an independent sovereign republic As an independent state, the region would most likely be economically viable with tourism probably being the largest source of income, however being a landlocked country, it would be heavily dependent on India and Pakistan. Factors Opposing - The outcome is unlikely because it requires both India and Pakistan (and potentially China) to give up territory.

A smaller independent Kashmir A smaller independent Kashmir formed out of the current strip of Kashmir (administered by Pakistan) and the Kashmir valley (controlled by India). This would leave the Northern areas with Pakistan while India retains Jammu and Ladakh. However, this region should maintain good relations with both India and Pakistan as it is landlocked and is covered with snow in winter. This region can also

have its defence and foreign relations jointly handled by India and Pakistan. Factors Opposing - The outcome is unlikely because it requires both India and Pakistan to give up territory.

Re-evaluation: The insurgents who initially started their movement as a pro-Kashmiri independence movement, have gone through a lot of change in their ideology. Most of the insurgents portray their struggle as a religious one. Indian analysts allege that by supporting these insurgents, Pakistan is trying to wage a proxy war against India while Pakistan claims that it regards most of these insurgent groups as "freedom fighters" rather than terrorists

Internationally known to be the deadliest theatre of conflict, nearly 10 million people, including Muslims, Hindus, and Buddhists, have been fighting a daily battle for survival. The cross-border firing between India and Pakistan, and the terrorist attacks combined have taken its toll on the Kashmiris, who have suffered poor living standards and an erosion of human rights. This section requires expansion.

Kargil crisis: Attempts to restart dialogue between the two nations were given a major boost by the February 1999 meeting of both Prime Ministers in Lahore and their signing of three agreements.

These efforts have since been stalled by the intrusion of Pakistani forces into Indian territory near Kargil in Jammu and Kashmir in May 1999. This resulted in intense fighting between Indian and Pakistani forces, known as the Kargil conflict. Backed by the Indian Air Force, the Indian Army successfully regained Kargil. A subsequent military coup in Pakistan that overturned the democratically elected Nawaz Sharif government in October of the same year also proved a setback to relations.

In 2001, a summit was called in Agra; Pakistani President Pervez Musharraf turned up to meet Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee. The talks fell through.

On June 20, 2004, with a new government in place in India, both countries agreed to extend a nuclear testing ban and to set up a hotline between their foreign secretaries aimed at preventing misunderstandings that might lead to a nuclear war.

Diasporic relations: Indians and Pakistanis living in the Britain are said to have friendly relations with one another. There are various cities such as Birmingham, Blackburn and Manchester where both communities live alongside each other in peace and harmony. Both Indians and Pakistanis living in the UK fit under

the category of British Asian. The UK is also home to the Pakistan & India friendship forum. The MEP Saj Karim is of Pakistani origin. He is a member of the European Parliament Friends of India Group, Karim was also responsible for opening up Europe to free trade with India. He has given his full support to the Indian government for a death sentence to be given to Ajmal Kasab, who was involved in the 2008 Mumbai attacks.

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INDIAN NATIONALISM AND PEASANT MOVEMENT IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT:

Peasant discontent against established authority was a familiar feature of the nineteenth century. But in the twentieth century, the movements that emerged out of this discontent were marked by a new feature: they were deeply influenced by and in their turn had a marked impact on the ongoing struggle for national freedom. To illustrate the complex nature of this relationship, the story of three important peasant struggles are significant that emerged in the second and third decade of the country: The Kisan Sabha and Eka movements in Awadh in U.P., the Mappila rebellion in Malabar and the Bardoli Satyagraha in Gujarat. Following the annexation of Awadh in 1856, the second half of the nineteenth century had seen the strengthening of the hold of the taluqdars or big landlords over the agrarian society of the province. This led to a situation in which exorbitant rents, illegal levies, renewal fees or nazrana, and arbitrary ejectments or bedakhli had made life miserable for the majority of the cultivators. The high price of food and other necessities that accompanied and followed World War I made the oppression all the more difficult to bear, and the tenants of Awadh were ripe for a message of resistance.

MOVEMENT INITIATION THROUGH KISAN SABHAS

The more active members of the Home Rule League in U.P. initiated the process of the organization of the peasants of the province on modern lines into kisan sabhas. The U.P. Kisan Sabha was set up in February 1918 through the efforts of Gauri Shankar Misra and Indra Narain Dwivedi, and with the support of Madan Mohan Malaviya. The U.P. Kisan Sabha demonstrated considerable activity, and by June 1919 had established at least 450 branches in 173 tehsils of the province. A consequence of this activity was that a large number of kisan delegates from U.P. attended the Delhi and Amritsar sessions of the Indian National Congress in December 1918 and 1919. Towards the end of 1919, the first signs of grass-roots peasant activity were evident in the reports of a nai-dhobi band (a form of social boycott) on an estate in Pratapgarh district. By the summer of 1920, in the villages of taluqdari Awadh, kisan meetings called by village panchayats became frequent. The names of Thinguri Singh and Durgopal Singh were associated with this development. But soon another leader, who became famous by the name of Baba Ramchandra, emerged as the rallying point. Baba Ramchandra, a Brahmin from Maharashtra, was a wanderer who had left home at the age of thirteen, done a stint as an indentured labourer in Fiji and finally turned up in Faizabad in U.P. in 1909. Till 1920, he had wandered around as a sadhu, carrying a copy of Tulsidas' Ramayan on his back, from which he would often recite verses to rural audiences. In

the middle of 1920, however, he emerged as a leader of the peasants of Awadh, and soon demonstrated considerable leadership and organizational capacities. In June 1920, Baba Ramchandra led a few hundred tenants from the Jaunpur and Pratapgarh districts to Allahabad. There he met Gauri Shankar Misra and Jawaharlal Nehru and asked them to visit the villages to see for themselves the living conditions of the tenants. The result was that, between June and August, Jawaharlal Nehru made several visits to the rural areas and developed close contacts with the Kisan Sabha movement.

PROPAGATORS OF PEASANT NATIONALIST MOVEMENT IN INDIA

Meanwhile, the kisans found sympathy in Mehta, the Deputy Commissioner of Pratapgarh, who promised to investigate complaints forwarded to him. The Kisan Sabha at village Roor in Pratapgarh district became the centre of activity and about one lakh tenants were reported to have registered their complaints with this Sabha on the payment of one anna each. Gauri Shankar Mia was also very active in Pratapgarh during this period, and was in the process of working out an agreement with Mehta over some of the crucial tenant complaints such as bedakhli and nazrana. But, in August 1920, Mehta went on leave and the taluqdars used the opportunity to strike at the growing kisan movement. They succeeded in getting Ramchandra and thirty-two kisans arrested on a trumped-up charge of theft on 28 August 1920. Incensed at this, 4,000 to 5,000 kisans collected at Pratapgarh to see their leaders in jail and were dispersed after a great deal of

persuasion. Ten days later, a rumour that Gandhiji was coming to secure the release of Baba Ramchandra brought ten to twenty thousand kisans to Pratapgarh, and this time they returned to their homes only after Baba Ramchandra gave them darshan from atop a tree in a sugar-cane field. By now, their numbers had swelled to sixty thousand. Mehta was called back from leave to deal with the situation and he quickly withdrew the case of theft and attempted to bring pressure on the landlords to change their ways. This easy victory, however, gave a new confidence to the movement and it burgeoned forth. Meanwhile, the Congress at Calcutta had chosen the path of non cooperation and many nationalists of U.P. had committed themselves to the new political path. But there were others, including Madan Mohan Malaviya, who preferred to stick to constitutional agitation. These differences were reflected in the U.P. Kisan Sabha as well.

CENTRES OF PEASANT ACTIVISTS

The centres of activity among the peasants were primarily the districts of Rae Bareilly, Faizabad and, to a lesser extent, Sultanpur. The pattern of activity was the looting of bazaars, houses, granaries, and clashes with the police - a series of incidents, small and big, but similar in character. Some, such as the ones at Munshiganj and Karhaiya Bazaar in Rae Bareilly, were sparked off by the arrests or rumours of arrest of leaders. The lead was often taken not by recognized Kisan Sabha activists, but by local figures-- sadhus, holy men, and disinherited expropriators. The Government, however, had little difficulty in suppressing these outbreaks of violence. Crowds were fired upon and dispersed, leaders and activists arrested, cases launched and, except for a couple of incidents in February and March, the movement was over by the end of January itself. In March, the Seditious Meetings Act was brought in to cover the affected districts and all political activity came to a standstill. Nationalists continued to defend the cases of the tenants in the courts, but could do little else. The Government, meanwhile, pushed through the Oudh Rent (Amendment) Act, and though it brought little relief to the tenants, it helped to rouse hopes and in its own way assisted in the decline of the movement. * Towards the end of the year, peasant discontent surfaced again in Awadh, but this time the centres were the districts of Hardoi, Bahraich, and Sitapur in the northern part of the province.

PEASANT MOVEMENTS IN U.P. AND MALABAR

The peasant movements in U.P. and Malabar were thus closely linked with the politics at the national level. In U.P., the impetus had come from the Home Rule Leagues and, later, from the Non-Cooperation and Khilafat movement. In Awadh, in the early months of 1921 when peasant activity was at its peak, it was difficult to distinguish between a Non cooperation meeting and a peasant rally. A similar situation arose in Malabar, where Khilafat and tenants' meetings merged into one. But in both places, the recourse to violence by the peasants created a distance between them and the national movement and led to appeals by the nationalist leaders to the peasants that they should not indulge in violence. Often, the national leaders, especially Gandhiji, also asked the peasants to desist from taking extreme action like stopping the payment of rent to landlords. This divergence between the actions and perceptions of peasants and local leaders and the understanding of the national leaders had often been interpreted as a sign of the fear of the middle class or bourgeois leadership that the movement would go out of its own 'safe' hands into that of supposedly more radical and militant leaders of the people. The call for restraint, both in the demands as well as in the methods used, is seen as proof of concern for the landlords and propertied classes of Indian society. It is possible, however, that the advice of the national leadership was prompted by the desire to protect the peasants from the consequences of violent revolt, consequences which did not remain hidden for long as both in U.P. and Malabar the Government launched heavy repression in order to crush the movements. Their advice that peasants should not push things too far with the landlords by refusing to pay rent could also stem from other considerations. The peasants themselves were not demanding abolition of rent or landlordism; they only wanted an end to ejections, illegal levies, and exorbitant rents — demands which the national leadership supported. The recourse to extreme measures like refusal to pay rent was likely to push even the small landlords further into the lap of the government and destroy any chances of their maintaining neutrality towards the on-going conflict between the government and the national movement.

DISSATISFACTION AMONGST INDIAN PEASANTS

The concessions granted by the govt. after much peasant agitation were too meagre and came too late to satisfy anybody. The constitutionalist leaders now began to advise the peasants to resist

by paying only the current amount and withholding the enhanced amount. The 'Ashram' group, on the other hand, argued that the entire amount must be withheld if it was to have any effect on the Government. However, at this stage, the peasants seemed more inclined to heed the advice of the moderate leaders. Gradually, however, as the limitations of the constitutional leadership became more apparent, and their unwillingness to lead even a movement based on the refusal of the enhanced amount was clear, the peasants began to move towards the 'Ashram' group of Congress leaders. The latter, on their part had in the meanwhile contacted Vallabhbhai Patel and were persuading him to take on the leadership of the movement. A meeting of representatives of sixty villages at Bamni in Kadod division formally invited Vallabhbhai to lead the campaign. The local leaders also met Gandhiji and after having assured him that the peasants were fully aware of the implications of such a campaign, secured his approval. Patel reached Bardoli on 4 February and immediately had a series of meetings with the representatives of the peasants and the constitutionalist leaders. At one such meeting, the moderate leaders frankly told the audience that their methods had failed and they should now try Vallabhbhai's methods. Vallabhbhai explained to the peasants the consequences of their proposed plan of action and advised them to give the matter a week's thought. He then returned to Ahmedabad and wrote a letter to the Governor of Bombay explaining the miscalculations in the settlement report and requesting him to appoint an independent enquiry; else, he wrote, he would have to advise the peasants to refuse to pay the Land revenue and suffer the consequences. On 12 February, Patel returned to Bardoli and explained the situation, including the Government's curt reply, to the peasants' representatives, following this, a meeting of the occupants of Bardoli taluq passed a resolution advising all occupants of land to refuse payment of the revised assessment until the Government appointed an independent tribunal or accepted the current amount as full payment. Peasants were asked to take oaths in the name of Prabhu (the Hindu name for god) and Khuda (the Muslim name for god) that they would not pay the land revenue. The resolution was followed by the recitation of sacred texts from the Gita and the Koran and songs from Kabir, who symbolized Hindu-Muslim unity. The Satyagraha had begun. Vallabhbhai Patel was ideally suited for leading the campaign. A veteran of the Kheda

Satyagraha, the Nagpur Flag Satyagraha, and the Borsad Punitive Tax Satyagraha, he had emerged as a leader of Gujarat who was second only to Gandhiji. His capacities as an organizer, speaker, indefatigable campaigner, inspirer of ordinary men and women were already known, but it was the women of Bardoli who gave him the title of Sardar. The residents of Bardoli to this day recall the stirring effect of the Sardar's speeches which he delivered in an idiom and style that was close to the peasant's heart. The Sardar divided the taluq into thirteen workers' camps or Chhavanis each under the charge of an experienced leader. One hundred political workers drawn from all over the province, assisted by 1,500 volunteers, many of whom were students, formed the army of the movement. A publications bureau that brought out the daily Bardoli Satyagraha Patrika was set up. This Patrika contained reports about the movement, speeches of the leaders, pictures of the janti or confiscation proceedings and other news. An army of volunteers distributed this to the farthest corners of the taluq. The movement also had its own intelligence wing, whose job was to find out who the indecisive peasants were. The members of the intelligence wing would shadow them night and day to see that they did not pay their dues, secure information about Government moves, especially of the likelihood of janti (confiscation) and then warn the villagers to lock up their houses or flee to neighbouring Baroda. The main mobilization was done through extensive propaganda via meetings, speeches, pamphlets, and door to door persuasion. Special emphasis was placed on the mobilization of women and many women activists like Mithuben Petit, a Parsi lady from Bombay, Bhaktiba, the wife of Darbar Gopaldas, Maniben Patel, the Sardar's daughter, Shardaben Shah and Sharda Mehta were recruited for the purpose. As a result, women often outnumbered men at the meetings and stood firm in their resolve not to submit to Government threats. Students were 194 | India's Struggle For Independence another special target and they were asked to persuade their families to remain thin. Those who showed signs of weakness were brought into line by means of social pressure and threats of social boycott. Caste and village panchayats were used effectively for this purpose and those who opposed the movement had to face the prospect of being refused essential services from sweepers, barbers, washermen, agricultural labourers, and of being socially boycotted by their kinsmen and neighbours. These threats were usually sufficient to prevent any weakening. Government officials

faced the worst of this form of pressure. They were refused supplies, services, transport and found it almost impossible to carry out their official duties. The work that the Congress leaders had done among the Kaliparaj people also paid dividends during this movement and the Government was totally unsuccessful in its attempts to use them against the upper caste peasants. Sardar Patel and his colleagues also made constant efforts to see that they carried the constitutionalist and moderate leadership, as well as public opinion, with them on all important issues. The result of this was that very soon the Government found even its supporters and sympathizers, as well as impartial men, deserting its side. Many members of the Bombay Legislative Council like K.M. Munshi and Laiji Naranji, the representatives of the Indian Merchants Chamber, who were not hot-headed extremists, resigned their seats. By July 1928, the Viceroy, Lord Irwin, himself began to doubt the correctness of the Bombay Government's stand and put pressure on Governor Wilson to find a way out. Uncomfortable questions had started appearing in the British Parliament as well. Public opinion in the country was getting more and more restive and anti-Government. Peasants in many parts of Bombay Presidency were threatening to agitate for revision of the revenue assessments in their areas. Workers in Bombay textile mills were on strike and there was a threat that Patel and the Bombay Communists would combine in bringing about a railway strike that would make movement of troops and supplies to Bardoli impossible. The Bombay Youth League and other organizations had mobilized the people of Bombay for huge public meetings and demonstrations. Punjab was offering to send jathas on foot to Bardoli. Gandhiji had shifted to Bardoli on 2 August, 1928, in order to take over the reins of the movement if Patel was arrested. All told, a retreat, if it could be covered up by a face saving device, seemed the best way out for the Government. The face-saving device was provided by the Legislative Council members from Surat who wrote a letter to the Governor assuring him that his pre-condition for an enquiry would be satisfied. The letter contained no reference to what the precondition was (though everyone knew that it was full payment of the enhanced rent) because an understanding had already been reached that the full enhanced rent would not be paid. Nobody took the Governor seriously when he declared that he had secured an 'unconditional surrender.' It was the Bardoli peasants who had won. The enquiry, conducted by a judicial officer,

Broomfield, and a revenue officer, Maxwell, came to the conclusion that the increase had been unjustified, and reduced the enhancement to 6.03 per cent. The New statesman of London summed up the whole affair on 5 May 1929: 'The report of the Committee constitutes the worst rebuff which any local government in India has received for many years and may have far-reaching results... It would be difficult to find an incident quite comparable with this in the long and controversial annals of Indian Land Revenue. 'The relationship of Bardoli and other peasant struggles with the struggle for freedom can best be described in Gandhiji's pithy words: 'Whatever the Bardoli struggle may be, it clearly is not a struggle for the direct attainment of Swaraj. The relationship between the Indian masses and the nationalists always remained problematic. For the moderate leaders, the masses had no role to play. Even the extremists, despite their rhetoric, failed to mobilise the masses. Although the masses came into nationalist fold during the Gandhian period, they were not politicised and the lower classes of agricultural workers and poor peasants in most parts of country were never politically mobilised, 'so that the social base of the national movement was still not very strong in 1947'. And even when they were mobilised, the masses remained outside the decision-making process and the gulf between them and the leaders was 'unbridged'.

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COMMUNICATION SKILLS IN THE BUSINESS ORGANIZATION: AN OVERVIEW**Reenakshi Yadav**Research Scholar, Dept. of Commerce
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Communication is the most vital ingredient of an organization. In fact, an organization cannot be conceived of without communication. An organization is a group of persons constituted to achieve certain specific objectives. The achievement of these objectives largely depends upon a proper co-ordination and integration of human effort in an organization. The people working in an organization are interrelated; their activities are also interrelated because all activities are performed only to achieve the organizational objectives'-ordination and integration of various human activities are possible only if there is an effective system of communication in the organization which provides for exchange of information and sharing of various ideas. The more effective the system of communication is, the better are the relations between the workers, and between workers and the management.

Communication is the passing of information and understanding from one person to another at the same level or at different levels. It is the process by which the management reaches others in managing its work. Since managers work through others, all of their managerial functions pass through the bottleneck of communication. One person can initiate the process but he alone cannot complete it. It is completed only when it is received by others. The effectiveness of management largely depends upon the effectiveness of communication. It is communication which gives life to the organization; so, it can be likened to the life blood of an organization. The communication system serves as the vehicle by which an organization is embedded in its environment. It not only integrates the various sub-units of an organization but also, in a systematic sense, serves as an elaborate set of interconnected channels designed to sift and analyses information imported from the environment. It also exports processed information to the environment. The role of communication becomes more critical as the organization grows in its size, complexity and sophistication. So, the system should be adjusted according to the needs of the organization from time to time.

COMMUNICATION MEANING AND DEFINITIONS

Communication is the nervous system of an organization. It keeps the members of the organization informed about the internal and

external happenings relevant to a task and of interest to the organization. It co-ordinates the efforts of the members towards achieving organizational objectives. It is the process of influencing the action of a person or a group. It is a process of meaningful interaction among human beings

to initiate, execute, accomplish, or prevent certain actions. Communication is, thus, the life blood of an organization. Without communication, an organization is lifeless and its very existence is in danger.

The term communication has been derived from the Latin word 'communes' that means 'common' and thus, if a person effects communication, he establishes a common ground of understanding. Literally, communication means to inform, to tell, to show, or to spread information. Thus, it may be interpreted as an interchange of thought or information to bring about understanding and confidence for good industrial relations. It brings about unity of purpose, interest, and efforts in an organization.

If you are like most of us, you spend more time communicating than doing anything else. Probably you spend a large part of each day talking and listening. And when you are not talking or listening you are likely to be communicating in other ways reading, writing, gesturing, drawing. Or, perhaps you are just taking in information by being, or feeling, or smelling. All of these activities are forms of communication;

and certainly, you do them throughout most of your conscious moments. Something we do as much must be important. Probably it is the most important of all our activities. It is easy to see that communication is the most important activity which has enabled us to develop the civilized society we have today. It is one activity which we human beings clearly do better than the other forms of life on earth; and it largely explains our dominant role. It is the activity which has enabled us to organize to work in groups. It is through organization that we have been able to sustain to our existence which individually would not have been possible. But there is no need to discuss further how communication contributed to the development of us human beings. Its role is obvious.

We need only to conclude that communication is extremely vital to our success and well-being in civilized society.

THE FREQUENCY OF COMMUNICATION

Just how much communicating a business organization needs depends - on a number of factors. The nature of the business certainly is one. Some have much greater need to communicate than do others. The organization plan of the company also affects the volume of communication, for much of the information flow is determined by the structure. Also, the people who make up the organization affect the volume of communication. As we shall point out later, every human being is different. Each has different communication needs and abilities. Thus, varying combinations of people will have varying needs for and produce varying volumes of, communication. Although the communication needs vary by company, people in organizations communicate more than most of us suspect. According to one generally accepted estimate, between 40 and 60 per cent of the work time spent in a typical manufacturing plant involves some form/ kind of communication. Of course, these percentages are only averages. Some employees spend much more of their time communicating. In fact, the higher up the organization structure an employee is, the more communicating he or she is likely to do. Typically, top executives spend from 75 to 95 per cent of their time communicating. Unskilled laborers, on the other hand, need to communicate little to carry on their work. Without question, communication is important to the business organization. Because it is important, it stands to reason that business wants its communication to be well done. But all too rarely is business satisfied

with what it gets. Unfortunately, to use the often-quoted words of an authority in the field, "of all the things business executives do, they are worst at communicating."

MAIN FORMS OF ORGANIZATIONAL COMMUNICATION

The importance of communication in business becomes even more apparent when we consider the communication activities of an organization from an overall point of view. As we can see from a review

of Ram's half hour at the Jean, these activities fall into three broad categories of communication: internal-operational, external-operational, and personal.

Internal-Operational Communication:

Internal-operational communication consists of the structured communication within the organization directly related to achieving the organization's work goals. By "structured" we mean that such communication is built into the organization's plan of operation. By the "organization's work goals" we mean the organization's primary reasons for being — to sell insurance, to manufacture nuts and bolts, to construct buildings, and the like.

The Jean Company, to use by now a familiar example, has as its major work goals the making and selling of jeans. In achieving these work goals, it has an established plan of operation, and communication plays a major role in this plan. More specifically, each of Jean's employees has an assignment in the plan. For the plan to work, some communicating must be done. In some of the assignments certain working information is needed. And, so that all assignments may be performed as a harmonious and unified effort, certain coordinating information must be communicated. All this information flow is internal-operational communication. Specifically, internal-operational communication is carried out through any number of structured activities. In the Jean Company, for example, much of the internal-operational information is entered into the company computer to become a part of the company's data base. From the data base, programmed reports are developed to give each operations department the information it needs. For example, sales reports and inventory records combine to communicate reduction needs to the production planning department. Then the production planning department communicates this need to the various production departments through a strategically planned work schedule. Within each production unit and between production units there is, of course, additional

communicating that must go on. The superiors make decisions and transmit them to the subordinates. Departments exchange information, and workers communicate working information with each other. Memoranda are written, reports are prepared, conversations are held, all in the process of co-ordinating efforts and supplying the information needed to achieve the organization's goals. In every division of the company and in every activity, similar internal-operational communication occurs.

External-Operational Communication:

External-operational communication is that part of an organization's communication structure which is concerned with achieving the organization's work goals. It deals with people and groups outside the organization. It is the organization's communication with its public — its suppliers, service companies, customers, and the general public. Into this category fall all of the organization's efforts at direct selling the sales representative's sales talk, the descriptive brochures, the telephone callbacks, the follow-up service calls, and the like. Included also are all of an organization's advertising efforts. For, what is advertising but a deliberate, structured communication with an organization's intended recipients. Radio and television messages, newspaper and magazine advertising, and point-of-purchase display material obviously play a role in the organization's plan to achieve its work objective. Also falling into this category is all an organization does to enhance its public image. This includes its planned publicity, the civic-mindedness of its management, the courtesy of its employees, the condition of its physical plant. All these and many more communication efforts combine to make up the organization's external-operational communication. The extreme importance of an organization's external communication hardly requires supporting comment. Certainly, it is obvious that any business organization is dependent on people and groups outside itself for its success. It is an elementary principle of business that, because a business organization's success is dependent on its ability to satisfy the needs of customers, it must communicate effectively with these customers. It is equally elementary that in today's complex business society, organizations are dependent on each other in the manufacturing and distribution of goods as well as the sale of services. And this interdependence necessarily brings about needs for communication. Just as with international communication, these outside communications are vital to an organization's operation.

Personal Communication: Not all the communication that goes on in an organization is operational, however. In fact, much of the communication in an organization is without purpose as far as the organization is concerned. Such communication may be classified as personal. Personal communication is all that incidental exchange of information and feeling which human beings engage in whenever they come together. Human beings are social animals. They have a need to communicate, and they will communicate even when they have little or nothing to express. Much of the time friends spend with each other is spent in communication, for it is simply the thing to do when people get together. Even total strangers are likely to communicate when they are placed in a position together, as for instance on a plane trip, in a waiting room, or at a ball game. Such personal communication also takes place in the work situation, and it is a part of the communication activity of any business organization. Although not a part of an organization's plan it can have a significant effect on the success of this plan. This effect is a result of the influence personal communication can have on the attitudes, opinions, and beliefs of the members of the organization. Attitudes of the organization's members towards the organization, their fellow employees, and their assignments directly affect the members' willingness to do their assigned tasks. And the nature of conversation in a work situation affects attitudes. In a work situation where, heated words and flaming tempers are often present, the participants are not likely to make their usual productive effort. Likewise, a rollicking, jovial work situation is likely to have an equally adverse effect on productivity. No doubt the idea productive attitudes lie somewhere between these extremes. Also affecting the organization members' work attitudes is the extent of personal communication permitted. Absolute denial of this emotional privilege could lead to some degree of emotional upsets, for people hold dear their right to communicate. On the other hand, excessive personal communication could interfere directly with their work effort. Probably somewhere in the middle-ground area lies the optimum policy toward personal communication.

Personal communication can also help to form attitudes and beliefs, which are stronger and have more lasting effects on the mind than opinions. As was illustrated in the preceding account of Ram's workday at the Jean, Ram and his chartered bus friends spent some of their conversation time

discussing a proposed new promotion policy for the Jean. And in talking, each helped to crystallize the opinions of the others. It is in this way that all members of an organization determine much of what they think about their organization, their co-workers, and their work situation in general. What they think can affect their relationships with the organization. And what they think can have a direct influence on productivity.

COMMUNICATION NETWORK IN THE ORGANIZATION: It looking over all of an organization's communications, we see a very complex mass of information flow. We see an organization literally feeding on a continuous supply of information. More specifically, we see dozens, hundreds, or even thousands of individual members engaging in untold numbers of communication events throughout each working day. The picture of this network of information flow is infinitely complex.

In a simplified form, this infinitely complex information flow in a modern-day organization may be likened to the network of arteries and veins in the body. Just as the body has arteries, the organization has well-established channels of information flow. These are the formal and established channels of communication the main line of the organization's operational communication. Included here are the reports, records, and other forms which supply working information to the various parts of the organization; the orders, instructions and messages which flow up and down the organization's authority structure; and the letters, sales presentations, advertising, and publicity which go to an organization's intended clientele. These main channels do not just happen; they are carefully thought out, or at least they should be. In the modern office, these channels are formed by computer information systems. Information from work stations is fed into the company's data base; and, from the data base the information can be retrieved at the work station needing it. Our overview also shows us a secondary network of information flow corresponding to the veins of the body. This is the network made up of the thousands upon thousands of personal communications which take place in any organization. Such communications follow no set pattern but rather form an intricate and infinitely complex web of information flow, linking all of the members of the organization in one way or another. The complexity of the network cannot be overemphasized, especially in the larger organization. Typically, it is not a single network at all. Rather, it is a complex inter-relation of small

networkers made up of groups of people. The inter-relationships are made even more complex by the fact that the people in the organization may belong to more than one of these groups, and group memberships and the linking's between groups are continually changing. Truly, the network structure in a large organist It on is so complex as to defy description. Known as the "gra Devine" in management literature, this informal communication system is far more effective than a first impression might indicate. Certainly, it consists of much gossip and rumor, for this is the nature of human conversation. And it is as fickle and inaccurate as the human beings who are a part of it. Even so, the grapevine carries far more information than the formal communication system; and, on many matters, it is more effective in determining the course of an organization. Wise managers recognize the presence of the grapevine. They learn who the talk leaders are; and they communicate to them the information that will do the most good for the organization. That is, they keep in touch with the grapevine, and they turn it into a constructive tool.

EFFECTS OF CHANGING TECHNOLOGY IN PRINT SENARIO

From the preceding review it appears that much of the communication that goes on in organizations is written communication — letters, memoranda, reports, and such. Thus, it is vital that we address a question that is sometimes heard. It is the question of the role of written communication in the years ahead. The evidence suggests that we are moving rapidly into the age of automated communication the age of the paperless office. This will be a time when there will no letters, no reports, no files. Instead, each work station in an organization will be equipped with a computer terminal, or perhaps a PC. As a result, internal-operational communications will be done primarily through computers. In the short-run, a company's written external-operation communications will be done through the word-processing capabilities of the computer; and they will be in paper form. But in time, company-to-company computer link-ups will develop; and, in more time there will be consumer- to-company link-ups. The result will be that computer-to-computer communication will replace conventional letters.

Although it is impossible to say with certainly what the future holds, it appears reasonable to say that computer technology will bring about revolutionary changes in communication. In fact, revolutionary changes are occurring right now;

and probably they will continue to occur at an accelerating rate. But we must keep in mind that these changes are primarily in the nature of the transmission — not in the messages communicated. There is no evidence that even remotely suggests that the needs for the messages communicated in letters, reports, and memoranda will decrease. And, of even greater importance, there is absolutely no evidence to suggest that these messages can be handled in a way which does not require the basic writing skills. Clearly, business writing is here to stay. In fact, the increasing complexity of the technological world of the future is likely to require more, not less, of it.

CONCLUSION

The foregoing block merely skims the surface; yet, hopefully, it has given an appreciation of the importance of communication to yourself and to business organizations. It has shown how extensive communication is, how it permeates every segment of the organization in a most intricate and complex way. And it has shown that good communication is vital to the successful operation of an organization. These conclusions, combined with the convincing evidence that most organizational communication is not well done, should lead you to yet another conclusion: that communication is an area deserving increased

study by those concerned with improving the operations of an organization.

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DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND WIFE BATTERY IN INDIA



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"... Violence against women is a manifestation of unequal power relations between men and women, which have led to domination over and discrimination against women by men and to the prevention of the full advancement of women, and that violence against women is one of the crucial social mechanisms by which women are forced into a subordinate position compared with men."

- Declaration on Elimination of Violence against Women 1993

Women and men are created by the same creator. 'Marriage' is the holy union, which gives them the status of husband and wife.' Through this, it has been providing legitimacy to the conjugality between husband and wife. A woman is not regarded as an autonomous being. All right and duties between husband and the wife arise from the said sacrament or contract.' The result is that women need a support of male and it made her subordinate. Men started taking advantage of his strong power and used force to divert the benefits of the development and growth in his own ways. The phenomenon of domestic violence is widely prevalent but has remained largely invisible in the public domain.' It is not confined to any particular religion, region, caste creed, or country, but with slight variation, depending upon the individual social Structures, is perceptible everywhere. The roots of violence against women lie in historically unequal power relations between men and women, and it resulted in persistent discrimination against women.

Family, as an institution, regulates the intimate relationship between the husband and wife and with his family member. In India, there is a concept of joint family and, the oldest person of the family, generally, used to Manage and maintain peace and harmony in the family and is known a Karta of family. In the family system, Vulnerability, inhibitions, subordination cultural, religious and socio- economic factors are *inter-alia* giving scope for violence against women. While the institution of family is treated as a cradle of peace for many women and girls in the world, but it is not a reality. For them it is a place, where they experience terrible form of violence and discrimination. It has been aptly pointed out that:

"According to the myth of the family as a sanctuary of tranquility and harmony, domestic violence is a veritable incongruity; a contradiction in term violence shatters the peaceful image of the home the safety that kinship provides. Nonetheless, the insidious nature of domestic violence has been documented across nations and culture worldwide."

When violence is committed with women, under the domain of intimate relationship or private territory of intimates, that act is included under the term "domestic violence". In a ruder state of society, the husband frequently maintained his authority by force. In a family the wife-beating is the most popular form of violence like other countries. In India, it is not an uncommon feature in day to day marital life that the husband beats to his wife. Such beating, by husband, of wife is usually found when there is economic predominance of the husband over his wife, because the wife is helpless due to economically dependency and being educationally weak and insensitivity of their rights. In this study, an attempt has been made to trace the concept of Domestic Violence and wife-battery and its causes in Indian society.

Domestic Violence

Domestic violence is undoubtedly a human rights issue and serious deterrent to development. According to "United Nation Population Fund Report", around two-third of married Indian women are victims of Domestic Violence attacks and as many as seventy per cent of married women in India between the age of fifteen to forty nine, are victims of beating, rape or forced sex. In India, more than 55 percent of the women suffer from Domestic Violence, especially in the states of Bihar, U.P., M.P. and other northern states The statistics of increasing crimes against women is shocking, where women

are subjected to different types of violence. In all such cases women is considered as an aggrieved person. It is believed that, "Threats or fears of violence do control women's minds as much as the acts of violence have been making women their own jailers". A very strong 'gender bias' entrenched in the Cultural heritage of Indian society. In Indian methodology, sons are considered ritually and economically. desirable, essential not only to light the funeral pyres of their parents, or in order to relieve their souls from the bondage of their bodies by doing PIND-DAN, but also to ensure continuation of the lineage and family name.

A narrow definition of violence may define it as an act of criminal use of physical force. But this is an incomplete definition because violence includes so many factors and it has to be discussed with other definitions which are intended to analyse by various sources. According to Black law Dictionary, 'Violence, means unjust or unwarranted exercise of force, usually with the accompaniment of vehemence, outrage or fury. The physical force used, so as to injure or damage, Intense, powerful force, as of hurricanes, etc. (a) unjust or callous use of force or power, as in violating another's rights, privacies. (b) The harm done by this, Vehemence: fury, a twisting of a sense, phrase, etc. so as to distort meaning, a violent deed or act. According to Random House Dictionary. The Chamber's twentieth century dictionary describes , Violence means swift and intense force, rough or injurious physical fo violence as the state or quality of being as excessive, unrestrained or unjustifiable use of force. Violence also means to outrage, profanation injury or rape. Infliction of injury on other people is the essence of violence it may be either physical or mental. On the legal level it is illegal an employment of methods of physical coercion for personal or group lends. According to Encyclopedia of crime and justice, in a broad sense "violence in general term referring to all types of behavior of either threatened or actual, which result in the damage or destruction of Property or the injury or death of an individual". In a limited sense violence means "all types of illegal behavior, either threatened or actual, that result in the damage or destruction of property, or in the injury or death of an individual". In general the definition covers that behavior generally considered as violent including such crimes, a criminal homicide, forcible rape. If we take 'violence' as conduct which incurs the formal pronouncements of the moral condemnation of the community or the deviation from conduct norms of the normative groups', the scope of cases of 'violence against women' becomes too broad. According to Black's Law Dictionary, "violence

means unjust or unwarranted use of force usually accompanied by fury, vehemence, or outrage, physical force unlawfully exercised with the intent to harm". The WHO define the violence as intentional use of threatened or factual bodily force or physical power against oneself or another person, against group or community which leads directly or in all probability to injuries, death, psychological damage, aberration or deprivation.

Johan Galtung observed that violence means, "When people are influenced in such a way that their prevailing somatic and spiritual self-realization is not as great as their potential self-realization". According to him the violence is known as, direct violence, described as an immediate act of violence. Structural violence is an entire part of the organization of social and manifests itself in unequal power structures and, as a consequence, in unequal opportunities in life. Cultural violence, it may be ideologies or beliefs, customs or traditions which are taken for granted by the members of the relevant group and hence are not questioned. Physical violence physical violations such as: slapping, jostling, shoving, kicking, biting, choking, battering with fists or objects, arm twisting, holding against one's will, burning, cutting with a knife or other objects, afflicting wounds or locking in, or mental torture for example, wife filed an application under Section 12 of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act against the husband before the trial court; she claimed : that she was married with the respondent twelve years back but ever since her marriage, her in-laws and husband have tortured her for dowry demands.

Psychological violence: victims are susceptible to emotional violence in which the perpetrator constantly insults, degrades, berates or threatens his victim or reacts accordingly in conflicts. Here it is rather difficult to take legal action, as there are no hard facts. For example in case of **Smt. Kili Babi Sarojini and other Smt. Kolli Jayalaxmi and another**, fact are that the respondent cheated her and her father by suppressing the fact. Her husband was suffering from psychological disorder and was not mentally sound, and her in-law treated her like a maid servant. **Sexual violence**, case when someone takes advantage of another person forcing her/him against this person's will to perform sexual acts. **Economic violence**, Economic violence causes or exploits financial dependencies and denies all the rights, opportunity, for the participation in economic activities. Violence also includes exploitation, discrimination, upholding of unequal economic and social structures, the creation of an atmosphere of terror, threat, or reprisal and in the form of religious-culture.

Concept of Wife-Battery

In many cultures women are socialized to accept physical and emotional chastisement as a husband's marital prerogative. Moreover, women are sometimes reluctant to report abuse out of shame or out of fear of incriminating other family members. The doctrine of chastisement was prevalent in English Law in 18th century. The chastisement had the greatest significance to the perpetuation and sanction of physical violence against women. The husband uses criminal force to maintain his supremacy in marital institutions. The Supreme Court of India has realized that wife-battery is found in Indian society as husband beats his wife and people regard it as a prerogative of the husband and while wife accept it as her destiny. It is one of the forms of violence against the wife, which occurs within the four walls of a house.

The term "wife-battery" is an act, in which wife is beaten by her "husband", whether legally married or not. Whipping by husband is considered to be one of the effective methods to control a wife. A husband's reaction about to "wife-battery" is a way to maintain its authority and to solve problems in the family. It means any women assaulted or threatened by a man with whom she is or was married. A battered wife is uniquely dependent upon her attacker. She is dependant to him legally, financially and emotionally. The act of "wife-battery" dates back to a time, when the relationship between men and women was legalized and it still continues to be, an expected and accepted part of many cultures. A woman feels of guilt and shame when she is discarded by her Spouse or she is unable "to make the marriage work". In western culture the act of divorce is common in these circumstances. But the women in our Indian culture are encouraged to believe that they are inferior to men. This faith is a great hurdle to the gender equality. Indian society believe in the doctrine of coverture², it means she is compelled to believe that She has got no independent identity or value; she will not be able to feel self respect or to take responsibility of her. However after passing of Hindu marriage act the concept of divorce is being accepted in our Indian society also.

A "wife-battery" is known as the silent-crime in society, because normally violence against a wife by the husband takes place, within the four walls of the house, Such violence towards woman, in the context of marriage becomes more significant, because the husband, who is supposed to love and to protect his wife, use to batter her, and it, becomes a shattering experience for her, since she is supposed to trust her husband. The present society, too, accepts that and

thus the wives have been subjected to all inequities, indignities, and discrimination in society.

Wife

A woman who joins in marriage to a man; such a woman is considered as wife in relation to her spouse. Further the Stroud's Judicial Dictionary, meaning of wife (at common Law) is one who is married to man which though informal, was recognized as valid by the common law. A woman united to a man by marriage; or in other words a woman who has a husband living and undivorced. Now the term of 'wife' has become much wide because Apex Court of India developed a new concepts by its verdict in different cases, as in the case of Savitaben Somabhai Bhatiya v. State of Gujrat, wife appearing in under section 125 (1) (b) 'Wife' means only a legally wedded wife. In case of T.K. Surendran v. P.Najima Bindu Supreme Court held that the legislature by a bold intervention included women of such terminated marriage also, within the sweep of the expression "wife" subject to important rider that they should not have re-married. And in the case of Anupama Pradhan v. Sultan Pradhan, the Supreme Court held that the fact of the parties having lived together as husband and wife for a long time would be relevant to raise only presumption in law of their being husband and wife. It means women, who are married with a man and, not divorced and includes women who lived together and it can be presumed that they have lived as a husband and wife and society also believe that they are husband and wife, can be considered that she is a wife of that particular person.

Battery

"Battery" word is used in law of torts. It simply considered that, the use of force, however small, to ones person by another person and without his consent will amount to battery. The literal meaning of battery is a force which is actually applied, directly or indirectly and unlawfully or without the consent of the person assaulted, such an assault becomes a battery, however slight may be the force. A battery may or may not include an assault. It is intentional application of physical force which is applied to the person of another without his consent, or even with his consent, if the consent is obtained by fraud or the consent is otherwise unlawfully.

In the case of Eisner v. Maxwell it was held that, the application of force to the person of another without lawful justification amounts to the 'wrong of battery'. An intentional act to bring any material object into contact with another's person is sufficient to constitute a battery; for example, to throw water upon another, to apply a "tone-rinse" to his scalp. When a force is used by husband or in laws inside four- walls of House or a mental

Psychological humiliation in done with a married lady in her matrimonial home, we term it wife-battery. In case of Collins v. Wilcock Robert Goff L.J. redefined battery as meaning an intentional physical contact which was not 'generally acceptable in the ordinary conduct of daily life'.

Judge Blackstone... published his commentaries about one hundred years ago, when society was much ruder... than it is at the present day in his country; and the exercise of a rude privilege there is no excuse for a like privilege here.... The wife is not to be considered as the husband's slave. And the privilege, ancient though it be, to beat her with a stick, to pull her hair, choke her, spit in her face or kick her or pull down on the floor, or to inflict upon her like indignities, is, now, not acknowledged by our law. The suppression of the wife to the husband's authority was reflected in the contract of marriage. Through marriage, the woman had to give up her name, move to her husband's home, and become his dependent. The concept of marriage required the wife to "love, honour and obey" her husband. That the reason, her fear of separation and divorce may have, of course, even greater if she is economically dependent on her husband. Even if she is not economically dependent, she will be emotionally dependent, feeling that she cannot live without "her man" or that he cannot continue without her.

In Indorama v. Emperor where the wife was killed as a result of continuance violence and the defence sought it to make a relatively minor offence of death caused by "rash or negligent act". The court expressed its concern on the approach regarding the problem of wife-beating and observed that:

"Such intention or knowledge would entail penal consequences, whatever may be the relationship of the accused to the deceased. In this country, where wife-beating is common, the ordinary operation of criminal law cannot be suspended in favour of the wife-beaters merely because of their relationship. On the other hand, it should be considered as an aggravation of the offence because of the control of husband and the helplessness of the wife. Such cases cannot be disposed of by euphemistic phrases."

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RELEVANCE OF THE RHINOCEROS TO AN ENVIRONMENTALLY DEGRADED AGE**Anjali Raman**Asstt. Professor, Dept. of English
Shivaji College. University of Delhi, New Delhi**ABSTRACT**

The rhinoceros has been read in the light of contemporary readings of absurd drama, in the context of existential philosophy of Sartre and certainly it is a play which neatly fits into these categories. It has been read in the light of the modernist movement. The paper first places the play with its contemporary political and social movements of the time and the goes beyond it. The paper explores how such drama speaks to us in an environmentally degraded times.

Keyword: rhinoceros, Renaissance, Modernism and Environmental Consciousness

The modernist movement came from great turmoil at the turn of the 20th century. Notions of God were overturned; Nietzsche had proclaimed convincingly that God was dead. Matthew Arnold's Dover Beach expresses the angst of living in a godless universe; this is the primary reason for the emptiness which intelligentsia of the time had to contend with

Thinkers such as Nietzsche, Freud, Marx had turned philosophy on its head. Marx proclaimed that ideas are just the superstructure; it was the labour of man which was the structure on the basis of which the arts were built. Ionesco was supposedly influenced by Marxist ideas; he hated his father's second family whose ideas did not match his. Ionesco did some time in the military but did not like his time there. (Basu, 2002, p. x)

Modernism in drama would be the decade from 1921-1930, several modernist poets turned to drama especially Eliot and Yeats, whose poetry may be modern but the plays seem to follow a traditional religious theme like Eliot's *Murder in the Cathedral* or a mythic tale as Yeats' *Cuchulainn* plays. It was the European playwrights across the continent who broke the mold and started experimentation with theatre. Artaud in his theatre of cruelty he felt that we live in a state of degeneracy and without an element of cruelty, perhaps he meant the audience had to be taken out of its stupor. In the theatre and its double, Artaud recognised the greatness of the Elizabethan drama which would be practically impossible without the vibrant cross currents of the Renaissance. So in much the same way the politics of the time and the intellectual and scientific discoveries of the time gave rise to modernism in drama and in poetry. As a reaction to the tumultuous politics of the time most modernists believed in the separation of art and life, William Pater, Oscar Wilde belong to this category. These writers have been

unfairly categorized as the decadent school for this worldview. Most unfairly they have been labelled as frivolous and unsubstantial which is actually not the case. Pater had a full-fledged theory where he proposes that it is life which imitates art and not the other way round. Later on Wilde followed in his footsteps and gave us *Dorian Gray*, a dark tale about too much beauty which ends in death and murder. Here Beauty is kinetic arouses desire and leads to destruction. Walter Pater, as Donoghue has reinstated Pater as the high priest of modernism (Donoghue, 2013). He acknowledged that Pater gave "modern literature its first act...the major writers achieved their second and third by dissenting from him." (Kimbell, may 1995, p. 11) Donoghue also believes unlike Eliot it is not that major writer's influence their descendants but that they live through them, their presence is to be found in their heirs. As Roger Kimbell has rightly pointed out Eliot neither does he damn them non-believers to hell but is supremely indifferent to all (Kembell, oct 1999, p. 18). Along with the loss of belief in a spiritual deity has aestheticism the case for Walter Pater, that modern thought differs from ancient by its cultivation of the relative spirit instead of the absolute spirit, perhaps it was meant to show the uncertainty of modern man crushed under the crumbling edifice of god who offers no comfort, doesn't reveal this disappeared belief in moral absolute. What remain for these precursors of modernism is their belief in art and aesthetics.

The fin de siècle movement at the turn of the century mirrors this belief in art, aesthetics and along with it came a rejection of certainties and a pessimism borne out of the ill-effects on the psyche of living in a Godless universe. These early modernists tried to make art and aesthetics take the place

All these movements had their effect on French theatre in the early and middle twentieth century. The drama of the period was influenced by the political currents of the time, although Ionesco hated political plays, this he conceived as a political play where the rhinoceroses are the fascists and with everyone changing into rhinoceros, one by one. And ultimately fascism is normalised because of the sheer number of fascists in our midst. The play was a political play about the rise of fascism in Romania and the threat is even real today as many more regimes turn away from democracy and embrace fascism in its many forms. As David Bradby says of Beranger's plight 'in each case we witness an individual crushed by inhuman forces that threaten to invade or annihilate him. (Brady, 2002, p. 135)

For Roland Barthes, Ionesco belongs to the theatre of the avant garde, and for him the avant garde is always a way of celebrating the death of the bourgeoisie, for it is a political theatre which believes in revolution and itself dies after it has accomplished, its purpose that is of the annihilation of the upper classes which perpetrates injustice and once that is done, it has no more *raison d'être* of being. (Barthes, 2002, p. 140)

Other than its obvious readings such as being a play against fascism, it is also a play which explores the tyranny of majoritarianism at each level where people are forced to become rhinoceroses just because some others have and the herd instinct takes over; is that what humans are? Normalising fascist leaders and following the leader becoming one vast big herd of wildebeest going on its annual migration in search of greener pastures.

Jean and Berenger meet at a coffee shop where Berenger is the sloppy one who is out of control, his clothes are a mess, he is a dissipated young man recovering from a hangover, but incredibly shy around women. In contrast, his friend, the dapper Jean is a control freak who cannot stand the inherent sloppiness of Berenger, which he considers a sign of weakness. In this dull sleepy town an extraordinary thing happens, it is visited by a rhinoceros. The reaction of the townsfolk is along expected lines, with people deriding the presence of the wild beast amidst a civilised town. The domestic cat is the casualty, he gets run over, and the housewife is distraught. The old gentleman, Daisy and the grocer's wife all sympathise with the housewife. The old gentleman, the proprietor, the logician, start a discussion on the classification of the rhinoceros, whether the one horned or two horned, whether Asiatic or African. The act ends with Berenger bemoaning the squabble with Jean.

The first act is the most normal act of this absurdist drama, after this things start going haywire, in the

next act, the office manager has the air of someone who is a mister know it all, being over intelligent he judges everything from an anthropocentric perspective, the colour of the dead cat being of paramount importance, trying to fit it into racial stereotypes just like woke people who may search for a racial angle to everything. He comes to the conclusion that the rhinoceros are a collective psychosis, not there in reality but only in the imagination. Dudard and Daisy vouch for the reality of the rhinoceros much to Botard's chagrin. This is the time when people's reaction to the rhinoceros is surprise and dismay. But things begin to change when Mr Boeuf becomes a rhinoceros and Mrs Boeuf follows suit. She just obeys her sense that she is doing her wifely duty. In fact a scene of tenderness is depicted between the two, both very tender to each other like a devoted couple. It is in scenes like these where it becomes difficult to claim that the rhinoceros stand for fascists and Berenger for forces who withstand the fascists.

Mr Botard, the know it all, sees it as a conspiracy of epic proportions, his reactions are shown to be inadequate, there being no conspiracy but what is presented is an absurd situation. If we think about comparing it to the lab based viruses then Mr. Botard would not be so wrong, it was a conspiracy alright. Coming back to the story at hand Jean soon transforms into a rhinoceros, he has fascist tendencies no doubt, his personality is domineering. He bullies Berenger all the time, he is in total control of himself, of his attire and he transforming into rhinoceros is totally unexpected for Berenger who goes into a state of shock. But more shocks await him as his boss the only sane human voice left in the office turns into one as does the logician, the old gentleman etc. slowly but surely the whole village is transforming into one including eminent citizens like intellectuals, artists, and professionals, etc. These are supposedly the last bastion to fall to fascist forces. But more and more people have transformed. The disease which they have suffered from is called rhinociritis. Dudard advises him to ignore it and he will be safe. According to Dudard Jean caught it because he was too wild and excitable. Then they hear their boss, Mr Papillon too has succumbed to rhinociritis, and become a rhinoceros, this is too much for Berenger to digest. But the real effect is on Dudard who starts feeling lonely, it's Berenger who comes across as the intolerant one and Dudard who sympathises with the rhinoceroses. His feelings are one of unison with the rhinos and he pulls Berenger of being biased against the rhinos because of the colour of their skin. It is here we can ask if Ionesco is being merely facetious or does the play throw up another interpretation other than it

being an anti-fascist play. The drama now speaks glowingly about the rhinos and only Berenger seems to be hanging on to his human identity more than ever, Berenger comes across as rigid and intolerant as he is the only one who refuses to see the beauty of other life forms like the rhinos. Berenger keeps repeating to himself that man is superior to the rhinos, but the others are not convinced. Berenger manages to calm Daisy for the time being, Berenger even proclaims that they have the right to happiness. The drama gives the prospect of love surmounting all, but it proves to be a false hope. Soon the two fight over the rhinos with Berenger claiming they are roaring and Daisy claiming they are singing. And Daisy is unable to resist the lure of the rhinos and leaves Berenger all alone and becomes one herself, Berenger a heroic figure is left alone reminding us that he will not leave his human shape and very much like Sisyphus is rolling the boulder uphill repeatedly only to see it roll down again. The play speaks to anti fascists if they see fascism behind the thick skins of the rhinos, but it also speaks to animal lovers and eco-critics as they see the dwindling numbers of rhinos in the real world. With many of the different sub-species now extinct, it is imperative to read the play as a critique of effete city life, where people have lost belief in the certainties of nature and God and instead of resurrecting nature to take the place of god spend their time in search of meaning, a meaning which is nowhere to be found. And envy of the rhinos is an envy of purer simpler life of the instincts which civilisation has divorced us from. So for eco-critics rhinos are there in reality, fighting the evils and slaughters inflicted by them by people searching for aphrodisiacs etc. they cannot be allegorised as representing fascists. For eco-critics it would be a betrayal of the natural world around us if the rhinoceros around us would be categorised as a symbol of oppression and fascists to top it all. Keeping the current day reality of extinction around us where every second animal is facing the threat of extinction as Terry Galvin tells us so convincingly in *The Sixth extinction*. In the modern context the crisis of existence is faced by the rhinos not the humans, the so called existential crisis which Sartre and Camus talk of seems to be more a crisis of a decadent society, busy exploiting the animal and natural world, indifferent to the consequences of its actions, indifferent to the environmental world unable to believe in a dead god and unable to make nature sacred again, dwindles to despair, sorrow and cannot believe in Nature. Finally we can say that Eugène Ionesco wrote his drama under the aegis of the new drama absurdist drama. But what makes his drama relevant is not only its anti-fascist

undertones but also his appealing picture of rhinoceroses stuck in a human world, of humans rejecting the human and going back to a more instinctual, animal life, of going backwards so to say, of rejecting effete civilized values, it seems to say that the instinctual life is better than the human one, although Berenger claims he is totally unwilling to be animal even though he is last human standing. Eugene Ionesco consciously projects this to be Berenger's (human hero's) resistance against the fascists, but the subtext in this day and age of climate change, habitat loss and environmental damage seems to be pointing at human culpability not human heroism. And subconsciously Ionesco becomes prophetic almost in this play, as his play speaks for the rhinoceros to exist that too in the city of Paris, the city is reclaimed and absorbed into the wild forests encompassing larger debates of the country versus the city, where one could say that cities need to become green zones or partially full of forests. Modern wilderness expert don't agree with the idea of untrammelled development in the cities and pristine wilderness areas in a few areas. Almost always the developers come and the wilderness becomes smaller and smaller. And cities remain human centric, detached from the wild. And perhaps the lack of connect to the wild was the reason why modern philosophy became existentialist; drama became absurdist and even depressing. As Cooper realised and his hero Natty Bumppo says that it is a banishment to be in a place where no four footed animal ever lives And rhinoceros at one level tells the story of a time perhaps that the city becomes slowly absurd, absurd happenings take place, a herd of rhinos claim the city and we imagine it changing into a lush tropical forest even if it is nowhere mentioned and on a sadder note, the play ends, Berenger is the only one left, sorrowful, alone, shorn of friends, lovers and even company.

Conclusion

The play is a revenge of the wild as if Ionesco did not foresee this aspect of the play, it's because there was no environmental consciousness and neither did the intellectuals of the time imagine a time would come when animals would be racing towards extinction because of human exploitation. And yet oddly enough its prophetic in the opposite way, the animals have disappeared and the humans abound.

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LIBRARY CONSORTIA AND RESOURCE SHARING IN DIGITAL ENVIRONMENT



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ABSTRACT

Due to multi-faceted uncontrolled growth of information and financial constraints none of the library or information centres can claim to be self-sufficient in terms of finance and collection. Unaware of the situation, a user wants all relevant documents published in her/his area of interest. In this situation the only solace libraries had, was, locating the documents in the union catalogue for getting them on Inter-library Loan (ILL). Due to geographical, postal and bureaucratic constraints it took days or months to get just one document. Revolution of telecommunication technology has opened a new world for library cooperation.

Key Words: UGC-INFLIBNET- INFONET, CSIR Consortium, INDEST Conortium, FORSA Consortium, CARLI

Introduction

Information resolution is the marked way in which a society becomes a information society from whatever it was before-traditional, agricultural or industrial one. The information has become an open phenomenon over which every individual has a right to access. The libraries which were earlier known as store houses too have widened their scope by accommodating the users to get information from all corners of the world.

It is not clear when the word "Library Consortium" was come to be introduced. The exact date for the introduction of the term "Library Consortium" is not clear but the concept of a Consortium as being an association or partnership has long been a tenet of librarianship.

Development of Various Consortia in India

Formation of library Consortia is the need of the hour for the purpose of sharing of information .in India many Consortia has been formed in different areas to share information. Following are the some of the renowned Consortia working in India.

UGC-INFLIBNET- INFONET Digital Library Consortium.

The Information and Library Network (ILN) Center is an autonomous within the University Grant Commission(UGC) of India and is involved in creating the infrastructure for sharing library and information resources and services among academic and research institutions as started on its website(www.inflibnet.ac.in).This is being achieved via the UGC INFONET network, which aim to provide high speed internet connectivity to 150 institutions in its first phase. The possibilities of all alliances with publishers for adapting a consortia-based approach to e-subscriptions for journals are also growing fast. These journals will be available

over UGC-INFONET to all the universities. It provide details of all the use made of e-journals between 2004-2007 by members of the INFLIBNET Consortium.

CSIR Consortium

The only name recognized for research platform consisting of a network of laboratories that spans the geographical dimensions of India. In India is none other than Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR).The CSIR was established in 1942 as an autonomous, on-profitable organization with a wide ranging character of functions .CSIR was also charged with other tasks such as rendering assistance to other institutions ,conducting research, awarding of fellowships and publishing of scientific journals. There are as many as 39 laboratories and so field centers being run by this multidisciplinary and trans locational Council. The fundamental and applied research is carried out in all branches of science and technology. On one hand, CSIR has assisted industry in the development of viable and globally competitive technologies and on the other, has provided backup support in exploration and exploitation of indigenous raw materials and natural resources for import substitution, pollution control and effluent treatment, waste utilization and energy conversation.

INDEST Conortium

The library consortia, on the basis of sheer strength of number of institutions, offers healthy business growth opportunities to the electronic publishers and thus attracts the best possible prices and term of agreement in a win-win situation for both. Moreover, the technology, has changed expectations of researchers, their patience, and there willing

ness to accept services that are available on demand. Provide access to electronic information resources at highly discounted rates of subscription.

Facilities convenience of desktop access to high quality e-resources to your students and researchers 24 hrs a day 7 days a week.

The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) has set up the Indian National Digital Library in Science and Technology (INDEST) consortium. Under this the ministry provides funds required for the subscription to electronic resources for 38 core institutions including the Indian Institute of Science (IISc), the Indian Institute of Technology (IITs), the National Institute of Technology (NITs) and few others centrally governed institutions through the Consortium.

The electronic resources subscribed by the INDEST are as follows-

- Association for machinery (ACM) Digital Library.
- ASCE (American Society of Civil Engineering) journals.
- ASME (American Society of Mechanical Engineers) journals.
- Elsevier's science Direct.
- Proquest science.
- Springer verlag's link.
- Indian Standard.
- J-Gate Custom Content for Consortia (JCCC)
- MathSciNet.
- Web of science.

The computing infrastructure is maintained and monitored by the computer center, which provide access via the UNIX and Window operating system, as well as Hewlett Packard workstations and Sun servers, which are used for high end computation.

INDEST offers the best possible price advantage at an average of 80 percent plus through its pricing agreements with e-resources providers. Finally, INDEST is an open-ended proposition. The INDEST Consortium is the most ambitious initiative taken up so far, in India in the area of Engineering and Technology discipline.

FORSA Consortium

The forum for resource sharing is Astronomy and Astrophysics (FORSA) came into existence in the year 1982, for sharing the resources available in astronomy libraries in the country. In 2004, the group has extended its membership to physics and math libraries in the country who have common interest to carry forward the aim of FORSA and its activities.

Currently FORSA has 12 members and it works towards the goal and services which the founder

members have started. There have been sporadic efforts by different groups of libraries in forming Consortia at different levels.

Indian astronomy library professionals have formed a group called Forum for resource sharing in Astronomy and Astrophysics. (FORSA) which falls under open "Consortia", wherein participants are affiliated to different government departments.

The FORSA consists of five members who joined together for negotiating licensing for astronomy journals and identified a subscription agent as a supplier of journals.

Several other organizations such as Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), the State Agricultural Universities, Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO), Defence Research and Development Organization (DRDO), and some other individual group of institutions have started working to form diggerent Consortia. It is better to form one consortium for all educational and government research institutions with countrywide access to all online journals and databases.

National Knowledge Resource Center (NKRC)

CSIR E-journals consortium has been renamed as NKRC due to the change in its scope earlier it served the laboratories of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) but not it serves 24 departments of Science and Technology institutions and 39 CSIR laboratories.

The Council of Science and Industrial Research (CSIR) which has 38 constituent laboratories together subscribes to over 4000 scholarly and research journals at a cost about Rs 25 crores every year. The study group submitted its report in October 2001 with the following recommendations-

- The CSIR must setup a Consortium to provide electronic/online access to journals for the CSIR laboratories.
- No major additional requirements of manpower or hardware are foreseen.
- Individual labs of CSIR spend between Rs 10 lakhs to 150 lakhs per annum on information resource building.
- Many publishers now are offering their products in electronic formats.

Based on the recommendations made by study group the CSIR accepted the recommendations and decided to set up a consortium, CSIR-E journals consortium for electronic access to journals.

Objectives

The main objective of the CSIR E-journals Consortium are-

- To provide CSIR S&T staff electronic access to world.S&T literature to strengthen the facilities for sharing electronically accessing

the CSIR information resources, to provide access to world S&T literature to CSIR labs.

Activities for Consortium

The following are the broad activities envisaged to be involved in carrying out the project

- Identification of Vendors.
- Negotiation.
- Signing of agreement.
- Training
- Monitoring
- Analysis
- Reports.

Roles and responsibilities of NISCAIR

National Institute of Science Communication and information resources (NISCAIR formally INSDOC). New Delhi is the nodal organization of the Consortium as nodal agency of the Consortium, it performs the following rules and responsibilities.

- To make Certification of bills.
- To coordinate training to staff or participating labs for E- journals access.
- To undertake various studies,related to E-journals for planning,monitoring etc.
- To maintain smooth functioning of the Consortium.

HELINET (Health Science Library And Information Network)

The Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences(RGUHS) launched HELINET Consortium,on the 15th of March 2003.The importance and the role of quality medical journals in medical education are known.Moreover,in a survey conducted in early 2002,the colleges of RGUHS were spending enormous amount of money to get only about 150 journals each, and even among these 150 ,many were duplicates.The spurred the need for reducing the cost while making the core medical journals more affordable and easily accessible.

Objectives: The main objectives of the consortium are to

- network the libraries in the colleges affiliated to the University to promote resource sharing”.
- Move these libraries gradually to digital main-stream.

E-Resources

Under the HELINET scheme,the member libraries can get access to around 600 scholarly international biomedical journals,from 24 leading publishers,t about one third the price of their print subscription.Moreover,the member libraries can get all times to the current journals as well as archives

i.e. the backvolumes of journals for a period of 7-10 years.

Library Consortia: International CARLI (Consortium of Academic and Research libraries in Illinois)

CARLI was formed in July 2005 to serve the consortia needs of academics and research libraries in Illinois. There had been consortia existing the Illinois since the 1980s prior to the formation of CARLI.

These were-

- Illinois Cooperative Collection Management Program(ICCMP),formed in 1986,provided statewide collection studied and grants.
- Illinois Digital Academic Library (IDAL),formed in 1999 to provide centralized electronic resource licensing.
- Illinois Library Computer System Organization(ILCSO),formed in 1980,provided the shared integrated library system Illinois online which later become I-Share.

CARLI took birth as a result of consolidation of these three consortia.Its mission is to create and maintain a rich supportive,and diverse knowledge environment to facilitate teaching ,learning and research through the sharing of collections,expertise and programs.

Membership: CARLI serves 8.5 lakhs students and thousands of faculty and staff covering almost 94% of the higher education clientele in Illinois.It has 145 libraries as its members. Any institution that is recognized by Illinois Board of Higher Education (IBHE) and a member of Illinois Library and Information Network (ILLINET) can join CARLI.Those institutions that do not meet the above criteria may also be considered for membership to the consortium.

There are two kind of members,via,governing members and affiliate members.

Services

E-Resource Program: Participating libraries are provided access to a large number of e-resources in a consortium mode enhancing the collections of individual libraries.It not only increases access to resources for libraries but also provides access to collections of lasting value. CARLI has arrangements with EBSCO, SAGE, Springer, etc. whose databases are provided free to all members.

Document Delivery: I-share libraries allow users to borrow documents form other libraries. Libraries are assigned user id which can be quoted to borrow documents from other libraries.

Training CARLI organizes training programmes for the staff of participating libraries. It also conducts training programmes for the users.

CONCERT(Consortium on Core Electronic Resources in Taiwan)

The CONCERT was set up in 1990 to take advantage of the growing popularity of web based full- text documents. It consists of members mainly from universities, colleges as well as research institutes in Taiwan. As the coordinator of CONCERT, Science and Technology policy Research and Information Center (STPI) tries its best to fully exploit the economics from group purchase and resource sharing. In the year 2002, CONCERT leased 22 international database systems, partly funded by the ministry of Education and National Applied Research Laboratories.

Objectives: The main objectives of CONCERT include the following: -

- To enhance sci-tech policy research and establish knowledge bank, major themes include critical national issues; and
- To establish national integrated information service mechanism.

Features of CONCERT: The following are the silent features of CONCERT.

- To sustain Academic Research Program-developing and integrating national information resources and including international information resources to foster the domestic research through our international service database like CONCERT, ILL, etc.
- To Support Policy Decision Makers-providing critical insights the government policy decision makers by undertaking policy research of S&T development and value-added analysis, establishing the monitor system of manpower allocation in the S&T industry as well as performing information and communication security endorsed by the Executive Yuan of ROC.

International Cooperation

Cooperation with international Organisation is not just a means to acquire international resources it has also opened more channels to disseminate the information about the national S&T activities and performance to the international arena.

SANLIC (South African National Library and Information Consortium)

SANLIC is a consortium of higher education and research libraries in South Africa.It works with a

mission to provide high quality research materials to participating institutions at cost-effective rates. Its mission is it facilitate on a non-profit basis affordable access to scholarly electronic information in support of the learning, teaching and research activities of its members. This is achieved mainly through collective negotiations with publishers and aggregators. It also promotes the use of high-quality open access electronic information resources.

It offers access to e-journals, e-book and open access resources. It also publishes regularly its newsletter "SCANLiCTALK" informing its clientele about its activities and resources. CURL(Consortium of University Research Libraries).The CURL is a Consortium of University Research Libraries in UK Several activities of CURL are funded by the JISC.

The total membership of CURL has grown to 28 libraries in UK including 22 university libraries, as well as the British Library, the National Library of Scotland and the National library of Wales.

COPAC- Copac is a union catalogue that provides the free access for the merged online catalogues of members of the CURL. There are 30 million records on Copas representing the merged holding on 26 CURL members institutions, including the British Library and National Library of Scotland. Plus special conditions from a small number of non-CURL libraries.

Archives Hub: The Archives Hub is a collaborative service which provide a single point of access to descriptions of archive collection held in universities and colleges throughout the UK.

CURL-CoFoR: CoFoR(Collaboration for Research) is a new CURL initiative, set up to provides its members and other research libraries with particular tools(templates, guidelines and recommendations) for collaborative acquisition and retention.

EIFL (Electronic Information for libraries)

EIFL is a not-for-profit organization based in Europe to provide access to knowledge through a global network to developing and countries in transition in Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America. Starting with providing access to e-journal libraries in Central and Eastern Europe in 1999;it has spread its wings enabling access to knowledge for learning, teaching, research and sustainable development into 60 countries.

Programmes

EIFL-Licensing: EIFL negotiates with publishers to provide access to scholarly material for research and education on discount rates. It provides consortia access to libraries in more than 60 countries. E resources ranging from scholarly

journals, e-books to bibliographic databases from more than 25 vendors are available.

EIFL-OA: (Open access: EIFL is a strong advocate of open access. It helps institutions to build and sustain open access repositories.)

EIFL-FOSS: Free and open-source software for libraries; EIFL helps libraries to install and use free and open-source software. It also provides training to professionals to use open-source software.

ICOLC(International Coalition of Library Consortia)

ICOLC refers to international Coalition of library Consortia. It is a Consortium of Consortia and first met informally in 1997. It comprises over 200 library consortia across the world and the coalition represents thousands of member libraries worldwide.

It performs the following tasks-

- It conducts meeting twice a year generally in March/April in North America and September /October in Europe to keep participating consortia informed about new electronic information resources.
- It also maintain list servers and web pages for the benefit of its members.
- The Coalition meets with members of the information provider community, providing a forum for them to discuss their offering and to engage in dialog with consortial leaders about issues of mutual concern.

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BEHAVIOR OF NANOMATERIALS UNDER HIGH TEMPERATURE



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ABSTRACT

In the present study, the authors have studied the theoretical formulation and analyzed the validity of temperature dependent equation of state for nanomaterials such as 5,5CNT (radial direction) and 5,5CNT (axial direction) under the effect of high temperature. The effect of temperature on three different parameters such as the bulk modulus, volume thermal expansion and volume thermal expansivity has been carried out. The theoretical values calculated under high as well as low temperature ranges. The calculated theoretical values are compared with Murnaghan's equation of state. A good agreement was obtained between theoretical and calculated values from Murnaghan's equation of state used in the present study.

Keywords: Bulk Modulus, Thermal Expansion, Thermal Expansivity, Equation of state and Nanomaterials.

Introduction

Many researchers pay attention towards the thermal properties of nanomaterials because of their wide scope of nanoscience and technology [1-5]. Nanomaterials are expected to play an important and central role in all fields of science and technology [6,7]. Therefore, the study of nanomaterials is of current interest in the field of nanoscience. During past years, several properties of nanomaterials have been studied including the electrical, magnetic, and optical properties. Nanomaterials are not just simple step of minimization but an entirely different arena. At the nanomaterial level, some material properties are affected by the laws of atomic physics, rather than behaving as traditional bulk materials. Many of the mechanical properties at nano level are modified and different from their bulk counterpart, including the hardness, elastic modulus, fracture, toughness, scratch resistance, and fatigue strength. High hardness has been discovered in many nanomaterials system.

Carbon nanotubes have extraordinarily high thermal conductivity, mechanical strength and electrical properties by which these are used as additives to various structural materials [8,9]. The exceptional mechanical, thermal and electrical properties of carbon nanotube (CNT) cause to be considered as significant reinforcement materials for high performance structural composites with much application potential [10]. The coefficients

of thermal expansion (CTE) of single-walled carbon nanotubes in the axial and radial directions are then obtained by the differential of entropy. The computational results indicate that both the axial and radial CTEs are positive and increase with increasing temperature. The nanotube diameter has an insignificant effect on the axial thermal expansion. But the radial thermal expansion increases significantly with increasing tube diameter. The effect of nanotube length on radial CTE is larger than that on axial CTE and becomes more pronounced at high temperatures. The nanotube chirality has a slight effect on both axial and radial CTEs.

THEORETICAL FORMULATION

The theory of melting is based on the critical behaviour of vibrational elongation which is defined as the effective increase in the interatomic distance due to the lattice vibrations. The anharmonicity of the lattice plays an important role in the concept of 'vibrational elongation' introduced by Ida. The equation of state for the analysis of thermal properties can also be derived in terms of only the variable parameter temperature. Many theoretical studies suggest that αK_T is insensitive to volume but exactly αK_T is defined at variable temperature is the product of thermal expansion coefficient (

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{V} \left(\frac{dV}{dT} \right)_P \text{) and bulk modulus (} K_T \text{)}$$

remains constant [11,12] under the effect of temperature, i.e.

$$\alpha K_T = \text{Constant} \quad (1)$$

Where α is volume thermal expansion coefficient and K_T is bulk modulus.

The Anderson Gruneisen parameter δ_T is assumed to be temperature independent parameter which is defined as

$$\delta_T = -\frac{1}{\alpha K_T} \left(\frac{dK_T}{dT} \right)_P \quad (2)$$

The Anderson Gruneisen parameter δ_T may also be defined as

$$\delta_T = \frac{V}{\alpha} \left(\frac{d\alpha}{dV} \right)_P \quad (3)$$

Anderson Gruneisen parameter is basically a measurement of anharmonicity in a crystal but some researchers revealed that δ_T is temperature dependent parameter [13] that is given by empirical relation:

$$\delta_T = \delta_T^0 X^k \quad (4)$$

where $X = (T/T_0)$, T_0 is reference temperature

(room temperature) and δ_T^0 is the value of Anderson Gruneisen parameter (δ_T) at $T = T_0$ and k is new dimensionless thermo-elastic parameter whose value is calculated by the slope of the graph plotted between $\log(\delta_T)$ and $\log(T/T_0)$.

So the value of k is $k = (d \ln \delta_T / d \ln X)$

(5)

From equation (3) & (5) and integrating with initial condition at $T = T_0$ and $\alpha = \alpha_0$, we get

$$\alpha_T = \alpha_0 \left[1 - \frac{\delta_T^0 \alpha_0}{T_0^k (k+1)} \{T^{k+1} - T_0^{k+1}\} \right]^{-1} \quad (6)$$

EOS.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

If the empirical temperature dependence of δ_T is assumed, Anderson Gruneisen parameter

$$\delta_T = -\frac{1}{\alpha K_T} \left(\frac{dK_T}{dT} \right)_P \quad \text{at } P=0 \text{ may be written}$$

as [14]

$$-\left(\frac{dK_T}{dT} \right) = \alpha_0 K_0 \delta_T \quad (7)$$

Substituting the value of δ_T from equation (4) and integrating with initial conditions $T = T_0$, and $K = K_0$, we get

$$K_T = K_0 \left[1 - \frac{\alpha_0 \delta_T^0}{T_0^k (k+1)} \{T^{k+1} - T_0^{k+1}\} \right] \quad (8)$$

The expression for the volume thermal expansion (V/V_0) can be similarly obtained by making use of the following equation

$$dK_T = -\delta_T K_T \frac{dV}{V} \quad (9)$$

Differentiating equation (6) with respect to temperature, and using equation (7), we get

$$\frac{dV}{V} = \frac{\alpha_0}{\left[1 - \frac{\alpha_0 \delta_T^0}{T_0^k (k+1)} \{T^{k+1} - T_0^{k+1}\} \right]} dT \quad (10)$$

Integrating equation (10), we get volume thermal expansion (V/V_0) as follows:

$$\frac{V}{V_0} = \exp \left[\int_{T_0}^T \frac{\alpha_0}{\left[1 - \frac{\alpha_0 \delta_T^0}{T_0^k (k+1)} \{T^{k+1} - T_0^{k+1}\} \right]} dT \right] \quad (11)$$

Or

$$\frac{V}{V_0} = \exp \left[\int_{T_0}^T \frac{\alpha_0}{\left[1 - A \{T^{k+1} - T_0^{k+1}\} \right]} dT \right] \quad (12)$$

Where $A = \frac{\alpha_0 \delta_T^0}{T_0^k (k+1)}$

The equation (6), (8), and (12) is known as integral form of equation of state (IFEOS)/Singh and Gupta

In present paper, we have reported the temperature dependence of bulk modulus, volume thermal expansion and expansivity for CNT (radial and axial) by using integral form of equation of state [13] with varying temperature. The input data [15,16] used in the calculation work are given in Table 1 and the theoretically calculated values by IFEOS [17] in the present work are shown in Table 2 & Table 3 that are compared with experimental standard values [18,19]. The graph drawn by table 2 & table 3 are

shown in figure 1 & figure 2 at varying temperature. It may thus be emphasized here that the integral form of equations of state described in the present paper explain the thermal properties not only for bulk materials but also for nanomaterials [20].

Table 1: Input data used in the present study at room temperature T_0

Table 2: Comparison b/w calculated value and experimental standard values for 5,5 CNT (radial direction)

Nanomaterial	T_0 (K)	$\alpha_0(10^{-5}) K^{-1}$	K_0 (GPa)	δ_T°	K
5,5CNT (axial)	600	0.16	245	825	-1.05
5,5CNT (radial)	700	0.132	230	835	-1.76

Sr. No.	Temperature T(K)	K_T (GPa)		V/V_0		$\alpha_T(10^{-5}) K^{-1}$	
		Ex. values	Singh & Gupta Eq.	Ex. values	Singh & Gupta Eq.	Ex. values	Singh & Gupta Eq.
1	600	230	230	1	1	0.132	0.132
2	700	204.649	206.9	1.00014	1.00014	0.148	0.147
3	800	179.29	187.08	1.000298	1.00029	0.169	0.162
4	900	153.94	169.68	1.000481	1.00046	0.1722	0.197
5	1000	128.59	154.2	1.000697	1.00065	0.197	0.216
6	1100	103.247	140.28	1.00096	1.00086	0.236	0.238
7	1200	77.89	127.62	1.001297	1.00109	0.29	0.262
8	1300	52.548	116.02	1.00177	1.00134	0.35	0.288
9	1400	27.195	105.33		1.00161	0.41	0.31

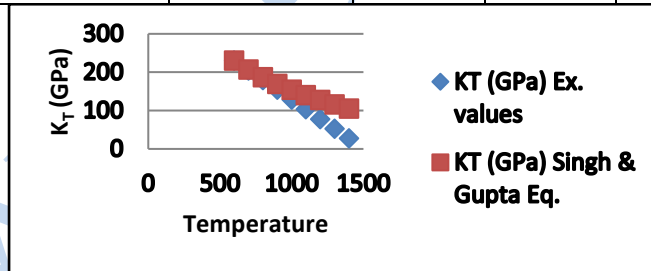


Figure 1(a) graph b/w bulk modulus (K_T) & temperature for CNT (radial)

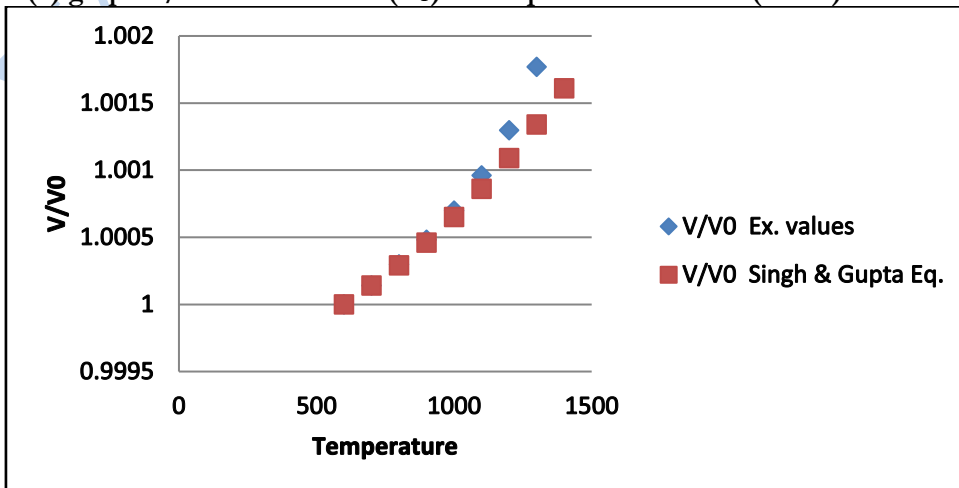


Figure 1(b) graph b/w volume thermal expansion(V/V_0) & temperature for CNT (radial)

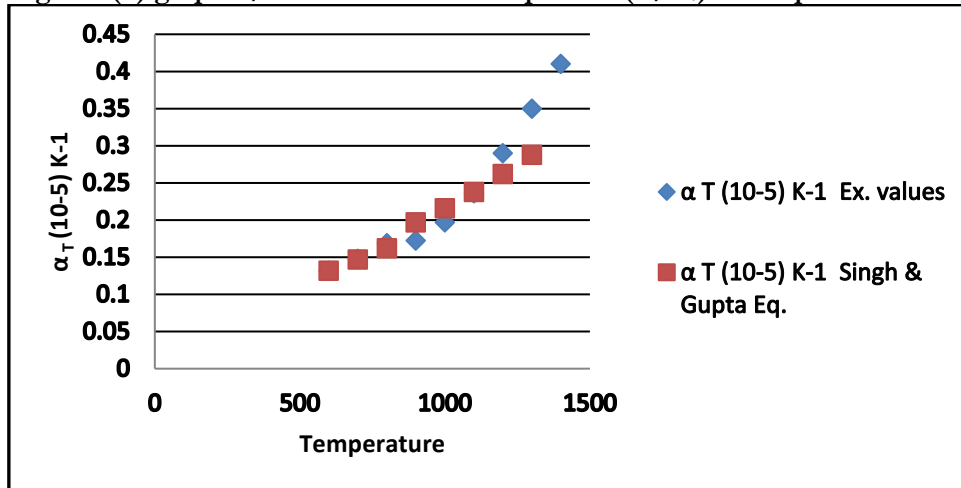


Figure 1(c) graph b/w thermal expansion coefficient (α_T) & temperature for CNT (radial)

Table 3: Comparison b/w calculated value and experimental standard values for 5,5 CNT (axial)

Sr. No.	Temperature T(K)	K_T / (GPa)		V/V_0		α_T (10^{-5}) K^{-1}	
		Ex. values	(Singh & Gupta)	Ex. values	(Singh & Gupta)	Ex. values	(Singh & Gupta)
1	600	1	1	1	1	0.16	0.16
2	700	0.868	0.878	1.000172	1.000182	0.184	0.18
3	800	0.736	0.773	1.000372	1.00041	0.217	0.202
4	900	0.604	0.682	1.000611	1.0007	0.2649	0.222
5	1000	0.472	0.65	1.00091	1.001	0.3389	0.242
6	1100	0.34	0.63	1.001308	1.0015	0.4705	0.262
7	1200	0.208	0.61	1.001905	1.002	0.7	0.285
8	1300	0.076	0.60	1.003129	1.0028	0.78	0.301

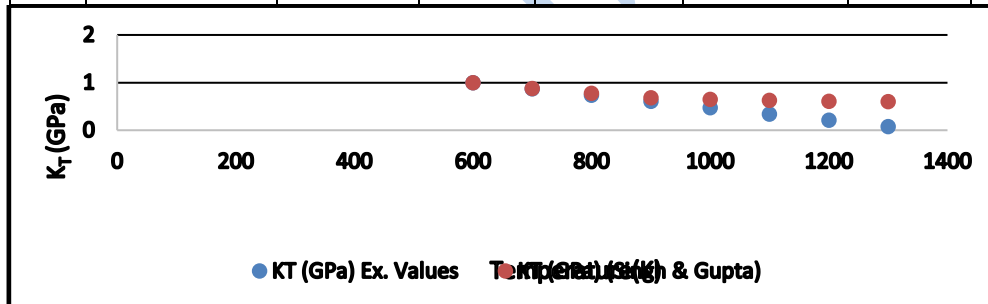


Figure 2(a) graph b/w bulk modulus (K_T) & temperature for CNT (axial direction)

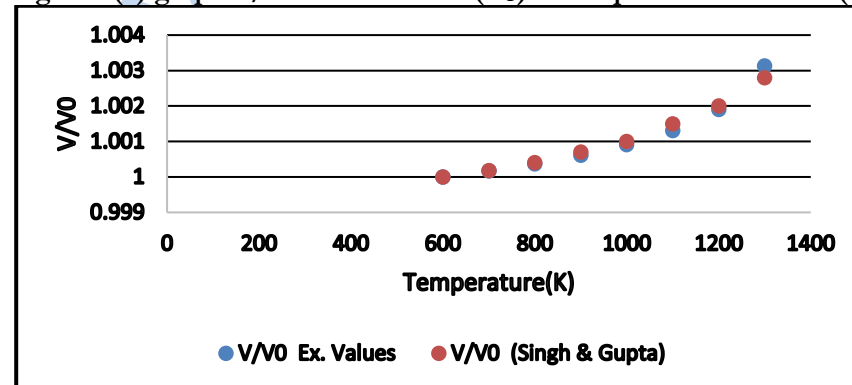


Figure 2(b) graph b/w volume thermal expansion(V/V_0) & temperature for CNT (axial direction)

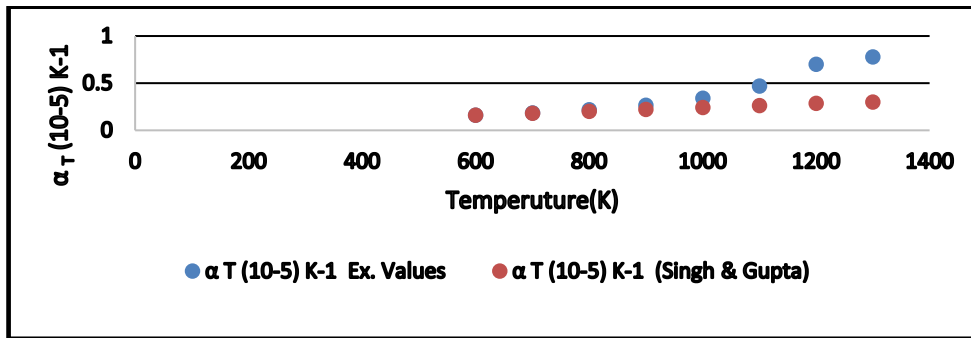


Figure 2(c) graph b/w thermal expansion coefficient (α_T) & temperature for CNT (radial direction)

The temperature dependent Singh and Gupta's EOS (IFEOS) yields better results over the experimentally calculated values to explain the bulk modulus, thermal expansion, and volume thermal expansion properties of nanomaterials. It is evident from the results that the values of the anharmonic properties such as thermal expansion, thermal expansion coefficient and bulk modulus achieved for the nanomaterials in the present investigation are close to the experimental. The reason for the betterment of results may be described to the fact that we have considered the Anderson Gruneisen parameter to be temperature dependent and not as a constant parameter considered in linear EOS.

CONCLUSION

A good agreement is found between theoretically calculated and experimental values based on overall achievement in the present study, it may thus be concluded that our model theory is a simple and straightforward and can be extended to study the temperature effects on the other nanomaterial satisfactorily [21]. It may thus be emphasized here that the equations of state described in the present paper explain the thermal properties not only for bulk materials but also for nanomaterials with the same potential.

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**THE INDIAN SELF-GOVERNMENT AS ADVOCATED BY ANNIE
BESANT****Dr. Jay Pal Singh**Associate Professor, Department of History
Aggarwal College Ballabgarh, Faridabad-121004**ABSTRACT**

Annie Besant was a noted philosopher, social reformer, women's rights activist, besides being a prolific writer and orator. Her name remains inextricably linked with India's struggle for freedom. She figures among world famous personalities who made India their home for good and supported Indian self-rule.

In the present study, an effort has been made here to analyze the system of self-government that Annie Besant worked out with the help of our national leaders. The present paper is an attempt to analyze Home Rule agitation in the Madras Presidency up to 1917, the year when Mrs. Besant's political star reached its zenith.

Her views were based upon her clear understanding and proper appreciation of the past of India and modern democratic system. She was amply clear that restoration of happy and healthy Indian village community-life alone would help India find herself. Finally, the British Government was forced to give way and to make vague but significant concessions. It was announced that the ultimate aim of British rule was Indian Self-government, and moved in that direction that was promised.

Keywords: Prolific, Inextricably, Home Rule, Zenith, Self-government

Annie Besant was a noted philosopher, social reformer, women's rights activist, besides being a prolific writer and orator. Her name remains inextricably linked with India's struggle for freedom. She figures among world famous personalities who made India their home for good and supported Indian self-rule.

She became involved in politics in India, joining the Indian National Congress. When the First World War broke out in 1914, she helped launch the Home Rule League to campaign for democracy in India and dominion status within the Empire. As editor of the 'New India' newspaper, she attacked the colonial government of India and called for clear and decisive moves towards self-rule. After the war, she continued to campaign for Indian Independence and for the causes of Theosophy. This led to her election as President of the Indian National Congress in December 1917. Until the end of her life in 1933, she continued to campaign for India's independence, not only in India but also on speaking tours of Britain. She produced a torrent of letters and articles demanding independence.

She through her studies and experiences understood that Indians by nature were capable of guiding, shaping and controlling their own affairs and thus worthy¹ of establishing competent and effective self-government. She felt that

destruction of India's village system was the greatest of England's blunders². She advocated the establishment of village self-government as the basis of all effective reforms in the political field³. The decline of village life in India, she explained, created not only political but also economic and industrial problems⁴.

She did not envisage self-government for India by class conflicts in the west, but self-government for social well-being by general consent and co-operation⁵. The existing democratic system, she felt, was defective in so far as it permitted a vote of equal weight to every individual⁶.

In her model of self-government for India, she tried to ensure that every one had a voice, with a share of power of guidance over things, in which knowledge experience and high character would be the credentials for power. The area over which that power extended would be proportional to the development of these characteristics in the one who sought to wield it⁷.

Annie Besant felt that welfare of a nation largely depended on the purity and independence of courts of justice. She therefore felt that all judges in India should be independent of the executive⁸. She thought it worthwhile to consider whether in all elections in which suffrage was not universal, proportional representation should be adopted,

so that minorities as well as majorities should be represented, and in proportion to their strength. Suppose a Taluq Council was to consist of members, it might be divided into 30 electoral areas, each area returning one member, and each elector having one vote; in such case, the 30 members may all represent one school of thought, though each in his own area had a bare minority, and all the 30 minorities remained unrepresented⁹.

In proportional representation, voting power was so distributed as to allow the minorities to club together by grouping the electoral area, or by allowing a man to vote in any area for any member within the whole electorate.

Thus, in Taluq with its 30 electoral areas, these might be grouped into six areas each returning five members, and each elector would have 5 votes which he may give to one member or distribute among the five; the minority put up one candidate or more, if strong enough and plump for him or them, while the majority scatter their votes.

Another way was to give each elector but one vote, allowing him to vote in any one of the 30 electoral areas, so that the entire minority votes for a single member, in whatever part of the Taluq they may live. Such a plan was far better for the representation of minorities than the forming of separate electorates for a favored class, a method which invariably led to jealousy and injustice, breeding discontent and unrest¹⁰. Annie Besant was in favor of granting complete autonomy to the smallest units both at the village and the town levels, which she explained was the system prevalent before the advent of European trading companies and which gave India peace and prosperity throughout the ages. Indian policy, she therefore advocated, should grow out of its own ethos. She cautioned against any foreign adaptation in the evolution of Indian self-government¹¹.

Annie Besant worked out in detail a system of self-government for India. She began from the bottom with the village in the country and ward in the town as the units. She held that every adult of 21 years of age and of sound mind and free from crime must have his share of control and must have his voice in the management of affairs. The village electorate, she held, would be one of universal suffrage, and would elect the village council. The principle was that whatever belonged to the village should exclusively be controlled by the village council. She was in favor of annual elections. Members were required to be educated at least up to primary level.

The village needs would be made known and if necessary, it would be represented by the Panchayat to a higher authority. The village would thus articulate through its panchayat, and would no longer be the dumb and often driven creature as it was then. She wanted the panchayat to arrange lectures, organize discussions, amusements, games, etc. Thus, village life would be lifted to a higher level, widened, and enriched by such organizations and each village, forming part of one of the group of villages would realize its unity with others, and become an organ of the larger corporate life. Thus, she envisaged the revival of Indian village community-life¹².

The units in the town corresponding to the village unit in the country were the ward. The Ward Council, like the Village Council, would take up the smaller town matters which were often neglected because the Municipality was too heavily burdened to attend to them properly.

The second grade of the Council would be Taluq Boards in the country and municipalities in towns below a certain population, and the electors here should be Village and Ward Councils and residents in the area, over 25 years of age, and who had reached a certain standard of education, matriculation or equivalent.

She also suggested proportional representation, so that minority as well as majority should be represented and that in proportion their strength. The third grade of council would be District Boards in the country and municipalities in towns over a certain population, and here the electors would be second grade Council, and all men and women resident in the district or town over the age of 30 and educated up to the intermediate or equivalent standard. All the business, which concerned the whole district or town, would be under their control.

The provincial scheme would end in the provincial Parliament, elected by the Councils of the third grade and by all men and women over 35, resident in the province, and educated up to the graduate level. The Provincial Parliament would control the universities within the province, and all that affected the province as a whole. The provincial Government, she wrote, would be a Ministry, responsible to the Parliament, with a Governor appointed by the Crown as a link with the Empire, for a term of years as now and representing the Crown, receiving the resignation of a Ministry defeated in Parliament, calling on a leader to form a New Ministry and so on.

The main point to establish was that whatever the Council, it must consist of elected members only

that all governing bodies must draw their authority from and be responsible to the Councils of which they were the executives, and then only would self-government become a reality, and the destiny of India would be in the hands of her own people¹³.

This scheme was based upon her clear understanding and proper appreciation of the past of India and modern democratic system. She was amply clear that restoration of happy and healthy Indian village community-life alone would help India find herself.

The war came to an end, economic hardship was producing considerable popular uprising while a new bout of Government repression added to the general atmosphere of discontent. These circumstances required a new approach and new leadership and a new link to unite all the fractions in Indian politics created by the British Government through the sharp-edged sword of "divide and rule". After the war, a new leadership emerged around Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi who forged for a unique role in the national movement with new ethos. Hereafter the national movement had shed its middle-class background and had prepared itself to become a mass movement.

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E-HRM: TRANSFORMING TRADITIONAL PRACTICE OF HRM IN ORGANIZATION



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ABSTRACT

Technological advancement is a powerful driving force of change in the organizations. And this advancement of technology has resulted into the origination of Electronic Human Resource Management (E-HRM) as an Implementation Support System (ISS) for HRM. E-HRM (Electronic Human Resource Management) is an advance business solution which provides a complete on-line support in the management of all processes, activities, data and information required to manage human resources in a company. It is an efficient, reliable, easy-to-use tool. E-HRM affect the efficiency and the effectiveness of the HR system by improving the capabilities of both manager and employees in taking better, timelier decisions. But at same time we cannot neglect E-HRM's limitations also. Surely E-HRM can act as a better Change agent and enables the HR system to create value for the organization in new ways; but it charges a cost. This paper is to discuss about the use of ICT in HRM, E-HRM impact (good or bad) and its limitations also.

Key words: Information and Communication Technologies (ICT), E-HRM (Electronic Human Resource Management), Implementation Support System (ISS), Advantages and Limitations of E-HRM.

Introducing E-HRM:

E-HRM is a concept - a way of 'doing' HRM. The E-HRM business solution is designed for human resources professionals and executive managers who need support to manage the work force, monitor changes gather the information needed in decision-making and controlling them and to co-ordinate the employees in organization. E-HRM is a good way of implementing HR strategies, policies, and practices in organizations through a continuous and directed support by full use of ICT (Information & Communication Technology) Organizations have increasingly been introducing web-based applications for HRM purposes, and these are frequently labeled as electronic Human Resource Management (E-HRM). Much is expected of E-HRM in terms of improving the quality of HRM, increasing its contribution to company performance and freeing staff from administrative loads. The biggest benefit of using IT in HRM to organizations is the freeing of HR staff from intermediary roles, thus enabling them to concentrate on strategic planning in human resource organization and development.

“Technological optimistic voices want us to believe that, from a technical perspective, the IT possibilities for HRM are endless: in principal all HR processes can be supported by IT. E- HRM Is the relatively new term for this IT supported

HRM, especially through the use of web Technology” (Ruel et al.; 2004).

Literature review

As per Wright and Dyer (2000) ICT has led to rapid development of e-business and still merging as a big force, therefore HR and HR professionals are faced with the challenge of performing in ways that are in line with the business. Thus we can say that HRM has to act both proactively and reactively in response to the changing business environment and this is prevalent in the way that human resource management practices both within and outside the organisation is being conducted. Application of ICT for HR function is named with various names like web-based human resources, human resource information systems (HRIS), virtual human resource management, human resource intranet, computer-based human resource management systems, and human resource portals but the term E-HRM is extensively used. Technology has led a revolution in the delivery of HR services in organisations.

Research methodology

Research objective: -To study the effectiveness of use of IT with H.R.M and to determine the probable impact of new techniques on the HR functioning.

Research design- Descriptive

Methods of data collection– Secondary sources like management journals, web sources etc.

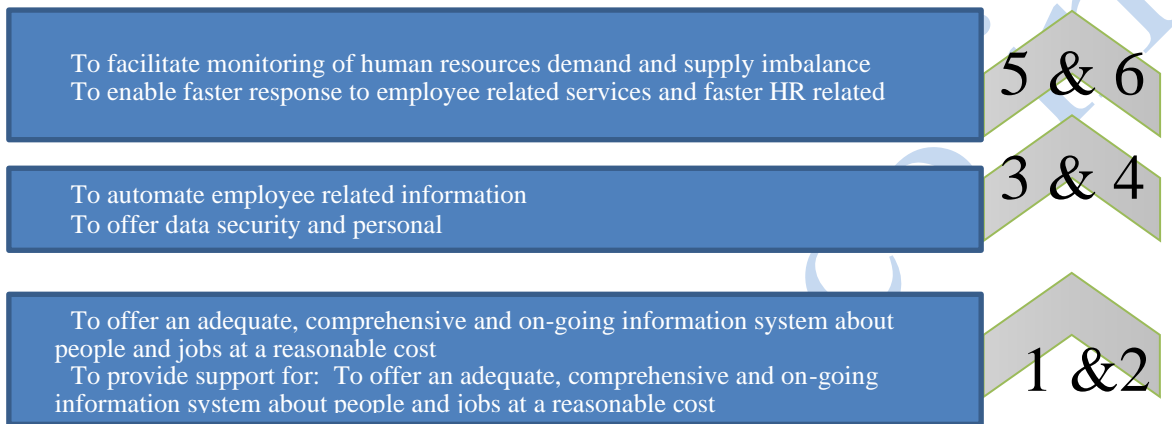
Type of research – Qualitative

The present study aims at studying the use of technology in the HR; one of the important management function.

“With E-HRM, managers can access relevant information and data, conduct analyses, make decisions, and communicate with others - and they can do this without consulting an HR professional unless they choose to do so. For

Objectives of E-HR

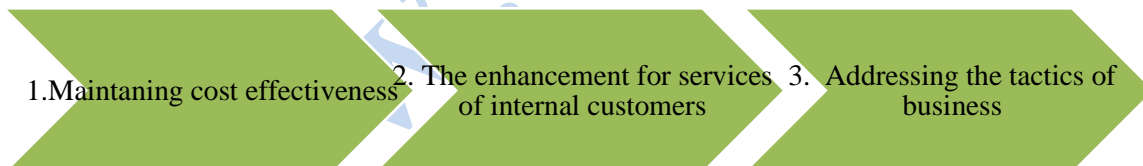
example, a manager who wants to make a merit pay decision may access files containing text, audio, and video describing how best to make the decision. Then, the manager can access the data file containing information on his/her employees. With a click of the mouse, the decision is recorded and other departments (such as finance) are notified. Hours of processing are reduced to minutes, and much paperwork is avoided by the use of this technology (Lengnick-Hall & Moritz; 2003, p. 366).”



E-HRM GOALS

The main goals of E-HRM are as followed:

- E-HRM is seen as offering the potential to improve services to HR department clients (both employees and management)
- Improve efficiency and cost effectiveness within the HR department, and allow HR to become a strategic partner in achieving organizational goals.
- Traditionally HR goals have been broken into three categories:



With E-HRM there is a fourth goal added to the three categories and that is the improvement of global orientation of human resource management.

- E-HRM has increased efficiency and helped businesses reduce their HR staff through reducing costs and increasing the overall speed of different processes.
- E-HRM also has relational impacts for a business; enabling a company’s employees and managers with the ability to access HR information and increase the connectivity of all parts of the company and outside organizations. This connectivity allows for communication on a geographic level to share information and create virtual teams.
- And finally E-HRM creates standardization, and with standardized procedures this can ensure that an organization remains compliant with HR requirements, thus also ensuring more precise decision-making.
- HR functions that E-HRM assist with are the transactional and transformational goals.
- Transactional goals help to reduce costs and transformational goals help the allocation of time improvement for HR professionals so that they may address more strategic issues.

To add to this operational benefits have become an outcome of the implementation of E-HRM. The process of payroll is an example of this, with HR being able to have more transactions with fewer problems.

SCOPE OF E-HRM

- A decisive step towards a paperless office;
- A higher internal profile for HR leading to better work culture

- More transparency in the system
- Adaptability to any client and facilitating management;
- Integral support for the management of human resources and all other basic and support processes within the company;
- A more dynamic workflow in the business process, productivity and employee satisfaction.

TYPES OF E-HRM

OPERATIONAL HRM:

e-HRM is concerned with administrative function like payroll, employee personal data, etc.

RELATIONAL HRM:

e-HRM is concerned with supportive business process by the means of training, recruitment, performance management

TRANSFORMATIONAL HRM:

e-HRM is concerned with strategic HR activities such as knowledge management, strategic orientation etc.

In the HRM there is the choice between supporting recruitment and selection through a web based application or using a paper-based approach (through advertisements, paper-based application forms and letters etc.). Finally, in terms of **transformational HRM**, it is possible to create a change ready workforce through an integrated set of web-based tools that enables the workforce to develop in line with the company's strategic choices or to have paper-based materials. Generally, for planning and designing the objective, top level management looking with Management Information System (MIS) which works as a Decision Support System (DSS) as like the same there must be an Implementation Support System (ISS) to do better management of human resource. Basically E-HRM is a concept of Implementation Support System (ISS) which helps to HRM for taking a decision to manage a resource for a given task. Implementation Support System (ISS) can have also the same phase as DSS as intelligence, design and choice.

- Intelligence helps to identify any problem or opportunity and gather data related to such problem.
- Design refers to formulating a problem or an opportunity developing solutions to solve the problem.
- Choice will make able to choose right talent to the particular opportunity.

The Implementation Support System (ISS) also helps to take decision to HRM the right time of recruitment and of new technological skills. We can say that working of Implementation Support System (ISS), E-HRM can better utilize their available Human Resource in the organizations.

E-HRM is a way of carrying out HRM, it is a way of thinking about and implementing HRM strategies, policies, and practices. By following a specific E-HRM direction, an organization expects to achieve certain goals: an improvement in the HR's strategic orientation, an improvement in client focus and satisfaction, and a decrease in costs or increased efficiency. The companies are aware of the fact that human resources have changed more from a cost factor to a success factor. E-HRM is a web based tool to automate and support HR processes. The implementation of E-HRM is an opportunity to delegate the data entry to the employee. E-HRM facilitates the usages of HR marketplace and offers more self-service to the employees. E-HRM is advance business solution which provides a complete on-line support in the management of all processes, activities, data and information required to manage human resources in a modern company. It is an efficient, reliable, easy-to-use tool, accessible to a broad group of different users. E-HRM is a way of implementing HR strategies, policies, and practices in organizations through a conscious and directed support of and/or with the full use of web-technology-based channels. It covers all aspects of human resource

management like personnel administration, education and training, career development, corporate organization, job descriptions, hiring process, employee's personal pages, and annual interview with employees. Therefore, E-HRM is way of doing HRM. One approach can also be considering as a technical perspective, the IT possibilities for HRM are endless: in principal all HR processes can be supported by IT. E-HRM is the relatively new term for this IT supported HRM, especially through the use of web technology.

According to today's trend each company need HRM like interface to manage a proper balance in between employees or managers and sometimes it gets failure due to the human or social related problem but from E-HRM we can easily overcome from all these problems. The performance of the workers could be improved and increased by proper motivation. Most people can exercise far more creativity, self-direction and self-control than their present job demands. It is, however, necessary to create an environment in which all members can contribute to the limits of their ability. Through E-HRM we can build a transparent environment for employees because the E-HRM has no any emotions and nobody can blame to E-HRM for partiality. E-HRM improves organization climate very clearly and in good climate everybody gets relaxation and can do their job very well, so it relates to the excellent production or enhance quality.

ADVANTAGES:

- It helps to improve administration & efficiency.
- It helps to improve client orientation & service.
- It helps to improve HR's strategic orientation.
- E-HRM is a cost reduction programme.
- E-HRM reduces administrative work.
- E-HRM reduces administrative staff.
- It helps HR dept. to get a clean profile of the employees.
- Employees are experiencing more HRM skills with the help of E-HRM.
- Employees get updated news of the org. dynamics.
- Employees take part in online discussion.
- Employees are self-initiators of their own career mgt. direction.
- Employee & time managers self-manage employee mgt.
- HR managers will become more efficient in their working.

- Internet recruiting is a faster communication.
- E-HRM saves time or it is time efficient.
- Data management of all the employees in the world of an Org. effectively.
- THE Employees concentrate on the work efficiently
- Strategic aspects of the job as E-HRM relieve them with their routine work.
- Adaptability to client increases after applying E-HRM.
- There is security of data in E-HRM.
- E-HRM supports multi-language.
- E-HRM is a more dynamic workflow in the business process, productivity.
- The solution can be accessed and used in a web browser
- Security of data, protected levels of access to individual modules, records documents and their component parts
- Parametric and customizability
- Access to archived records and documents
- User-friendly interface
- Connectivity with the client's existing information system (payroll accounting, ERP, attendance registration, document systems... gradual implementation
- Adaptability to any client
- Collection of information as the basis for strategic decision-making
- Integral support for the management of human resources and all other basic and support processes within the company
- Prompt insight into reporting and analysis
- A more dynamic workflow in the business process, productivity and employee satisfaction
- A decisive step towards a paperless office
- Lower business costs

Disadvantages of E-HRM

- Lack of time and space
- Guaranteeing the security
- Specialized knowledge
- Data entry errors
- Improper use due to rigid mindsets
- Threat to HR itself

Conclusion

As a consequence of the advancement of information technologies and evolvement of E-HR organizations have become more competitive by reducing costs and improving productivity,

quality and profitability in HRM area.109 Modern businesses and industries are taking suitable steps for the implementation of IT in the key area of the management of human resources by enabling the employees to make their optimum contribution to the gaining of a competitive advantage. With the various advantages and little disadvantages, it can be recommended that all the organizations use E-HRM technology, that promises to provide a useful, efficient and Increased performance through this E-HRM technology in spite of all barriers it has to face. E-HRM is a way of implementing HR strategies, policies, and practices in organizations through a conscious and directed support of and/or with the full use of web-technology-based channels. It covers all aspects of human resource management like personnel administration, education and training, career development, corporate organization, job descriptions, hiring process, employee's personal pages, and annual interviews with employees. Therefore, E-HRM is way of doing HRM.

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Women Managers in India and their Challenges**Dr. Archana Singhal**Asso. Prof., Dept. of Commerce
DAV Centenary College, Faridabad**Abstract**

Whether It is about running a household or business, management skills come naturally to women. It's in their nature to shoulder an entire burden of responsibilities and handle everything producing perfect results. Their Inherent qualities like abundant patience, empathetic attitude towards their colleagues, better networking, exceptional communication skills and the habit of giving everyone equal say in every crucial matter make them way different from men. This paper provides a glimpse into the status of women managers and aims to present perspectives that offer an increased awareness of the challenges and opportunities for women in management in India. Both Indian and non-Indian audiences will find this information insightful. This paper is focused on the so-called "glass ceiling faced by women managers in contemporary India.

Keywords: *Women Managers, Glass ceiling,*

Today, India is a force in the global economy, with a high demand for talent. A key source of talent is educated Indian women. While Indian organisations have not yet fully recognized or utilized this talent pool. The growing gender diversity in Indian managerial ranks now offers a pathway for change for Indian women. Cultural and societal change means a shift away from traditional views, stereotypes and societal attitudes, with increasing opportunities for Indian women in management. While change is slow for Indian women to gain executive positions, they have made progress in management in a relatively short time.

The near non-existence of data on female managers in India reflects the lack of societal attention allotted to the issue of women in leadership. The 2001 India Census shows that the work participation rate of female workers in rural areas is 31% and 11.6% in urban areas. It clearly reveals that women employed in unorganised sector are almost three times than organised sectors. The data further indicates that of India's 397 million workers, 123.9 million are women. Thus, while women are adequately represented in the workforce at large, they remain barely present in managerial positions. According to a study by Koshal (2006), for every 100 men, only 2 women will gain administrative and managerial positions in India. Recently, the Confederation of Indian Industry released a report indicating that women comprise only 16% of junior managers, 4% of middle and senior managers and a mere 1% of organizational leaders. Thus, In India, the glass ceiling appears in many forms: women's under-representation within the organisational hierarchy, a severely gendered wage gap. Occupational

segregation, discriminative corporate policies, lack of attention to the specific needs of women, the proliferation of sexual harassment and exclusion of women from informal networks. Thus, my objective is to identify and analyse the challenges that create barriers for career growth for women and determining whether they are gender-specific. Recommending strategies is another objective to overcome the identified barriers.

Historically, India has been a male dominated society. Yet, in the past two decades or so, social change has opened the possibility for women to attain managerial roles. As more Indian women enter the workforce, particularly in the corporate world, this change is in dramatic contrast to the traditional Indian culture, where a woman's expected role has been to marry, raise the family and take care of the household. Amartya Sen, Indian author and Winner of the Nobel Prize in Economics, discusses gender inequality in his book *The Argumentative Indian: Writings on Indian History, Culture and Identity*. He points out that the social movement for Indian women had been-until recently-primarily focused on achieving better treatment of women and their well-being: "In the course of the evolution of women's movement, women are not passive recipients of welfare-enhancing help brought about by society but are active promoters and facilitators of social transformations. Such transformations influence the lives and well-being of women, but also those of men and children-boys as well as girls. This is a momentous enrichment of the reach of women's movement." Today, the number of women students in business schools has grown significantly. These

changes are in large part due to a significant cultural shift in parental perspective- that is, an increased acceptance of giving education to girls- that allows for the possibility of women working outside the home, contributing economically to the family and even pursuing a career. With more Indian women in the workforce, a number of employment laws, such as the Equal Remuneration Act of 1976, address equality in the workplace. Yet, with long-held traditional and social views of women, and despite legislation, change can be slow. While female students graduate with honours from excellent business and engineering schools, most top positions in Indian organisations are still held by men.

As social values change, Indian women have been entering the workforce in the past couple decades. Globalization has brought an influx of multinational corporations to India, with Western HR practices and concepts such as gender diversity in leadership roles. As opportunities for women in management in India slowly increase, women are entering professions previously seen as the domain of men in the corporate world: advertising banking, civil services, engineering, financial services, manufacturing, police and armed forces, and emerging fields such as IT and communications. At a recent speech to the Ladies' Circle International, Her Excellency, the President of India, Smt. Pratibha Devisingh Patil, showed her strong support of women and their potential to bring about change in society. She pointed out that to bring about gender equality, it is necessary to focus on educating and empowering women. Ms. Patil emphasized the need to strengthen processes that will promote economic and social development of women and urged this organization to increasingly concentrate its energies in this area. Women in India have held important roles in politics, social organizations and administration. More and more educated women can reach very high levels in the government, and the number of women in the corporate sector is gradually growing. There is no doubt that they must constantly prove their efficiency to go up each step of the ladder. Corporate Indian women, cartier docketed into the routine repetitive work sectors like information technology, now head several national and Indian offices of international banks. They are also heading business and manufacturing houses." Generally, the Indian literature about women in management is limited. Yet, while research reveals a challenging environment for women in the business world in India, there is positive movement. Researches point out that developments in information technology and related services sectors are helping women in India

to move out of their traditional household roles and develop a career in organizations. It is also a matter of emphasis that merely having programs for women in the workplace will not be sufficient. Rather, there must be a true commitment on the part of senior management to hire women managers, including a policy for advancement linked to the business strategy. In fact, a good example of an Indian organization 121 million well-known for its women management is ICICI Bank Limited, India's largest private bank. Its Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer is Ms. Chandra Kochhar, who began her career with ICICI as a management trainee in 1984 and has headed the major functions in the Bank in different assignments over the years. Significant change in the workplace takes time. There is much work to be done to achieve gender equality within Indian corporations, with systemic changes needed, to make sustainable change a reality. Change can occur through the collective will to change the mindset of people to overcome gender differences at the educational and organizational levels.

For most women entrepreneurs, financial stability in the household and family support are critical for their success. Indian men managers associate managerial success with men more than with women ("think manager-think male"). In contrast, Indian women managers did not project gender stereotypes on managerial positions. Women in lower to middle socioeconomic status seek income opportunities, and those in the upper middle class pursue a career for professional ambitions. Women with higher education have more interest in independence, are career-oriented and interested in quickly moving up the organizational ladder. Women experience great pressure to work hard to prove themselves in the workplace. and one of the greatest obstacles is how women managers are treated by men. They often receive differential treatment, reinforcing the stereotypical view of being inferior and less important than men, resulting in not being offered challenging jobs and not being part of important organizational issues. Yet, despite social and attitudinal barriers, Indian women have gained some equality, Indian organizations are beginning to realize that women can do the same work as men, although in some cases, they have different needs. Lastly, the study concluded that major barriers to women's advancement to corporate leadership include lack of mentoring of women, lack of awareness by women of company politics and an inhospitable corporate culture.

Challenges and Opportunities

1. Women in management face challenges due to stereotyping Indian women in the

- workplace appear to have had a significant negative impact on the position of women managers. Indian women are viewed as working in PR, HR and administrative positions at low to junior levels, and in fields such as fashion and beauty. Women in Indian organizations felt that such stereotypes result from not being given challenging assignments. Yet, male managers saw women as being treated more leniently than men when making mistakes. They associate managerial success with men more than with women (“think manager-think male”). Traditional masculine traits having higher value than feminine traits in management world. Top posts are generally characterized by masculine aggressive values and suitability for them is decided mostly according to male criteria and by male.
2. The position which an individual hold within the organization shapes the traits and the behaviour they develop or possess. Women often secure positions that have titles with little real power or supervisory authority.
 3. Women are primarily placed in non-strategic sectors rather than in the positions that involve financial decision-making or revenue-generating responsibilities, like sales and production positions that are critical for advancement to the top.
 4. Mentoring plays an important role in the advancement of women into management positions. However, mentoring is often limited for women, which in turn results in a lack of access and training and career development activities.
 5. Lack of information and knowledge regarding training and attainment of skills related to job area and leadership qualities impact advancement in career.
 6. Women workers still bear more of the main burden of family responsibilities than men and so have less time for the “extracurricular” formal and informal networking essential for advancement in enterprises. Women’s career paths tend to be more circuitous and interrupted than those of men which are typically linear, and this impedes women’s progress to top positions. Women often have to deal with the complexities of the dual role as working women and mother and sometimes must make compromises, which slow down their careers.
 7. Women managers with children are often looked at as less favourable than those without children and they are viewed as being less committed. This is, however, not same in the case of men who have children.
 8. Inability to stay late at work and a disinclination for jobs involving travel and transfers have been identified as another major factors for women in not achieving top positions.
 9. Women managers also have their own inner battles, which need to be fought and overcome. Many women do not aspire for higher management posts which will automatically bring in loads of responsibilities including late hours and travel as that would disrupt family life.
 10. Women managers lack effective career planning. Unlike men they generally don’t have fixed career goals and they lack determination to overcome the obstacles that exist to keep them from accomplishing their goals.
 11. There is lack of confidence and attitude needed on the part of the women managers to succeed in businesswomen’s career paths tend to be more circuitous and interrupted than those of men which are typically linear, and this impedes women’s progress to top positions. Women often have to deal with the complexities of the dual role as working women and mother and sometimes have to make compromises, which slow down their careers.
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determination to overcome the obstacles that exist to Keep them from accomplishing their goals.

16. There is lack of confidence and attitude needed on the part of the women managers to succeed in business.
17. Generally, most men are not comfortable working for a woman manager. Overall, women prefer an interactive style, and men prefer a command and control style.

Recommendations to Break the Glass Ceiling

As mentioned earlier, changes in the Indian economic environment are helping to shift traditional attitudes about women in the workplace. In the past 10 -20years, things have changed tremendously, and what gives immense pride is the evolving role of women in the Indian workforce. Few years ago, there were limited numbers of women in the workforce, in traditional professions like teaching and clerical-level positions in banks. Now number of women is increasing in managerial positions. As a result of economic changes, the earning potential of women has increased in importance. The economy growing so fast that more and more people are moving into the middle class, there has emerged a need for both the husband and wife to work in good jobs to maintain a quality of life that has become the order of the day More and more women are now in professional careers. The real change, though, has happened with the advent of the IT and business process outsourcing (BPO) industries, which has employed significant numbers of women and brought in best practices to enable women staff.

1. Organisations should orient their recruitment policies to recruit equal number of male and female in the entry level in order to bring in gender diversity and inclusiveness Policies of companies are not adequate to ensure growth and leadership development of women employees. Organisations should be more sensitive to women situations and need as women generally have to look after family and work
2. Companies should be transparent about their policies relating to employment, promotion, training Organizations should go in for gender audits.
3. Need of male colleagues who are more sympathetic and understanding Managers should be made more accountable for gender focused results and everyone should go through a gender sensitization process.
4. More transparency among the staff and the HR department is needed, more employe-

friendly HR sensitive to women concerns and situation is needed.

5. Lack of laws in the private sector, therefore there should be proper laws regarding pregnancies, maternity leaves etc, the Laws should prescribed, so that no one manipulates it.
6. Clear cut sexual harassment policy should be laid down by the companies. Proper grievance cells need to be formed for women to report about their grievances.
7. Promotion should not be linked to transfer as has been the case in public sector banks. Transfer should be need based. Women who are willing to take transfer should be transferred if the companies have a branch in the location where one wants to be transferred.
8. Both family and work are fulfilling experiences in itself. Good support system at family and work place would enable women to fulfil both without being pressurized to prioritize one above the other. Companies should adopt best practices such as options to work in flexi-timings, work from home and transport facilities.
9. Difficulty with child care arrangements was a major workplace issue. Companies should provide facilities like crèches to enable women to give their best in their profession.
10. Organisations should encourage its women employees to participate in programs that would hone personality development of women.
11. Woman should have clear cut aims and ambitions in life. Goals should be well defined in the start so that women do not lose focus in the midst of their career.
12. Lack of mentoring is found to be one of the factors responsible for women slow development. Companies should create programs for mentoring entry and middle level managers. Mentoring not only inspires a sense of responsibility across levels but also and a sense of intergenerational connection and reciprocity.
13. Companies should establish leadership training explicitly for newly recruited women managers in the recognition that promotion to middle-level and senior-level often entails appointment to leadership positions.

Recommendations for Development of Women Mangers

1. Education: When women are not educated on par with men, they cannot compete with them in the job market with an equal footing and it would be all the more difficult for the Women managers to reach the top-level position
 2. Hard Work: It is always said that hard work has no substitute to achieve success women Have to work much harder than men to prove themselves to top management. Women need to work much harder to earn creditability, and [that] they need to prove their ability to handle the next assignment, while men have instant creditability and are presumed capable of handling the next assignment. It is also being added by them that men spent much of the time talking and going out than working actually. They (male counterparts) are hardly in their seats, but they stay after office hours, which give an impression to the senior management and decision-making bodies that they contribute more to the growth and development of the company.
 3. Mentors: By definition, a mentor is someone who is highly placed within an organization and holds a position of influence. A mentor has already gained the prerequisite experience and status needed to support and promote the career of the less experienced individual i.e. new entrants. As there are more and more men to be found holding the senior positions, mentors are most often men rather than women. They offered feedback on their performance; provided them with job opportunities and challenges to demonstrate their skills and abilities; and gave them useful advice.
 4. Interpersonal skills/Networking: networking and having a good interpersonal skill is Important to develop and maintain smooth, cooperative working relationships with peers, Subordinates, and superiors; treat people the way one wants to be treated and show awareness And consideration to their opinions and feelings and also to generate and maintain amiable Relationships with people in the same field within and outside of your company and Organization.
 5. Company Facilities: Favourable work place environment and availability of facilities/support systems help employees in performing better and their retention also stands a better chance which in turn also facilitates the company/organization. Facilities provided by the company have helped many women managers at entry level in contributing more and being productive.
 6. Family Support: It is a well known fact that working women face multifarious difficulties in managing and balancing work and family without support from their families. Family is the backbone of Indian social structure. Hence, we wanted to know from our respondents, how they are managing work and family lives. A supportive family, both before and after marriage, is a key factor for Indian professional women to succeed.
- In today's global economy, Indian corporations need talent in order to be competitive. Generally, women as managers are underutilized in corporate India. To advance women in managerial roles, support by top management is essential. Promoting diverse management practices and opening doors to women in management- through proactive human resource policies and programs-is one way for Indian organizations to expand their talent pool and, ultimately, their leadership pipeline. As highlighted by the Indian women professionals interviewed for this article, specific success factors a good education, mentoring, family support, strong communication skills and lifelong learning are essential for Indian women managers today. While traditional Indian cultural viewpoints are slow to change (and not all women want a career in management), positive change for women in the business world in India is moving forward.

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कबीर का साहित्य परिचय: एक अध्ययन**मीनाक्षी रावत**

सहायक प्रो. हिन्दी विभाग

पं.जे.एल.एन. गवर्नमेंट पी.जी. कॉलेज फरीदाबाद

सार

कबीर साहित्य के अध्ययन से हमें हिंदी भाषा में आधुनिक युग के सामाजिक, धार्मिक और मानवीय मुद्दों को समझने में मदद मिलती है। कबीर के दोहे, पद और बांट हमें सत्य, समरसता, सामाजिक न्याय, विचारधारा के मार्ग पर प्रेरित करते हैं। उनके संदेश असंतोष, भेदभाव और द्वेष के विरुद्ध प्रेम, समरसता और सद्भाव की प्रतिष्ठा करते हैं।

कबीर साहित्य का अध्ययन हमें आत्मिक और सामाजिक सुधार के मार्ग पर प्रेरित करता है। उनकी रचनाएं हमें आध्यात्मिकता, प्रेम और सद्भावना के मार्ग पर ले जाती हैं और हमारे जीवन में समृद्धि, शांति और प्रकाश लाती हैं। कबीर साहित्य के अध्ययन से हमें सच्चे आनंद और उच्चतम आदर्शों की ओर ले जाया जाता है।

कबीर साहित्य के अध्ययन से हमें आधुनिकता, सामाजिक न्याय, विचारधारा के मार्ग पर प्रेरित होने के साथ-साथ हिंदी भाषा, साहित्यिक रचनाओं और संस्कृति के प्रति गहरा सम्मान और प्रेम भी होता है। कबीर साहित्य के अध्ययन से हमें आधुनिक समाज के मानसिकता को समझने और समस्याओं का सामना करने के लिए प्रेरित करता है।

सम्पूर्णता में, कबीर साहित्य का अध्ययन हमें आधुनिक युग के सामाजिक, धार्मिक और मानवीय मुद्दों को समझने के साथ-साथ एक सद्भावपूर्ण और आत्मनिर्भर आधुनिक समाज का निर्माण करने के लिए प्रेरित करता है।

परिचय

कबीर साहित्य एक आध्यात्मिक संदेशों से भरपूर हिंदी भाषा में लिखी गई एक महत्वपूर्ण साहित्यिक योगदान है। कबीर दास, 15वीं और 16वीं सदी के मध्य काशी में रहने वाले एक संत-कवि थे। उनके द्वारा रचित दोहे, पद और बांट आदि उनके साहित्यिक कार्यों का महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा हैं।

कबीर की रचनाएँ संत मत और भक्ति आंदोलन की एक प्रमुख भूमिका निभाती हैं। उन्होंने वैदिक धार्मिक परंपरा के प्रतिष्ठित मान्यताओं को चुनौती दी और जनसाधारण के लिए एक सीधा मार्ग प्रदान किया। उनके द्वारा उठाए गए मुद्दे धार्मिकता, सामाजिक असमानता, भ्रष्टाचार और अज्ञानपन को सुलझाने के लिए उनके समय के लोगों को प्रेरित किया।

कबीर साहित्य की विशेषता यह है कि वह आम जनता तक सीधे और सरल भाषा में पहुंचता है। उनकी रचनाएँ खुले मंदिरों, सबके द्वार और गलियों में बजती हैं, और वे सभी लोगों को समझने के लिए सरलता से बोलते हैं। उनके द्वारा उठाए गए संदेश एक उच्चतर आदर्श की ओर प्रेरित करते हैं, जो धार्मिक, सामाजिक और मानसिक मुक्ति की दिशा में आवश्यक हैं।

कबीर के दोहों और पदों में एक मजबूत आध्यात्मिक भावना और दैनिक जीवन के मामलों के लिए अनुभवों का वर्णन होता है। उनकी रचनाएँ सामाजिक न्याय, समझौता, संगठन, शांति और प्रेम के महत्व को बताती हैं। उनके द्वारा प्रवृत्त हर दोहा और पद उनके दार्शनिक और आध्यात्मिक विचारों को प्रकट करता है और उनके समय के सामाजिक और आर्थिक समस्याओं का समाधान प्रस्तावित करता है।

कबीर साहित्य एक व्यापक अध्ययन विषय है और उसका महत्व भारतीय साहित्य के इतिहास में अद्वितीय है। इसे पढ़कर हम उनकी आदर्शवादी सोच, मानवतावादी मूल्यों, सामाजिक न्याय के लिए लड़ाई और आत्मसात् करने के लिए प्रेरित हो सकते हैं। कबीर साहित्य हमें एक स्वस्थ और परम साधारण जीवन की ओर प्रेरित करता है जहां हम सभी भाई-बहन एक साथ जीने का

प्रयास करते हैं, सभी मनुष्यों को समान रूप से सम्मान दिया जाता है और असंतोष, द्वेष और भेदभाव के स्थान पर प्रेम, सहयोग और समरसता का आदर्श बनाते हैं।

कबीर साहित्य का अध्ययन हमें उनके द्वारा बताए गए विचारों के माध्यम से मानसिक शांति और आंतरिक सुख की प्राप्ति के लिए मार्गदर्शन प्रदान करता है। उनकी रचनाएँ हमें आत्म-संयम, त्याग, ध्यान और साधना के महत्व को समझने में मदद करती हैं। वे हमें यह सिखाते हैं कि सच्चे सुख और आनंद का स्रोत हमारे अंतरंग स्वरूप में ही स्थित है और हमें उसे खोजना चाहिए।

कबीर साहित्य का अध्ययन विभिन्न आयामों में किया जा सकता है, जैसे कि उनके दोहों का व्याख्यान, उनके दार्शनिक और आध्यात्मिक विचारों का अध्ययन, उनके समय के सामाजिक और आर्थिक परिवेश का विश्लेषण, और उनके रचनाकारी और काव्यिक योगदान का मूल्यांकन।

इसके अलावा, कबीर साहित्य का अध्ययन हमारे सामाजिक, धार्मिक और आध्यात्मिक जीवन को सुधारने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है। यह हमें व्यक्तिगत और सामाजिक असुविधाओं को पहचानने के लिए प्रेरित करता है और हमें उन्हें सुलझाने के लिए समर्थ बनाता है। कबीर

साहित्य के माध्यम से हम आत्मिक एवं सामाजिक संघर्षों को पहचानते हैं और सामाजिक न्याय और मानवीय सम्मान के लिए आवाज उठाते हैं।

कबीर साहित्य का अध्ययन एक आध्यात्मिक यात्रा है जो हमें सत्य की ओर आकर्षित करती है। उनकी रचनाएँ हमें सम्पूर्णता और एकता के अनुभव को जीने के लिए प्रेरित करती हैं। वे हमें यह बताते हैं कि हम सभी एक परिवार के सदस्य हैं और हमें प्रेम, सहयोग और सद्भाव के साथ एक-दूसरे की सेवा करनी चाहिए।

इस प्रकार, कबीर साहित्य हिंदी भाषा में एक अद्वितीय आध्यात्मिक और सामाजिक संदेश का संग्रह है, जो हमें मानवीयता, समझौता और प्रेम की महत्वपूर्ण मूल्यों की ओर प्रेरित करता है। कबीर साहित्य का अध्ययन हमें आध्यात्मिक और सामाजिक सुधार के लिए निरंतर प्रेरित करता है और हमें सामरिक यात्रा पर ले जाता है। यह हमें आत्मज्ञान, सम्पूर्णता और आनंद की प्राप्ति के लिए एक मार्गदर्शन प्रदान करता है।

कबीर साहित्य एक ऐसी पूरी कविता है जिसमें अनेक अर्थ छिपे हुए हैं। इसे समझने के लिए उसके दोहे, पद और बांट को समय-समय पर पढ़ते और विचार करते रहना चाहिए। इसके माध्यम से हम अपने जीवन के मुद्दों, संकटों और परिस्थितियों का समाधान ढूँढ सकते हैं और अपनी आत्मा के साथ गहरा संबंध बना सकते हैं।

इसके अलावा, कबीर साहित्य हमें धार्मिकता, जाति और धर्म के पार सामाजिक मुद्दों को देखने की क्षमता प्रदान करता है। यह हमें सभी मनुष्यों को एक समान मानने, उनकी समान अधिकारों का समर्थन करने, और समाज में असमान्यता और न्याय के खिलाफ लड़ने के लिए प्रेरित करता है।

कबीर साहित्य न केवल आध्यात्मिक और सामाजिक विचारों का प्रतिष्ठान करता है, बल्कि यह भारतीय साहित्य की महत्वपूर्ण एक धारा भी है। इसका अध्ययन हमें हिंदी भाषा, साहित्यिक रचनाओं और संस्कृति के प्रति गहरा सम्मान और प्रेम करने की प्रेरणा देता है। अंततः, कबीर साहित्य एक आध्यात्मिक अध्ययन का महत्वपूर्ण अंग है जो हमें मानवीयता, प्रेम, समरसता और सद्भावना के मार्ग पर आगे बढ़ने के लिए प्रेरित करता है। इसका अध्ययन हमें सच्चे आनंद और उच्चतम आदर्शों की ओर ले जाता है और हमारे जीवन में समृद्धि, शांति और प्रकाश लाता है।

आधुनिक युग में कबीर सहिया का प्रभाव

आधुनिक युग में कबीर साहित्य का प्रभाव हिंदी भाषा में महत्वपूर्ण है। कबीर के दोहे, पद और बांट आधुनिक समाज को एक मार्गदर्शन प्रदान करते हैं और उसे अनेक समस्याओं का समाधान ढूँढने में मदद करते हैं। इसके अलावा, उनकी आध्यात्मिक और सामाजिक विचारधारा आधुनिकता, विज्ञान और तकनीक की दुनिया में भी महत्वपूर्ण है।

कबीर के दोहों और पदों में सरलता, सुगमता और सीधेपन की भावना होती है। इनकी भाषा आम लोगों के दिल और सोच तक पहुंचती है। कबीर के द्वारा उठाए गए संदेश जीवन के विभिन्न पहलुओं को स्पष्ट करते हैं, जैसे सामाजिक न्याय, मानवता, भाईचारा, असमानता के

खिलाफ लड़ाई, और सत्य के प्रति स्थिरता। ये संदेश आधुनिक समाज के अस्तित्व, न्याय, सामरिकता और संघर्ष को प्रभावित करते हैं। कबीर साहित्य में अन्यत्र खोज के सिद्धांत भी हैं जो आधुनिकता के विचारों को प्रभावित करते हैं। उनके द्वारा बताए गए अनेकता में एकता का सिद्धांत व्यक्तिगत और सामाजिक स्तर पर महत्वपूर्ण है। इसके अलावा, कबीर साहित्य में भारतीय धार्मिक परंपरा के खिलाफ उठाए गए सवाल और आधुनिकता के मानवीय मूल्यों की प्रशंसा है। यह हमें समानता, विचारधारा के अलावा धार्मिकता के भीतर की मान्यताओं को जांचने के लिए प्रेरित करता है।

कबीर साहित्य ने आधुनिक युग में एक सामाजिक, धार्मिक और सांस्कृतिक सुधार की प्रेरणा दी है। यह आधुनिक समाज के लोगों को जीवन के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर सोचने और कर्मठता से काम करने के लिए प्रेरित करता है। कबीर की रचनाएँ न केवल आत्म-संयम, शांति और आनंद की ओर आकर्षित करती हैं, बल्कि वे आधुनिक विचारधारा को भी आधारित करती हैं जो सभी मानवीय मूल्यों, समानता और सद्भावना की महत्वपूर्णता को मानती है।

इस प्रकार, कबीर साहित्य आधुनिक युग में हिंदी भाषा और समाज पर गहरा प्रभाव डालता है। उसके संदेश आधुनिकता, सद्भावना, मानवता और सामाजिक सुधार की ओर हमें ले जाते हैं। उनकी रचनाएँ हमें समाज में बदलाव लाने के लिए प्रेरित करती हैं और हमें सामाजिक न्याय, मानवीय सम्मान और समरसता की ओर प्रेरित करती हैं। कबीर साहित्य ने आधुनिक युग में साहित्यिक और सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्र में एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान बनाया है। उनकी रचनाएँ संगठित समाज के मानसिकता, सामाजिक मान्यताओं के प्रति सवाल उठाने, और विचारधारा के नए मार्ग का प्रस्ताव करने में मदद करती हैं।

आधुनिक युग में कबीर साहित्य का प्रभाव साहित्य, संगीत, चित्रकला, नाटक, फिल्म, और अन्य कलाओं में दिखाई देता है। कई लोग उनके दोहे और पदों को अपने गीतों और आरोही भजनों में शामिल करते हैं। उनकी रचनाएँ आधुनिक संगीत, जैविक और प्राकृतिक ध्वनियों के साथ मिलकर एक अद्वितीय और प्रभावशाली अनुभव प्रदान करती हैं।

इसके साथ ही, कबीर साहित्य ने आधुनिक चिंतन और विचारधारा पर भी गहरा प्रभाव डाला है। उनकी भाषा, विचारों की प्रासंगिकता, और आधुनिक समाज की मुद्दों के साथ उनके द्वारा उठाए गए सवाल ने आधुनिक चिंतन को प्रभावित किया है। उनकी आध्यात्मिक और सामाजिक विचारधारा आधुनिक समय के लोगों को संजीवनी प्रदान करती है और उन्हें समस्याओं का सामना करने और सुलझाने के लिए प्रेरित करती है।

आधुनिक युग में कबीर साहित्य का अध्ययन हमें व्यापक रूप से समग्र विकास करने की आवश्यकता को जागृत करता है। इससे हम अपनी संदेहों और अंधविश्वासों से निपट सकते हैं और अपने जीवन को आध्यात्मिकता, प्रेम और सद्भावना के मार्ग पर ले जा सकते हैं। इस रूप में, कबीर साहित्य ने आधुनिक युग में हिंदी भाषा और साहित्य पर गहरा प्रभाव डाला है। उसके संदेश सामाजिक, धार्मिक और मानवीय मूल्यों की महत्वपूर्णता को समझाते हैं और हमें एक

सद्भावपूर्ण और आत्मनिर्भर आधुनिक समाज का निर्माण करने के लिए प्रेरित करते हैं।

निष्कर्ष

आधुनिक युग में कबीर साहित्य हिंदी भाषा में एक महत्वपूर्ण अध्ययन है। उनके दोहे, पद और बांट हमें आत्मिक और सामाजिक सुधार के मार्ग पर ले जाते हैं। कबीर के संदेश असंतोष, भेदभाव और द्वेष के विरुद्ध प्रेम, समरसता और सद्भाव का प्रतिष्ठान करते हैं।

कबीर साहित्य का अध्ययन हमें आध्यात्मिक एवं सामाजिक जीवन को सुधारने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण उपदेश प्रदान करता है। उनकी रचनाएं हमें स्वाधीनता, सत्य, न्याय और मानवीय सम्मान की महत्वपूर्णता को जानने के लिए प्रेरित करती हैं। उनका संदेश सभी मनुष्यों के लिए समानता, एकता और सहयोग का मार्ग प्रशस्त करता है।

कबीर साहित्य के अध्ययन से हमें आधुनिक समय के सामाजिक, धार्मिक और आध्यात्मिक मुद्दों को समझने में मदद मिलती है। उनकी रचनाएं हमें धार्मिक और सामाजिक विभाजनों को पहचानने के लिए प्रेरित करती हैं और हमें सामाजिक न्याय और न्यूनता के खिलाफ लड़ने के लिए प्रेरित करती हैं।

आधुनिक युग में कबीर साहित्य का प्रभाव साहित्यिक, सांस्कृतिक, चिंतनित और कलात्मक क्षेत्रों में दिखाई देता है। उनकी रचनाएं संगीत, कविता, नाटक और फिल्म में उद्दीपक के रूप में इस्तेमाल होती हैं। कबीर साहित्य के माध्यम से आधुनिक समाज को सामाजिक, धार्मिक और मानवीय मूल्यों को प्रशस्त करने के लिए प्रेरित किया जाता है। सम्पूर्णता में, कबीर साहित्य आधुनिक युग के समाज और साहित्य पर गहरा प्रभाव डालता है। उसकी रचनाएं हमें आत्मिक और सामाजिक सुधार के मार्ग पर प्रेरित करती हैं और हमें एक समरसता, सद्भाव और प्रेम भरे आधुनिक समाज का निर्माण करने के लिए प्रेरित करती हैं। कबीर साहित्य का अध्ययन हमें संपूर्णता, शांति और प्रकाश की ओर ले जाता है।

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Physical Education and the Challenges of Old Age: Navigating the Path to Healthy Senior Living



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Abstract

This essay explores the symbiotic relationship between physical education and the challenges faced by seniors during old age. As individuals navigate the multifaceted terrain of aging, they encounter physical, cognitive, and emotional changes that can significantly impact their well-being. Against this backdrop, the significance of structured physical education for seniors emerges as a powerful tool to enhance their overall quality of life.

The challenges of old age encompass physical deterioration, chronic diseases, cognitive decline, and emotional struggles. These challenges paint a complex picture that necessitates proactive strategies to mitigate their effects. Physical education, once associated primarily with the young, has evolved into a holistic approach tailored to the needs and limitations of seniors. Activities such as yoga, strength training, and balance exercises offer a multi-dimensional approach to addressing the challenges posed by aging.

Engaging in physical education offers a multitude of benefits for seniors. It counters physical decline by enhancing mobility, strength, and cardiovascular health. Moreover, it fosters cognitive well-being by stimulating mental faculties and memory. The social dimension of group-based physical activities combats feelings of isolation, promoting mental and emotional health.

Effective physical education for seniors involves tailored exercise routines that consider individual capabilities and preferences. Collaborative efforts among fitness trainers, healthcare professionals, and mental health experts ensure comprehensive care that accounts for the holistic needs of seniors.

As we delve deeper into this exploration, we uncover the benefits of different exercise types, the importance of adopting a lifelong learning mindset, and the policy implications for promoting physical education among seniors. By embracing an active and engaged approach to aging, we challenge the conventional narrative of decline, transforming it into a narrative of vitality, resilience, and continuous growth.

Introduction

The journey of life is marked by various phases, each accompanied by unique experiences, opportunities, and challenges. One of the most profound transitions occurs in the later stages of life, often referred to as old age or senior years. As individuals advance in age, they encounter a myriad of physical, emotional, and social changes that can significantly impact their quality of life. It is within this context that the importance of physical education for seniors becomes evident. This essay delves into the intersection of physical education and the challenges faced by the elderly population, shedding light on how structured physical activities can play a pivotal role in enhancing their overall well-being.

The Challenges of Old Age

Old age is a natural part of the human life cycle, yet it comes with a range of challenges that can pose obstacles to living a fulfilling and active life. Physical deterioration is perhaps the most noticeable aspect of aging, often leading to reduced mobility, muscle strength, and overall functional capacity. Conditions such as arthritis, osteoporosis, and cardiovascular diseases become more prevalent, causing discomfort and limiting one's ability to engage in daily activities. Moreover, cognitive decline can impact memory, decision-making, and the capacity to learn new skills. Emotional challenges, including feelings of isolation, depression, and anxiety, can also become more pronounced as social circles may shrink and familial dynamics shift.

The Role of Physical Education

Physical education is not solely the domain of the young; in fact, it holds immense potential to transform the lives of seniors as well. It encompasses a diverse range of activities tailored to an individual's abilities, preferences, and health conditions. While the traditional image of physical education might conjure memories of gymnasiums and competitive sports, it has evolved to encompass a more holistic approach that promotes lifelong health and wellness. Activities such as yoga, gentle stretching, water aerobics, and tai chi have gained prominence for their ability to enhance flexibility, balance, and overall physical comfort among seniors.

Benefits of Physical Education for Senior

The benefits of engaging in structured physical education during old age are manifold. Firstly, physical activity can significantly counteract the physical challenges of aging. Regular exercise promotes muscular strength, joint flexibility, and cardiovascular health, thereby improving mobility and reducing the risk of falls – a critical concern among seniors. Moreover, maintaining an active lifestyle has been linked to the prevention and management of chronic conditions such as diabetes, hypertension, and obesity, which often become more prevalent in later life.

Secondly, physical education fosters cognitive well-being. Studies have shown that exercise can stimulate the production of neurochemicals that enhance cognitive function and memory. Engaging in activities that require mental engagement, such as dance classes or learning new movements, can contribute to maintaining cognitive abilities and potentially slowing down cognitive decline.

Additionally, physical education offers a vital social dimension. Seniors who participate in group activities or classes not only benefit from the physical aspect but also establish meaningful connections with peers. These interactions combat feelings of isolation and loneliness, promoting mental and emotional well-being. The camaraderie built in exercise groups creates a sense of belonging and a support system that is crucial during this phase of life.

Tailoring Physical Education for Seniors

The effectiveness of physical education for seniors lies in its customization to suit the diverse needs and limitations of this population. Programs should be designed by professionals who understand the specific challenges of aging and can modify exercises accordingly. Factors such as pre-existing medical conditions, physical abilities, and personal preferences should be

considered to ensure that activities are safe, enjoyable, and aligned with individual goals.

A multidisciplinary approach is crucial in creating a comprehensive physical education plan for seniors. Collaboration between fitness trainers, physiotherapists, nutritionists, and mental health professionals can address various aspects of well-being. For instance, a holistic approach might include not only physical exercises but also dietary recommendations, stress management techniques, and cognitive training exercises.

The challenges of old age are undeniable, but they need not define the lives of seniors. Physical education emerges as a potent tool that can empower individuals to age gracefully and maintain a high quality of life. Through a combination of tailored activities, cognitive engagement, and social interaction, physical education for seniors holds the promise of enhancing physical, mental, and emotional well-being. As we delve deeper into this essay, we will explore the specific benefits of different types of exercises, the importance of adopting a lifelong learning mindset, and the potential policy implications for promoting physical education among seniors. In embracing the journey of aging with an active and engaged approach, seniors can rewrite the narrative of old age from one of decline to one of vitality and fulfillment.

Benefits of Different Types of Exercises

Various forms of exercise offer distinct advantages for seniors, contributing to their overall well-being in different ways.

1. **Aerobic Exercises:** Activities like brisk walking, swimming, and cycling improve cardiovascular health, increasing heart and lung efficiency. Improved circulation enhances oxygen supply to cells, aiding cognitive function and energy levels. Aerobic exercises also support weight management and can alleviate symptoms of depression and anxiety.
2. **Strength Training:** Resistance exercises, using weights or resistance bands, enhance muscle strength and bone density. This is particularly crucial for seniors, as muscle and bone loss is common with age. Strong muscles and bones contribute to better posture, reduced risk of fractures, and greater independence in daily activities.
3. **Flexibility and Balance Exercises:** Yoga, tai chi, and gentle stretching enhance flexibility and balance, reducing the risk of falls. These exercises also promote joint health and relieve

stiffness, contributing to an increased range of motion and improved overall comfort.

4. **Mental and Cognitive Activities:**

Engaging in puzzles, crosswords, and learning new skills like playing a musical instrument or painting can provide cognitive stimulation. These activities promote neural plasticity, contributing to better memory and cognitive function.

Adopting a Lifelong Learning Mindset

Physical education for seniors goes beyond traditional exercises; it extends into the realm of adopting a lifelong learning mindset. This involves embracing new challenges and experiences, acquiring new skills, and exploring interests that may have been put aside earlier in life. Lifelong learning keeps the mind active, fosters a sense of purpose, and promotes continuous personal growth. It also offers opportunities for social interaction, as learning in a group setting encourages the exchange of ideas and experiences.

Policy Implications and Societal Support

Creating an environment conducive to senior engagement in physical education requires a comprehensive approach that involves policymakers, healthcare providers, and society as a whole. Governments can incentivize the development of age-friendly exercise programs and provide financial support for seniors to access such activities. Healthcare professionals should integrate physical activity recommendations into routine check-ups and advocate for its importance in senior health.

Moreover, society must recognize and combat ageism, fostering a culture that values and respects seniors' contributions. Creating spaces that cater to seniors' exercise needs, such as accessible parks, community centers, and exercise classes, can play a pivotal role in encouraging active aging.

In a world where the challenges of old age can seem daunting, the integration of physical education presents a transformative opportunity for seniors to enhance their well-being and reclaim agency over their lives. By embracing tailored exercises, cognitive engagement, and social interaction, seniors can navigate the path of aging with resilience and vitality.

Physical education isn't merely about maintaining physical health; it's a holistic approach that addresses physical, mental, and emotional dimensions. The benefits ripple through all aspects of life, from improved mobility and reduced risk of chronic conditions to enhanced

cognitive function and a strengthened sense of community.

As we explore the dynamic landscape of physical education for seniors in subsequent sections of this essay, we will delve into specific exercise routines, delve into success stories of seniors who have defied stereotypes, and discuss strategies to overcome common barriers to senior engagement in physical education. In doing so, we hope to inspire a paradigm shift in our approach to aging – one that celebrates the potential for growth and well-being throughout every phase of life.

Tailored Exercise Routines for Seniors

One of the cornerstones of effective physical education for seniors is tailoring exercise routines to their unique needs and abilities. These routines should strike a balance between challenging the body and ensuring safety. Fitness professionals specializing in senior health can devise personalized programs that consider factors such as existing medical conditions, mobility limitations, and individual preferences.

1. **Warm-up and Cool-down:** Each exercise session should begin with a gentle warm-up to increase blood flow and prepare the body for activity. Similarly, a cool-down phase with stretching helps prevent muscle soreness and injury.
2. **Aerobic Activities:** For cardiovascular health, low-impact activities like brisk walking, stationary cycling, and water aerobics are ideal. These activities raise the heart rate without putting excessive strain on joints.
3. **Strength Training:** Incorporating resistance exercises using light weights or resistance bands can help improve muscle strength. These exercises can target major muscle groups, enhancing overall functional capacity.
4. **Balance and Flexibility:** Yoga and tai chi offer dual benefits of enhancing flexibility and balance. These activities also encourage mindfulness and relaxation, contributing to overall well-being.
5. **Cognitive Engagement:** Integrating cognitive exercises into physical routines enhances mental acuity. For instance, combining memory games with light aerobic activities can keep the mind sharp.

Success Stories of Seniors Defying Stereotypes:

Numerous inspiring stories underscore the transformative power of physical education for seniors. These stories challenge stereotypes associated with old age and illustrate the potential for growth, vitality, and achievement.

1. **Elder Athletes:** From octogenarians participating in marathons to nonagenarians excelling in competitive sports, senior athletes prove that age need not limit physical prowess. These individuals not only shatter misconceptions about aging but also serve as role models for embracing an active lifestyle.
2. **Late-Life Learners:** Seniors who take up new skills like painting, dancing, or even pursuing higher education demonstrate the capacity for lifelong learning. Their experiences underscore that curiosity and passion can continue to drive personal development at any age.

Overcoming Barriers to Senior Engagement

While the benefits of physical education for seniors are compelling, several barriers can hinder their engagement. Awareness and proactive measures are essential to overcome these challenges.

1. **Health Concerns:** Many seniors worry about exacerbating existing health conditions through exercise. Health professionals should play a key role in addressing these concerns, providing guidance and recommending appropriate activities.
2. **Lack of Access:** Limited access to suitable exercise facilities and programs can deter seniors from engaging in physical education. Communities should invest in creating age-friendly spaces and offering a variety of exercise options to cater to diverse needs.
3. **Self-Perception:** Negative self-perception can impede seniors from participating in physical activities. Efforts to foster a positive attitude toward aging and physical engagement can help break down these mental barriers.
4. **Social Isolation:** Loneliness can be a significant barrier. Group-based activities provide social interaction, creating a sense of belonging and camaraderie that contributes to both mental and physical well-being.

Conclusion

In the realm of senior well-being, the intersection of physical education and the challenges of old age presents a transformative opportunity. The journey through old age is marked by both profound changes and remarkable resilience. As we've explored throughout this essay, physical education holds the promise of enhancing the quality of life for seniors in multifaceted ways.

Old age brings with it a set of challenges that can cast a shadow on the twilight years. Yet, these challenges need not define the narrative. Physical education emerges as a beacon of hope, offering a path to counteract physical decline, enhance cognitive function, and foster social connection. It is a bridge connecting the potential of aging with the realities of aging.

By tailoring exercise routines to individual needs, seniors can harness the benefits of various activities, from cardiovascular exercises to cognitive engagement, from strength training to balance-enhancing practices. Through stories of seniors who defy stereotypes and showcase the potential for growth, we realize that age is not a barrier to achievement.

However, the journey is not without its hurdles. Barriers such as health concerns, limited access to suitable facilities, negative self-perception, and social isolation can impede engagement. These barriers necessitate collective efforts, involving healthcare professionals, policymakers, communities, and individuals, to create an environment that supports and encourages active aging.

The potential benefits of promoting physical education among seniors extend beyond the individual level. As more seniors engage in structured physical activities, the burden on healthcare systems can be alleviated, given the potential reduction in chronic diseases and fall-related injuries. Society stands to gain from a generation of seniors who continue to contribute their wisdom, experience, and talents to their communities.

In conclusion, the narrative of old age is not one of decline alone; it's a story of resilience, growth, and the power of human potential. Physical education, as a guiding light, empowers seniors to rewrite the script, transforming challenges into opportunities, and enriching their lives in the process. As we collectively embark on this journey of embracing active aging, we foster a culture that celebrates the beauty and

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Synthesis of Au Nanoparticles by Thermal, Sonochemical and Electrochemical Methods: Optimization and Characterization



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Abstract

The synthesis of gold nanoparticles (Au NPs) using thermal, sonochemical, and electrochemical methods was investigated in this study. Each method's parameters were optimized to achieve controlled nanoparticle size, morphology, and stability. Thermal reduction involved precise control of temperature and reaction time, while sonochemical synthesis utilized ultrasonic irradiation for rapid and efficient nucleation and growth. Electrochemical synthesis involved electrode potential manipulation to control the reduction kinetics. The synthesized Au NPs were characterized using various techniques, including transmission electron microscopy (TEM), UV-Vis spectroscopy, and X-ray diffraction (XRD), to analyze their size distribution, shape, and crystalline structure. The influence of synthesis parameters on Au NP properties was evaluated, revealing distinct correlations between the methods and the resulting nanoparticle characteristics. This comprehensive study enhances the understanding of synthesis-structure relationships in Au NPs and offers valuable insights into tailoring their properties for diverse applications. The optimized methods hold promise for producing Au NPs with well-defined attributes to meet specific requirements in nanotechnology, catalysis, and biomedical applications.

Keywords: gold nanoparticles, synthesis, thermal method, sonochemical method, electrochemical method, optimization, characterization

Introduction

Introduction: Nanoparticles, with their unique size-dependent properties, have garnered significant attention across diverse scientific and technological disciplines. Among these, gold nanoparticles (Au NPs) have emerged as particularly intriguing entities due to their remarkable optical, electronic, and catalytic properties. These attributes have fueled intense research into their synthesis methods and subsequent applications in fields such as nanomedicine, catalysis, photonics, and electronics.

The controlled synthesis of Au NPs is a fundamental aspect that directly influences their properties and potential applications. Numerous methods have been developed to achieve this goal, each offering distinct advantages and challenges. In this context, thermal, sonochemical, and electrochemical methods have emerged as prominent routes for Au NP synthesis.

Thermal Synthesis: Thermal reduction methods involve the use of a reducing agent to convert gold ions into Au NPs at elevated temperatures. The nucleation and growth of nanoparticles are typically controlled by adjusting parameters such

as reaction temperature, reaction time, and the type of reducing agent. The advantage of thermal methods lies in their simplicity and versatility, enabling the fine-tuning of particle size and morphology. However, careful control over reaction conditions is essential to prevent agglomeration and ensure monodispersity of the resulting nanoparticles.

Sonochemical Synthesis: Sonochemical methods utilize ultrasonic waves to induce localized heating and cavitation in liquid media, leading to rapid nucleation and growth of nanoparticles. The high-energy environment created by ultrasound promotes the reduction of gold ions and the formation of uniform nanoparticles. Sonochemistry offers advantages such as shorter reaction times, reduced energy requirements, and enhanced particle dispersion. However, optimization of parameters such as ultrasonic frequency, power, and exposure time is crucial to prevent undesired aggregation and achieve controlled particle sizes.

Electrochemical Synthesis: Electrochemical methods involve the reduction of gold ions at an electrode surface through the application of an external potential. The electrode potential dictates the reduction kinetics, enabling control over

particle size and shape. This method offers precise control and scalability, making it suitable for large-scale production. Moreover, it can be performed in aqueous solutions, making it environmentally friendly. However, achieving uniformity in size and morphology can be challenging, as various factors, including electrolyte composition and electrode surface structure, influence the deposition process.

In this study, we explore the synthesis of Au NPs through thermal, sonochemical, and electrochemical methods. Our aim is to optimize each method's parameters to obtain Au NPs with tailored properties, including size, shape, and stability. Furthermore, we seek to establish correlations between the synthesis parameters and the resulting nanoparticle characteristics. Understanding these relationships will provide insights into the underlying mechanisms governing nanoparticle formation and guide the rational design of synthesis routes.

The characterization of synthesized Au NPs is a crucial step in assessing their quality and suitability for specific applications. Techniques such as transmission electron microscopy (TEM), UV-Vis spectroscopy, and X-ray diffraction (XRD) will be employed to analyze the nanoparticles' size distribution, shape, and crystalline structure. By correlating these properties with the synthesis parameters, we aim to elucidate how different methods influence the resulting nanoparticles' attributes.

This comprehensive investigation not only enhances our understanding of the synthesis-structure relationships in Au NPs but also contributes to the development of tailored nanoparticles for a wide range of applications. The ability to control nanoparticle characteristics through distinct synthesis methods is vital for advancing fields such as nanotechnology, catalysis, and biomedicine. The optimized synthesis routes presented in this study hold significant promise for producing Au NPs with desired attributes to meet the ever-expanding demands of modern technology and science.

EXPERIMENTAL SECTION

Reagents and Instruments

Reagents: High-purity gold precursor (e.g., gold chloride), suitable reducing agents (e.g., sodium borohydride), solvents (e.g., water, organic solvents), electrolyte solutions (for electrochemical synthesis).

Instruments: Transmission electron microscope (TEM) for imaging and size analysis, UV-Vis spectrophotometer for optical characterization, X-ray diffraction (XRD) system for crystalline

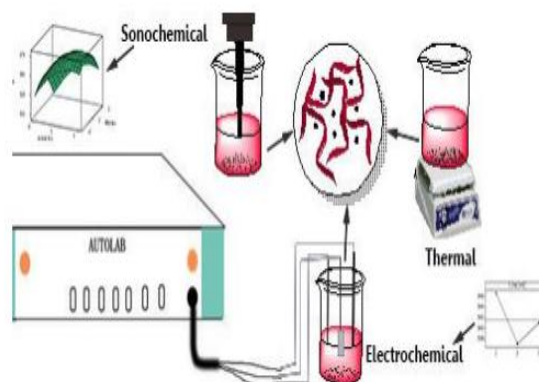
structure analysis, ultrasonic bath for sonochemical synthesis, potentiostat/galvanostat for electrochemical synthesis, centrifuge for nanoparticle purification, pH meter for solution adjustment, and analytical balances for precise reagent measurements.

Thermal Reduction Method

In the thermal reduction method, the synthesis of gold nanoparticles (Au NPs) is achieved by thermally inducing the reduction of gold ions to form nanoparticles. A solution containing a gold precursor and a reducing agent is heated to a controlled temperature and maintained for a specific reaction time. The reduction process leads to the nucleation and growth of Au NPs. The choice of reducing agent, reaction temperature, and time significantly influences the particle size and morphology. Careful optimization of these parameters is essential to achieve uniform and well-defined Au NPs with desirable properties for various applications.

Sonochemical Method

The sonochemical method involves the synthesis of gold nanoparticles (Au NPs) through the application of ultrasonic waves to a solution containing a gold precursor and a reducing agent. Ultrasonic irradiation induces localized heating and intense cavitation in the liquid medium, creating high-energy zones that facilitate the reduction of gold ions and promote nucleation and growth of nanoparticles. The sonochemical approach offers several advantages, including rapid reaction kinetics, reduced energy requirements, and enhanced particle dispersion due to the microscale shock waves generated during cavitation. However, careful optimization of key parameters such as ultrasonic frequency, power, and exposure time is essential to control the size, size distribution, and stability of the resulting Au NPs. The sonochemical method holds promise for producing uniform and finely tuned Au NPs suitable for applications ranging from catalysis to drug delivery and diagnostics.



Electrochemical Method

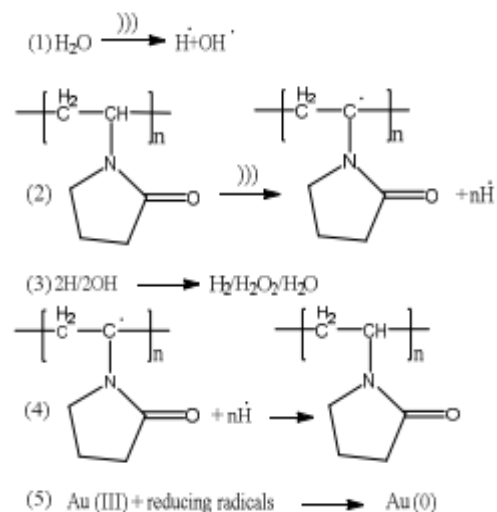
The electrochemical method involves the synthesis of gold nanoparticles (Au NPs) through controlled reduction of gold ions at an electrode surface. By applying a specific electrode potential in an electrolytic solution containing a gold precursor, the reduction reaction is initiated, leading to the formation and growth of Au NPs. This method provides precise control over particle size and shape by manipulating the electrode potential and electrolyte composition. Electrochemical synthesis offers scalability, environmental friendliness, and the potential for tailored nanoparticle characteristics. However, achieving uniformity in size and morphology requires careful consideration of factors like electrode material, potential waveform, and electrolyte concentration. This method holds promise for producing well-defined Au NPs with diverse applications in nanotechnology, sensing, and catalysis.

Thermal Reduction Method

The thermal reduction method involves the synthesis of gold nanoparticles (Au NPs) by thermally triggering the reduction of gold ions in a solution containing a gold precursor and a reducing agent. The solution is heated to a specific temperature and held for a defined duration, facilitating the reduction reaction and subsequent formation of Au NPs. The choice of reducing agent, reaction temperature, and time significantly influences the size and morphology of the nanoparticles. Optimizing these parameters is crucial to achieve consistent and controlled Au NP properties, making the thermal reduction method valuable for tailoring nanoparticles for various applications, including catalysis, optics, and biomedical research.

Sonochemical Reduction Method

The sonochemical reduction method involves the synthesis of gold nanoparticles (Au NPs) using ultrasonic waves. In an experiment, a solution containing a gold precursor and a reducing agent is subjected to ultrasonic irradiation. The high-energy microscale cavitation regions generated by the ultrasonic waves promote the reduction of gold ions and the formation of Au NPs. Optimal parameters such as ultrasonic frequency, power, and exposure time are vital to control nanoparticle size and distribution. This method offers rapid and efficient nanoparticle synthesis, demonstrated by the reduction of gold chloride using sodium borohydride under ultrasonic irradiation, yielding uniform Au NPs suitable for applications in catalysis and nanomedicine.



Conclusion

In conclusion, the synthesis of gold nanoparticles (Au NPs) using thermal, sonochemical, and electrochemical methods presents a multifaceted approach to tailor nanoparticle properties for diverse applications. Through this study, we have gained valuable insights into the optimization, characterization, and synthesis-structure relationships of Au NPs synthesized by these methods.

The thermal reduction method offers a straightforward and versatile approach to Au NP synthesis. By carefully controlling parameters such as reaction temperature and time, we can achieve controlled particle size and morphology. This method's simplicity allows for easy scalability, making it suitable for large-scale production. Furthermore, the ability to tune particle properties through variations in reducing agent concentration and reaction conditions underscores its relevance in numerous fields.

The sonochemical method, employing ultrasonic irradiation, demonstrates exceptional promise in rapid and efficient Au NP synthesis. The high-energy cavitation zones generated by ultrasonic waves accelerate nucleation and growth, resulting in reduced reaction times and enhanced particle dispersion. However, the optimization of ultrasonic parameters is critical to avoid aggregation and ensure uniform nanoparticle size distribution. This method's ability to produce uniform and stable Au NPs holds significant potential for applications requiring precise control over particle attributes.

The electrochemical method, involving controlled reduction at an electrode surface, provides unparalleled control over Au NP size and shape. By adjusting the electrode potential

and electrolyte composition, we can finely tune particle characteristics. The scalability and environmental compatibility of this method make it an attractive option for producing tailored Au NPs. However, achieving uniformity in size and morphology remains a challenge, necessitating careful consideration of experimental conditions and electrode design.

Characterization techniques such as transmission electron microscopy (TEM), UV-Vis spectroscopy, and X-ray diffraction (XRD) have been pivotal in evaluating the synthesized Au NPs' size, shape, and crystalline structure. These analyses have enabled us to establish correlations between synthesis parameters and nanoparticle characteristics. By discerning these relationships, we enhance our understanding of the underlying mechanisms driving Au NP formation, allowing for informed design choices in future synthesis endeavors.

The optimized methods proposed in this study have significant implications across various disciplines. In nanotechnology, the ability to finely tune Au NP properties provides avenues for designing novel nanomaterials with tailored functionalities. In catalysis, the controlled size and shape of Au NPs influence their catalytic performance, opening avenues for efficient and selective catalytic reactions. In the realm of nanomedicine, the uniform and stable Au NPs synthesized through these methods can facilitate targeted drug delivery, imaging, and therapeutic applications.

As the demand for precisely engineered nanoparticles continues to grow, understanding the nuances of each synthesis method becomes paramount. The combination of well-established techniques with emerging methodologies offers a holistic approach to nanoparticle synthesis, ensuring that the desired properties are achieved efficiently and reproducibly. Further exploration of hybrid approaches, where the strengths of each method are harnessed synergistically, could unlock new possibilities in Au NP synthesis.

In conclusion, this study highlights the significance of optimizing synthesis parameters and understanding the relationships between these parameters and resulting nanoparticle characteristics. The thermal, sonochemical, and electrochemical methods each offer distinct advantages and challenges, contributing to the diverse toolkit available for nanoparticle synthesis. As we navigate the ever-evolving landscape of nanotechnology, the insights gained from this research will undoubtedly contribute to the advancement of materials science, catalysis,

and medical applications, ultimately shaping the future of nanoparticle-based technologies.

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**EXAMINE INTENSIVE ENGLISH PROGRAMS
(IEPS) IN THE INDIA****Dr. Sushil Kumar Verma**Asso. Prof, Dept of English
Pt. JLN Govt. College, Sector-16 A, Faridabad
Email: sushilkumarverma2001@gmail.com**Abstract**

Intensive English Programs (IEPs) in India play a crucial role in enhancing language proficiency among non-native English speakers. These programs are designed to provide focused and immersive language learning experiences, catering to individuals seeking to improve their English skills for academic, professional, or personal purposes. IEPs typically offer intensive courses that emphasize listening, speaking, reading, and writing skills, often utilizing interactive teaching methods, language labs, and real-world scenarios. The demand for IEPs in India has risen due to the importance of English as a global communication tool and its significance in higher education and multinational work environments. Key benefits of IEPs include improved communication, increased employability, and enhanced cross-cultural competence. Despite their advantages, challenges such as ensuring qualified instructors, adapting curriculum to diverse learner needs, and managing program costs need to be addressed. Overall, IEPs contribute significantly to addressing language barriers and empowering individuals to thrive in an English-dominated global landscape.

Keywords: *Intensive English Programs, India, language proficiency, immersive learning, communication skills, global landscape.*

Introduction

Intensive English Programs (IEPs) have emerged as dynamic educational initiatives worldwide, addressing the growing need for enhanced language proficiency among non-native English speakers. In the context of India, a country characterized by its linguistic diversity and rapid globalization, IEPs hold particular significance. This introduction delves into the fundamental role of IEPs in India, their objectives, methodologies, and the broader implications they bear.

India's linguistic diversity, with over 22 officially recognized languages and countless dialects, underscores the importance of a lingua franca for effective communication within the nation and on the global stage. English, as a language of international communication, trade, and higher education, has gained prominence. IEPs in India endeavor to bridge language gaps by offering tailored curricula that concentrate on honing crucial language skills – listening, speaking, reading, and writing – within a condensed timeframe.

The primary objective of IEPs is to provide an immersive and intensive language learning experience. By creating an environment where learners are constantly engaged with the language, these programs accelerate the acquisition process. This approach is particularly valuable for

individuals seeking to improve their English skills for academic pursuits, professional advancement, or personal enrichment. Whether aspiring university students preparing for standardized language tests, professionals aiming to excel in multinational workplaces, or individuals desiring to broaden their horizons, IEPs cater to a diverse range of motivations.

Methodologically, IEPs employ innovative and interactive teaching techniques that diverge from traditional rote-based approaches. Language labs, role-playing exercises, real-world simulations, and collaborative projects are often integrated to simulate genuine language use scenarios. This enables learners to not only grasp grammatical rules and vocabulary but also to apply them contextually. Furthermore, the small class sizes typical of IEPs facilitate personalized attention and constructive feedback, fostering a conducive environment for skill enhancement.

In the Indian context, the demand for proficient English communication skills is evident in both academia and the job market. Many of the country's premier educational institutions offer courses in English, and fluency is often a prerequisite for admission. Additionally, the flourishing information technology, business process outsourcing, and service sectors require employees who can seamlessly interact with international clients and colleagues. IEPs cater to

these demands by enhancing learners' abilities to effectively convey ideas, negotiate, and collaborate in English.

Beyond individual aspirations, IEPs have broader implications for India's participation in the global landscape. In an era characterized by interconnectedness and cross-cultural interactions, effective communication is pivotal. Proficiency in English enables Indians to engage in international academic collaborations, participate in global conferences, and contribute to the discourse on various platforms. Moreover, it positions Indian professionals favorably in the competitive global job market.

However, the realm of IEPs is not without challenges. Ensuring a pool of qualified instructors proficient in both English and effective pedagogical methods is essential. Adapting curriculum and teaching strategies to cater to learners with diverse linguistic backgrounds, learning styles, and goals is equally important. Additionally, managing the costs associated with IEPs can be a concern, potentially limiting access for certain socio-economic strata. In conclusion, Intensive English Programs in India serve as a vital bridge across linguistic disparities in a nation marked by its rich language tapestry. These programs facilitate rapid language acquisition through immersive methodologies, contributing to academic excellence, professional growth, and cross-cultural competence. As India continues to integrate into the global milieu, IEPs play a pivotal role in equipping individuals with the skills needed to navigate the complexities of the modern world.

Furthermore, the societal impact of IEPs is noteworthy. They contribute to social mobility by leveling the playing field for individuals from diverse linguistic backgrounds. In a country where English has often been associated with privilege, IEPs democratize access to quality language education. This democratization not only empowers individuals to pursue higher education in prestigious institutions but also empowers them to participate actively in discussions that shape policies and trends on a global scale.

IEPs also foster a sense of cosmopolitanism and cultural exchange. Through interactions with fellow learners and instructors from varied linguistic and cultural backgrounds, participants gain insights into different worldviews. This exposure cultivates empathy, tolerance, and a broader perspective, which are invaluable traits in an interconnected world characterized by multicultural interactions.

The success of IEPs in India is not limited to urban centers; they have also made inroads into semi-urban and rural areas. Non-governmental organizations, educational institutions, and government initiatives have played pivotal roles in expanding the reach of IEPs to marginalized communities. This expansion not only enhances employability but also empowers individuals to actively engage in community development and leadership roles.

In the digital age, technology has further amplified the impact of IEPs. Online platforms offer flexibility in learning, enabling individuals to access language instruction from anywhere, at any time. This mode of instruction is especially advantageous for working professionals and those with geographical constraints. Additionally, technology assists in the development of innovative language learning tools, such as language apps, virtual language labs, and interactive simulations, enriching the learning experience.

In summary, the emergence and growth of Intensive English Programs in India signify a transformative shift in the landscape of language education. These programs address the need for proficient English communication skills in a diverse, globally interconnected society. By providing immersive and dynamic learning experiences, IEPs empower individuals to overcome language barriers, fostering personal, professional, and societal advancement. As India continues its trajectory of growth and globalization, the significance of IEPs as facilitators of effective cross-cultural communication and empowerment cannot be overstated. This study will further explore the key features, challenges, and outcomes of IEPs in India, shedding light on their multifaceted impact on individuals and society at large.

Intensive English Programs (IEPs) in modern period in India

Intensive English Programs (IEPs) have gained significant traction in the modern period in India as a response to the increasing importance of English as a global lingua franca. This period, roughly spanning from the late 20th century to the present, has witnessed rapid globalization, technological advancements, and a growing emphasis on English proficiency for various opportunities.

In the modern era, India's integration into the global economy has led to a greater demand for English language skills in various sectors such as business, information technology, and academia. English proficiency is often a prerequisite for

higher education abroad, international job placements, and effective communication in multinational settings. As a result, IEPs have emerged as a means to rapidly enhance language skills to meet these demands.

These programs are characterized by their intensive and immersive nature. They aim to create an environment where learners are consistently exposed to English, enabling them to grasp language nuances and improve communication skills in a relatively short span of time. This approach aligns well with the fast-paced nature of the modern world, where individuals need to adapt quickly to changing scenarios and communicate effectively with people from diverse linguistic backgrounds.

The modern period has also witnessed the integration of technology into education, and IEPs have not been an exception. Online platforms, language learning apps, virtual classrooms, and interactive multimedia resources have been incorporated into IEPs to provide flexible and accessible learning experiences. This technology-driven approach has made IEPs more inclusive, enabling learners from various geographical locations and walks of life to participate.

Furthermore, the modern era's focus on personalized learning has influenced the design of IEPs. Recognizing that learners come with different language backgrounds, learning styles, and goals, these programs often offer tailored curricula and one-on-one attention. This ensures that participants can address specific areas of improvement, whether it's academic English for pursuing higher studies or professional English for career growth.

The impact of IEPs in the modern period goes beyond individual success; it extends to societal and economic realms. As India seeks to position itself as a global player, effective English communication becomes crucial for diplomatic relations, international collaborations, and participation in global forums. IEPs contribute to nurturing a workforce that can engage confidently on the international stage, thereby bolstering India's influence in various sectors.

However, challenges persist. Ensuring the quality of instruction, standardizing curriculum, and addressing issues of accessibility and affordability are ongoing concerns. Additionally, striking a balance between promoting English proficiency and preserving regional languages and cultures is a delicate task, given India's linguistic diversity.

In conclusion, Intensive English Programs in the modern period in India reflect the country's

evolution in response to the demands of a globalized world. These programs are not merely language courses but catalysts for personal growth, professional success, and national advancement. As India continues to navigate the complexities of the modern era, IEPs stand as instrumental tools in equipping individuals with the linguistic skills necessary to excel in an interconnected and rapidly changing global landscape.

Intensive English Programs (IEPs) in digital India

Intensive English Programs (IEPs) have undergone a significant transformation in the context of India's "Digital India" initiative, which aims to leverage technology for the country's development across various sectors. The convergence of IEPs with the digital landscape has resulted in a paradigm shift in language education, making these programs more accessible, flexible, and impactful.

The "Digital India" campaign, launched in 2015, has ushered in an era of technological advancement and digital literacy across the country. This initiative has provided the infrastructure and connectivity required for online education, and IEPs have embraced these advancements to enhance their reach and effectiveness. Online platforms, virtual classrooms, and language learning apps have become integral components of IEPs, offering learners the convenience of accessing language instruction from the comfort of their homes.

One of the primary advantages of integrating IEPs with the digital ecosystem is increased accessibility. Geographical barriers are no longer limitations, as individuals from remote areas can now enroll in high-quality language programs without the need to relocate. This democratization of education aligns with the broader goals of "Digital India" to ensure equitable access to opportunities for all citizens.

Moreover, the digital transformation of IEPs has introduced flexibility into the learning process. Learners can choose the pace and timing of their studies, allowing them to balance language learning with other commitments such as work or higher education. Asynchronous learning materials, live interactive sessions, and self-assessment tools cater to a diverse range of learning preferences and schedules.

The integration of technology has also led to innovative teaching methodologies. Language learning apps and software often employ gamification, interactive quizzes, and multimedia resources to engage learners effectively. Virtual

language labs simulate real-world language use scenarios, enabling learners to practice and refine their skills in a controlled yet authentic environment. These advancements enhance learner engagement and retention, contributing to more efficient language acquisition.

However, while the digitalization of IEPs offers numerous advantages, challenges persist. Bridging the digital divide and ensuring access to technology and reliable internet connectivity for all segments of the population remain critical concerns. Additionally, the absence of face-to-face interactions in online learning environments may impact the development of speaking and listening skills, which are crucial aspects of language acquisition.

In conclusion, the integration of Intensive English Programs with India's "Digital India" initiative has redefined language education. This synergy has revolutionized access, flexibility, and teaching methodologies in IEPs, contributing to a more inclusive and efficient learning experience. As technology continues to advance and digital literacy expands, the evolution of IEPs in the digital era holds the promise of equipping individuals with the language skills needed to succeed in a digitally connected global landscape.

Conclusion

Intensive English Programs (IEPs) in India represent a vital educational response to the challenges and opportunities of our times. Through their immersive and dynamic approach, these programs address the increasing need for English language proficiency in a globalized world. As India navigates its way through linguistic diversity, economic growth, and technological advancements, IEPs serve as a bridge, connecting individuals to the skills required for academic excellence, professional advancement, and effective cross-cultural communication.

The evolution of IEPs over time, from traditional classroom settings to embracing the digital era, reflects their adaptability to changing educational landscapes. The demand for English proficiency has only grown stronger, given its critical role in international business, academic research, and diplomacy. IEPs have not only responded to this demand but also contributed to fostering a cosmopolitan mindset that transcends linguistic boundaries.

While celebrating the successes of IEPs, it is important to acknowledge the challenges they face. Ensuring quality instruction, addressing accessibility issues, and striking a balance between English proficiency and cultural preservation are

ongoing tasks that require concerted efforts. Collaborations between educational institutions, government bodies, and industry stakeholders can further enhance the impact and reach of IEPs.

Looking ahead, the trajectory of IEPs in India appears promising. As technology continues to evolve, the fusion of language education and digital tools will likely yield even more innovative and effective learning experiences. Additionally, IEPs will play a pivotal role in nurturing a workforce equipped with the language skills and global competencies needed to engage successfully on the international stage.

In essence, Intensive English Programs in India represent not just language courses, but pathways to empowerment, inclusion, and participation in an interconnected world. By equipping individuals with the linguistic tools to express themselves confidently and engage meaningfully with diverse communities, IEPs contribute not only to personal growth but also to the progress of society as a whole. As India continues its journey of growth and global integration, the significance of IEPs as catalysts for transformation remains ever-present.

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